

1
GENERAL ZOOLOGY

or ²⁴

SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY
commenced by the late

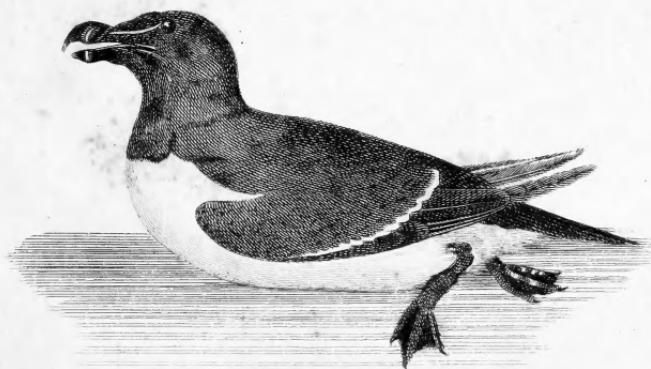
GEORGE SHAW, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens

Engraved principally by

MRS. GRIFFITH.



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GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME XIII.—PART I.

BY

JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.S. &c.

BIRDS.

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1826.

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BIRD S.

ORDER

NATATORES.

FAM. COLYMBIDÆ.

PODICEPS. GREBE.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capite longius aut longior, robustum, paulò compressum, aut ferè cylindricum, subulatum, rectum, integrum, acutum; mandibulâ superiore rectâ aut apice adunco.

Nares laterales, concavæ, oblongæ, membranâ semi-clausæ.

Tibiæ seminudæ.

Pedes tetradyctyli; *digiti* antici depressi lateribus lobo simplici instructi, basique connexi; *pollex* tarso internè articulatus.

Cauda nulla.

Beak the length of the head or longer, robust, a little compressed, or nearly cylindrical, subulated, straight, entire, pointed; the upper mandible straight, or hooked at the tip.

Nostrils lateral, concave, oblong, half closed by a membrane.

Shanks half-naked.

Legs four-toed; the *anterior toes* depressed, with their sides furnished with a simple lobe connected at the base; the *hinder toe* internally articulated to the tarsus.

Tail wanting.

PODICEPS. Ray, Lath., Cuv., Vieill., Temm.

COLYMBUS. Linn., Gmel., Briss., Ray, &c.

GREBES are discriminated from the Divers by their lobated feet, and from the Finfeet by the form of their beak, and the absence of the tail. They were included by Linnæus among the former birds, but have been detached by his followers, and formed into a new order, (including also the Coots, and Phalaropes) by the appellation of PINNATIPEDES, a division which appears to be unnatural: I have therefore placed them among the NATATORES, and consider them as belonging to the family Colymbidæ, from which nothing but their divided toes detaches them: they form an interesting link between the Divers and Auks, and their manners are highly indicative of their proper situation in nature, their delight being in swimming and diving, in which they are assisted by their wings: they fly very badly, and walk most awkwardly and with difficulty; their attitude being nearly erect, and their legs being placed at the very extremity of the abdomen, beyond the equilibrium of the body. They frequent the fresh waters in preference to those of the sea: their plumage is very soft, thick, and downy, with a fine silken lustre. They feed on small fishes, coleopterous insects, reptiles, and vegetables.

CRESTED GREBE.

(Podiceps cristatus.)

Po. supra fusco-niger, subtus argenteo-albus, alis fasciâ albâ, collo aut fusco aut nigricante striato, torque supremo nigro, vel rufo nigro marginato.

Grebe above brown-black, beneath silvery-white, with a white fascia on the wings, the neck either brown or striped with dusky, having a collar on its upper parts, sometimes black, or rufous with a black margin.

Podiceps cristatus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 780.

Colymbus cristatus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 222. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 589.

Colymbus major; *cristatus* et *cornutus*. *Raii Syn.* 124. *A.*

Colymbus cornutus. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 45. *pl. 5. f. 1.*

Le Grêbe cornu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 235. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 400.

Le Grêbe huppé. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 462. *Id. 2 Edit.* 717. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 507.

Greater crested and horned Ducker. *Alb. Birds*, 1. *pl.* 81.

Crested Grebe. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. No. 223. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 498. *A.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 281. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 5. *pl.* 106. *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl.* 102. *Don. Brit. Birds*, 3. *pl.* 68. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 145. *Graves Orn.* v. iii. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 20.

YOUNG.—*Colymbus urinator.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 223. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 593.

Colymbus. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 34. *pl. 3. f. 1.*

Colymbus major Aldrovandi. *Ray. Syn.* 125.

Colymbus cristatus. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 38. *pl.* 4.

Colymbus cinereus major. *Ray. Syn.* 124. *A.*

Le Grêbe. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 227. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 941.

Le Grêbe huppé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 233. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 944.

Greater Loon. *Edwards, pl.* 360.

Tippet Grebe. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 283. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 222. *pl. 78.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 157.

IN the adult state this bird is upwards of eighteen inches in length ; its beak is dull red, brown above and white at its tip : its irides are crimson : its face is white : the top of the head, and crest thereon, as well as the ruff on each side beneath its cheeks, are deep glossy black, shaded off into reddish on each side of its head : all the upper parts of the plumage are brown and dusky : the secondary quills are pure white : the under parts of the body are glossy silvery white, tinged with reddish at the sides of the breast and near the insertion of the wings : between the base of the beak and the eye is a naked red space : the legs are dusky externally and yellowish-white internally. The female is rather smaller, and the feathers of the crest and ruff are shorter ; the colours of the plumage are less brilliant. The young at the age of two years, after moulting, have the occipital crest very short, edged with white feathers, the face is white without the red shades, and the ruff is very slight : a dusky irregular band runs from the beak beneath the eyes to the occiput : before moulting the crest and ruff are not indicated ; the forehead and the face are white : these parts, as well as the top of the neck, are varied with dusky brown stripes, disposed on all sides in zigzag forms : the irides are bright yellow : the beak is livid red. The young of one year before moulting have the head and the top of the neck of a deep brown.

These birds inhabit the borders of the sea, lakes, ponds, or rivers, and are rarely seen on land : on the

least appearance of danger they plunge under water, depending very little on their wings for safety. They are common in the fens and lakes of various parts of England, where they breed: the female forms her nest, which is of a large size, of various aquatic plants, leaving it floating amongst the reeds, to the mercy of the waves; she lays four white eggs, slightly mottled with deep brown.

Their principal food consists of fishes, in pursuit of which they dive excellently. They change their situations according to the season, frequenting the mouths of large rivers, when the severity of the frost freezes the ponds. In their migrations they skim along the surface of the sea. They inhabit most parts of Europe from the Mediterranean to the Northern Seas: they are also found in America.

CAYENNE GREBE.

(Podiceps Cayanus.)

Po. fusco-nigricans, subtus albus, collo subtus rufo.

Brown-black Grebe, beneath white, with the neck beneath red.

Podiceps Cayanus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 781.

Colymbus Cayennensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 593.

Le Grand Grêbe. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 242.

Grêbe de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 404. *f.* 1.

Cayenne Grebe. *Lath. Gen. Syst.* 5. 284. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 34.

THIS bird inhabits Cayenne: it is nearly twenty inches in length: its beak is dusky; the under man-

dible is yellow at the base: its head, and the upper parts of the neck and body, are dusky brown: the fore parts of the neck, as far as the breast and the sides, are rufous; the sides being varied with brown: the breast and upper parts of the belly are white; the lower part and vent are brown: the legs are dusky.

BLACK-BREASTED GREBE.

(Podiceps Thomensis.)

Po. fuscus, subitus albus maculis griseis, remigibus pallide rufis, maculâ pectoris nigra.

Brown Grebe, beneath white with grey spots, the quills pale rufous, the breast with a black spot.

Podiceps Thomensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 784.

Colymbus Thomensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 592.

Colymbus Insulæ St. Thomæ. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 58.

Le Grêbe Duc-laart. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 240.

Black-breasted Grêbe. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 289. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 34.

ACCORDING to Buffon this species inhabits the island of St. Thomas, where it is called Duc-laart. It is the size of a small fowl: its beak is one inch in length, black, with its tip pale: its irides are white: the head and upper parts of the body are dull brown: between the beak and the eye is a spot of white: the under parts of the body are white, except a large spot of black on the breast; and the belly, sides, and thighs being spotted with grey: the wing-coverts are pale rufous: the legs are dusky.

WHITE-WINGED GREBE.

(Podiceps Dominicus.)

Po. capite lœvi, corpore subtus confertim fusco maculato.

Grebe with the head smooth, the body beneath thickly spotted with brown.

Podiceps Dominicus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 785.Colymbus Dominicus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 223. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 593. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 64. *pl. 5. f. 2.*Le Castagneux de St. Domingue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 248.White-winged Grebe. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 291. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 32.

THE white-winged Grebe is a small species, being scarcely eight inches in length: its beak is black: the upper parts of the plumage are dusky: the sides of the head, the chin, and the fore part of the neck, are dusky-grey: the quills are greyish-white, more or less marked with spots of greyish-brown on their outer webs and tips: the breast, belly, sides, and thighs are silvery grey marked with small brown spots: the legs are brown. Dr. Latham mentions several varieties; one of them (from Jamaica) was of a uniform dusky lead-colour, with a large patch of white on the middle of the belly; and another differed merely in having that part wholly brown.

They inhabit various parts of the West India Islands, and the northern coasts of South America. At Barbadoes they are called Twopenny Chicks. They feed on fish.

RED-NECKED GREBE.

(Podiceps rubricollis.)

Po. subcristatus fuscus, gulâ genis regioneque aurium cinerascentibus vel albido nigro lineatis, collo subtus pectoreque ferrugineo-rufis, abdomine remigibusque secundariis albis.

Subcrested brown Grebe, with the throat, cheeks, and region of the ears greyish or white lineated with black, the neck beneath and breast rusty-red, the abdomen and secondary quills white. *Podiceps rubricollis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 783. *Sabine, Frank. Voy. App.* 692.

Colymbus rubricollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 592.

Colymbus subcristatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 590.

Le Grêbe à joues grises, ou la Jougris. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 241. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 931. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 465. *Id. 2 Ed.* 726. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 508.

Red-necked Grebe. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 499. *C. Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 288. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 260. *pl.* 118. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 5. *pl.* 199. *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl.* 103. *Don. Brit. Birds,* 1. *pl.* 6. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 152.

YOUNG.—*Colymbus parotis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 592. *Musc. Cart. fas.* 1. *pl.* 9.

ABOUT seventeen inches in length: the base of the beak is bright yellow, the rest black: the irides are reddish-brown: the forehead, the top of the head and its occipital crest (which is short) are glossy black: the cheeks and throat are mouse-coloured: on the nape is a broad black band: the fore part of the neck, the sides, and top of the breast are bright red: the rest of the under parts are white, except the thighs, which are spotted with dusky brown: the secondary quills are white: the hind part of the neck, the back



Graeffeth

HORNED GREBE.

and wings are dark brown: the legs are outwardly black and inwardly greenish-yellow. The young at the age of two years have the throat and the cheeks white: the top of the head of a whitish-yellow, with irregular zigzag brown and dusky bands: the top of the head and the occiput are black, with the feathers of the latter part somewhat elongated: the lower part of the neck and the top of the breast are dull red varied with brown, with some of the feathers on the latter part and of the belly tipped with ash-colour.

This species inhabits various parts of Europe, affecting the borders of rivers, lakes, &c.; it is extremely abundant in the eastern parts of the continent, and becomes rarer as we proceed westward. In England but very few specimens have hitherto been found. It subsists on small fish, insects, and vegetable matter. The female lays three or four greenish-white eggs, sprinkled with brown. Found also in the arctic regions of America.

HORNED GREBE.

(Podiceps cornutus.)

Po. fusco-nigricans, subtus albus, alis fasciâ albâ, collo subtus rufo-fulvo vel castaneo, torque nigro.

Dusky-brown Grebe, beneath white, the wings with a white fascia, the neck beneath reddish-brown or chesnut, with a black collar.

Podiceps cornutus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 782. *Sabine, Frank.*
Voy. App. 693.

Colymbus cornutus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 591.

Colymbus cornutus minor. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 50.
Le petit Grêbe cornu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 237.
Le Grêbe d'Esclavonie. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 404. *f. 2.* *Temm. man.*
d'Orn. 466. *Id. 2 Edit.* 722.
Le Grêbe cornu. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 508.
Horned Grêbe, or Dobchick. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 145. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 417. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 287. *pl.* 91. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 25.
Scalvonian Grebe. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.*
YOUNG.—*Podiceps obscurus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 782.
Colymbus obscurus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 592.
Colymbus minor. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 56.
Colymbus Caspicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 593.
Podiceps Caspicus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 784.
Le petit Grêbe. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 232. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 942.
Black and White Dobchick. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 96. *f. 1.*
Dusky Grebe. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 225. *pl.* 78. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 420. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 286. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 5. *pl.* 198. *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl.* 106. *Don. Brit. Birds,* 2. *pl.* 44. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 150. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 26.
VARIETY.—*Colymbus cristatus minor.* *Briss. Orn.* 6. 42. *pl.* 3. *f. 2.*
Eared Grebe, var. A. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 286.
Le petit Grêbe huppé. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 235.

ABOUT thirteen inches in length: the base of the beak and a naked space near the eyes are rose coloured; the rest of the beak is black, with its tip red: the irides have a double ring of colour, the first of which is yellow and the other deep red: the top of the head, and also a very large and ample ruff which surrounds the top of the neck, is deep shining black: above and behind the eyes is a large tuft of red feathers, which forms as it were two horns: the space between the upper mandibles of the beak and

the eye, the neck and the breast, are clear brilliant red: the under parts of the plumage are pure white, except the sides, which are shaded with reddish: the nape and upper parts of the plumage are dusky: the secondary quills are white: the legs are black externally and grey internally. The young, previous to the completion of their first year, are totally destitute of the crest or ruff: between the beak and the eye is white: the head, the nape, and all the upper parts are dusky-ash: the secondary quills are white: the throat is white, and that colour extends in a horizontal line beneath the eyes, and reaches entirely to the back of the head, or occiput: the middle of the fore part of the neck is ashy-white: the sides of the breast and the flanks are dusky-ash; the rest of the under parts are pure white: the beak is of an ashy-blue, but its base, as well as the naked space, are flesh colour; and the upper part of the beak is horn coloured, with a yellowish point: the inner circle of the irides is pure white, the outer bright red: the legs are externally brown, internally ashy-blue.

Found most abundant in the eastern countries of Europe, particularly those that are watered by great rivers, lakes, or the sea: they are also frequently observed in England, particularly about the fens of Lincolnshire and the inlets on the coast of Devonshire; they are also found in North America: they feed on the same materials as the rest of the genus, and build their nests in a similar manner: the female lays three or four white eggs, which are spotted with brown. Specimens of this bird were received from North America from Captain Franklin's Expedition.

EARED GREBE.

(Podiceps auritus.)

Po. fusco-nigricans, subtus albus, capite nigro, cristâ ferruginea, collo subtus maculis castaneis vario.

Dusky-brown Grebe, beneath white, with the head black, vent rust-colour, neck beneath varied with chesnut spots.

Podiceps auritus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 781.

Colymbus auritus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 222. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 590. *a.* *Briss. Orn.* 6. 50.

Le Grêbe oreillard. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 469. *Id. 2 Edit.* 726.

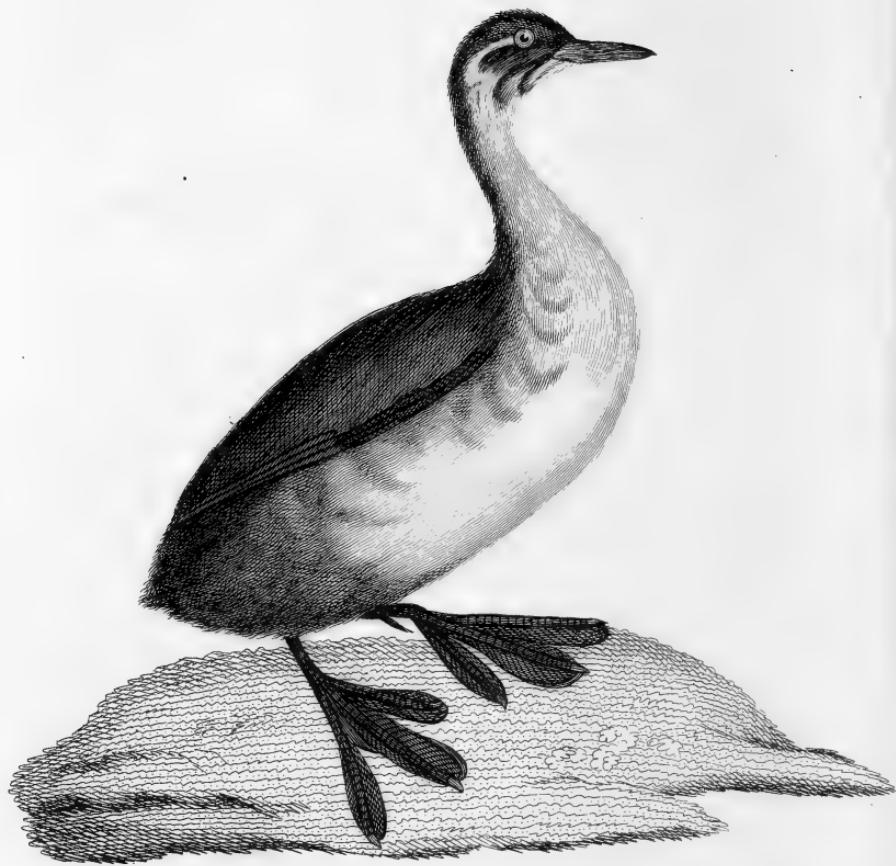
Eared Dobchick. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 96. *f. 2.*

Eared Grebe. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 185. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 224. *pl. 79.* *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 499. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 5.

pl. 107. *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl. 104.* *Don. Brit. Birds,* 2. *pl. 29.* *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 149.

Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 23.

THIS is about a foot in length: its beak and the naked space adjoining are reddish: the irides are deep vermillion: its face, the top of its head, and its occipital crest and ruff (which are very short) are deep black: behind and beneath the eyes is a tuft of long slender feathers, the upper ones being of a bright yellow, and the lower ones deep orange-red, gradually shaded off: these feathers form an arch, and cover the orifice of the ears: the throat, all the neck, the sides of the breast, and all the upper parts of the plumage, are black slightly glossed: the flanks and thighs are very deep chesnut-red, shaded with dusky: the rest of the under parts are pure white: the legs are ashy-black externally and



Griffith

LITTLE GREBE.

ashy-green internally. The young greatly resemble those of the Horned Grebe, but are distinguished from the white on the cheek and sides of the head not extending so far as the occiput; by the irides having but one colour, and by the base of the beak being sensibly depressed.

This is found most abundant in the rivers and fresh water lakes, but it nevertheless frequents the sea-coasts: it is very common in the north of Europe, in Germany, France, Switzerland, and Italy; but rare in Holland and England. Its food principally consists of insects, but it devours small fish, &c.: the female lays three or four eggs, of a greenish-white, slightly sprinkled with brown: her nest is constructed in the same manner as that of the rest of the genus.

LITTLE GREBE.

(Podiceps minor.)

Po. *nigricans*, *gulâ nigrâ, jugulo ferrugineo, abdomine cinereo argenteo vario.*

Dusky Grebe, with the throat black, the jugulum ferruginous, the abdomen ash-coloured, varied with silvery.

Podiceps Hebridicus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 785.

Colymbus Hebridicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 594.

Black-chin Grebe. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 227. *pl. 79.* *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 227. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 292. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 5. *pl. 201.* *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl. 107.* *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.* *Sowerby, Brit. Misc. pl.* 70. *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 156. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 31.

Le Grêbe castagneux. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 471. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 727. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 508.
YOUNG.—*Podiceps minor.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 784. *Ray, Syn.* 125. A.
Colymbus minor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 591.
Colymbus fluviatilis. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 59.
Le Grêbe de la riviere, ou le Castagneux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* E. 244. pl. 20. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 905.
Little Grebe. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 226. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 289.
Lew. Brit. Birds, 5. pl. 200. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.*
Bew. Brit. Birds, 2. 154. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 30.
Didapper. *Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 105. *Don. Brit. Birds*, 3. pl. 56.

THIS is the smallest of the European Grebes, scarcely exceeding ten inches in length: its beak is black, with the base of its under mandible and the naked space near the eyes whitish: the irides are reddish-brown: the throat, the top of the head, and the nape are deep black, the sides and fore part of the neck are bright chesnut-red: the breast and the flanks are dusky: the rest of the under parts are ashy-black, on which appear several white shades: the thighs and the rump are tinged with reddish: the upper parts of the plumage are dusky glossed with olivaceous: the quills are ashy-brown: the secondary quills are white at their base: the legs are outwardly of a greenish-brown, inwardly of a flesh-colour. The young of the second year, after their first moult, have the top of the head, the nape, the upper parts and the sides of the neck white, varied or marked with bands and spots of deep reddish-brown: behind the eyes are some oblique white streaks: the under part and fore part of the neck, the breast, and flanks are bright red: the thighs are dusky red: the middle of

the belly is pure white. The young of the first year have the top of the head, the nape, and the upper parts of the plumage of an ashy-brown, slightly tinged with reddish: the throat is pure white: the sides of the neck are of a pale ashy-red: the fore part of the neck, the top of the breast, and the flank are of a reddish-white of various shades: the belly is pure white: the under mandible of the beak, and the margin of the upper are ashy-yellow; the rest of the beak is brown: the irides are brown.

Frequent the lakes, rivers, ponds, and fresh waters of most parts of Europe, Asia, and America: in this country they are very common, and are found even in fish-ponds: they are frequently destroyed by pike and other voracious fish: they seldom take wing, but when alarmed, dive, and remain under water amongst the reeds and other plants, with only the beak above for respiration: they devour aquatic insects, coleoptera particularly, and small fishes. Their nest is very large, composed of a quantity of flags or other aquatic plants, but is generally fastened to the reeds in order to prevent its being carried away by sudden floods or currents. The female lays five or six eggs, of an oblong shape and dirty white colour: they are generally covered with weeds, but notwithstanding this, they frequently become the prey of the water-rat. A pair of these birds were taken in a pond, on Chelsea Common, in June 1805, with the nest and eggs.

PHILIPPINE GREBE.

(Podiceps Philippensis.)

Po. supra purpureo-fuscus, subtus albo-argenteus, genis lateribusque colli rufescentibus.

Grebe above of a purple-brown, beneath silvery white, with the cheeks and sides of the neck reddish.

Podiceps minor β . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 784.

Le Castagneux des Philippines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 246.
Buff. Pl. Enl. 945.

Little Grebe, var. A. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 290.

THIS appears to be distinct from the preceding : it is rather larger, and has the upper parts of the plumage brown tinged with purple ; and the cheeks and side of the neck incline to rufous : in other respects it resembles that bird.

It inhabits the Philippine Islands, and also Southern Africa.

PIED-BILL GREBE.

(Podiceps Carolinensis.)

Po. corpore fusco, rostro fasciâ sesquialterâ, gulâ nigrâ.

Grebe with the body brown, the beak with a fascia and the throat black.

Podiceps Carolinensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 785. *Sabine, Frank.*
Voy. App. 692.

Colymbus Podiceps. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 223. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.*
1. 594.

Colymbus fluvialis Carolinensis. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 63.

Le Castagneux à bec cerclé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 247.

Pied-bill Grebe. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 418. *pl.* 22. *Catesby,*
Carol. 1. *pl.* 91. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 292. *Lath. Gen. Hist.*
x. 35.

THE Pied-bill Grebe is thus described by Latham from a specimen in his own collection: "Length fourteen inches: beak strong, a little bent, not unlike that of the common poultry; colour olive, with a dusky base, and crossed through the middle of both mandibles with a bar of black: nostrils very wide: irides white: chin and throat of a glossy black, bounded with white: upper part of the neck and back dusky: cheeks and under parts of the neck pale brown: breast and belly silvery, the first mottled with ash-colour: wings brown; end of the secondaries white: toes furnished with a broad membrane. The female wants the black bar on the beak, and has the chin and throat of the same colour with the rest of the neck. Inhabits New York to South Carolina." Also found by Captain Franklin in the Expedition to the northern regions of America.

LOUISIANE GREBE.

(Podiceps Ludovicianus.)

Po. fuscus, lateribus colli corporisque ferrugineis, corpore subtus albo maculis transversis nigricantibus.

Brown Grebe with the sides of the neck and of the body rust-colour, the body beneath white, with transverse dusky spots.

Podiceps Ludovicianus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 785.

Colymbus Ludovicianus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 592.

Le Grêbe de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 240. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 943.

Louisiane Grebe. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 289. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 419. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 36.

NATIVE of Louisiane: its beak is slightly bent at its point: the upper parts of the head and body are deep brown: the sides of the neck and body, quite to the rump, are ferruginous: the middle of the breast is dusky white: from the base of the neck to the thighs marked with large transverse black spots: legs dusky.



NEW HOLLAND GREBE.

(Podiceps Novæ Hollandiæ.)

Po. supra nigricante cinereoque undulatâ, subtus pallide cinereâ, tectricibus alarum majoribus albâ, colli lateribus strigâ rufâ.

Grebe waved above with dusky and cinereous, beneath pale cinereous, with the greater wing-coverts white, the sides of the neck with a rufous stripe.

New Holland Grebe. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 33.

A SPECIES introduced by the following description in the new edition of Dr. Latham's History of Birds. "Length, from the beak to the end of the toes, eighteen inches: beak black: head and part of the neck dusky black: the rest of the parts above waved dusky and pale grey: beneath pale grey: the larger wing-coverts and base half of the quills white, taking up a large portion of the wing; the outer ridge is also white: on each side of the neck a long streak of rufous, beginning just under the eye: legs black." Inhabits New Holland, and there called *Mayaga*.

PODOA. FINFOOT.

Generic Character.

Rostrum mediocre, crassiusculum, subdeflexum, acutum: mandibulā superiore sulco laterali.

Nares concavæ in sulco sitæ, membranâ tectæ.

Pedes breves, validi, tetradactyli, *digitis* elongatis lobatis.

Cauda cuneiforma.

Beak mediocral, rather stout, slightly deflexed, pointed: the upper mandible with a lateral groove.

Nostrils concave, placed in the groove, and closed by a membrane.

Legs short, strong, four-toed, the *toes* elongated and lobed.

Tail wedge-shaped.

PODOA. Illig.

HELIORNIS. Vieil.

PLOTUS. Gmel., Lath.

THIS singular genus of birds has the beak moderately curved, pointed, and elongated: the nostrils linear and concave, placed in a groove, and covered by a membrane, the aperture oblong: the body depressed: the tail somewhat wedge-shaped and rather elongated: the legs short, stout, with four toes, three of which are placed forwards and one backwards, and all furnished with a scolloped membrane: the claws

are sharp and bent. There are but two species known, both of which inhabit the torrid regions of the globe, one occurring in the old, and the other in the new world : they affect the banks of rivers and creeks, and feed upon small fish and insects.

The situation of this genus is very difficult to determine : in some respects the individuals of which it is composed resemble the Grebes, and in others the Coots or Rails : again, the long neck of one of the species appears to connect that bird with the Darters : unlike the rest of the Colymbidæ, they do not dive.

AFRICAN FINFOOT.

(*Podoa Senegalensis.*)

Po. corpore suprà fusca, subtus albo, colli lateribus dorsoque nigro maculatis, caudâ cuneiformi, rigidâ, angustâ, rostro pedibusque rubris.

Finfoot with the body brown above and white beneath, the sides of the neck and back spotted with black, the tail wedge-shaped, rigid, and narrow, the beak and legs red.

Heliornis Senegalensis. *Vieill. 2 Edit. du Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. tom. 14. p. 271.*

African Finfoot. *Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 10.*

THIS species has the head, the upper part of the neck and of the body, the wings and the tail, brown ; the colour being dullest on the head and upper part of the neck ; the sides of the last, as well as those of the back and the flanks, are spotted with black : a

white stripe reaches from the beak, passing over the eye, and down the sides of the throat and neck; the fore part of which, and the under parts of the body, are white: the tail is wedge-shaped; its feathers rigid, straight, with the base orange.

This species inhabits Senegal, and is said to be as large as the Darter; which genus it resembles in the structure of its head, neck, and tail; the Grebes by its beak, and the Coots by its feet; which have their anterior toes bordered with distinct lobes; the exterior ones being united only at their base, and the outer ones divided: the posterior toe is not lobated. It appears to vary in the colour of its plumage.

SURINAM FINFOOT.

(*Podoa Surinamensis.*)

Po. corpore suprà fusco subtus albo, vertice colloque posteriore nigris, gulâ jugulo et fasciâ oculari albis, lateribus colli albo nigroque lineatis.

Finfoot with the body above brown, beneath white, with the crown and neck behind black, the throat, jugulum, and fascia near the eye white, the sides of the neck striped with black and white.

Plotus Surinamensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 581. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 896.

Le Grebe-foulque. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. p. 248. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 893.

Surinam Darter. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 626.

American Finfoot. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 11.

THIS species is the size of a Teal : length thirteen inches : the beak is one inch and an eighth long, and of a pale colour : irides red : the crown of the head is black, and the feathers behind elongated into a small crest : the head itself small ; and the neck slender and long in proportion to the body : the cheeks are of a bright bay : from the corner of each eye is a line of white : the sides and hind part of the neck longitudinally marked with lines of black and white : wings, back, and tail dusky brown : the first pretty large, reaching to within one inch of the tail when closed : the tail is tipped with white, and is wedge-shaped : the upper tail-coverts remarkably long, giving the appearance of two tails, one above another : breast and belly white : legs short, and rather stout : *all* the four toes joined together by a membrane *: the legs are of a pale dusky colour ; and the toes are barred with black.

Inhabits Surinam ; and is chiefly seen on the sides of rivers and creeks, feeding on small fish, as well as insects, in the capture of which it is very dexterous, scarcely ever missing its aim : it is a very active bird, and is continually flitting its wings and tail.

* This character assimilates the present species with the Darters, if it be, as here stated, that *all* the toes are united.

ALCADÆ.

THE Alcadæ are discriminated from the rest of the *Natatores* by the very backward position of their legs, which in some of the genera are placed at the extremity of the abdomen. The beak is of various forms, but it is generally much compressed, and often-times transversely grooved on its sides; towards the tip it is bent downwards, and the upper mandible is sometimes furnished with a notch: the nostrils are either linear and parallel to the edge of the beak, or rounded and placed in a deep furrow; in some they are hidden in a bed of silken feathers, and in others they are exposed. The wings are very short, and in some genera the quill-feathers are entirely wanting. The legs are furnished either with three or four toes.

From the above characters it is evident that the genera comprised in this family differ considerably from each other; in fact, there is so marked a difference that they may readily be divided into two sections or *sub-stirpes*.

DIVISION I.

Rostrum plerumque valde compressum, sœpe transversim sulcatum; pedes tridactyli; alæ breves.

Beak generally much compressed, and often transversely grooved; feet three-toed; wings short.

THE birds which are included in this division are all natives of the northern regions: they fly well,

with the exception of the last in the series (the great Auk), whose quills are too short to allow of such locomotion: they are all, however, admirable swimmers and divers, and many of them while swimming are immersed up to the neck in the water. They nidificate in the clefts and fissures of rocks, some species laying but one, and others two eggs: they all feed on small fishes, crustacea, vermes or mollusca, or marine vegetables.

UTAMANIA. RAZOR-BILL.

Generic Character.

Rostrum rectum, compressum, ad apicem valde curvatum; mandibulæ basi plumulis tectæ, apice sultatae.

Nares laterales, marginales, lineares, in medio rostris sitæ, membranâ semi-clausæ.

Pedes breves, tridactyli, palmati; *ungues* paulò curvati.

Alæ mediocres.

Beak straight, compressed, much curved towards the tip; the base of the mandible clothed with feathers, the tip grooved.

Nostrils lateral, marginal, linear, placed in the middle of the beak, and half closed by a membrane.

Legs short, three-toed, palmated; the *nails* rather curved.

Wings mediocral.

UTAMANIA. Ray, Leach.

ALCA. Linn., Gmel., Lath., Temm., &c.

RAZOR-BILLS frequent the northern regions, and appear to be extended over all the seas within the Arctic Circle; they are, however, rarely observed at a distance from land: their manners greatly resemble those of the Guillemots, and, like those birds, the female lays but a single egg: they fly with great velocity, and swim and dive with much dexterity.

COMMON RAZOR-BILL.

(Utamania Torda.)

Ut. corpore nigro, subtus à medio jugulo albo, lineâ utrinque albâ à rostro ad oculos.

Razor-bill with the body black, beneath from the middle of the jugulum white, a white line on each side from the beak to the eyes.

Alca Torda. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 210. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 551. *Brun. Orn. Boreal.* no. 100. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 892. *pl. 8. f. 1.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 793.

Alca Hoieri. *Raii, Syn.* 119. A.

Utamania Torda. *Leach, Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 42.

Le Pingoin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 390. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 1003. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 512.

Le Pingoin macropôtre. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 616. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 937.

Razor-bill, Auk, or Murre. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 230. *pl. 82.* *Edw. Glean.* *pl. 358. f. 2.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 319. *Lath. Syn. Supp.* 264. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 6. *pl. 224.* *Don. Brit. Birds,* 3. *pl. 64.* *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl. 84.* *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. *pl. 164.* *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 63.

LENGTH about fifteen inches: the beak is black, with three or four grooves, and a pure white transverse band in the middle: the irides bright brown: the top of the head, the nape, the sides of the neck, and all the upper parts are deep black: the cheeks, the throat, and superior part of the front of the neck are black, shaded with reddish: a white longitudinal band runs from the middle of the beak to the eyes: the quills are dusky-brown; the secondaries are slightly edged

with white : the breast and all the under parts of the plumage are pure white : the legs are ashy-black. The female has not the white band which runs from the beak to the eye : the space behind the eyes, as well as all the fore part and sides of the neck, are pure white ; in other respects she resembles the male. The young (*according to Temminck*) are very similar to the female in colour, but the beak is not grooved with white, and is not so broad : the young males after their first moult are distinguished from the young females by the band between the beak and eyes, which is very straight, and but slightly marked. The young of the first year, in both sexes, have the top of the head, the nape, and all the rest of the upper parts of a black-grey ; and all the under parts are pure white ; the white equally predominating on the sides of the head and towards the occiput, where it is produced in the form of an angle : beneath and behind the eyes is a large dusky brown spot, which reaches to the orifice of the ears : the beak is small, but little elevated, and without grooves : the irides are dusky.

Montagu, however, asserts that the young differ in no respect from the adults, excepting in wanting the furrows on the beak : he also asserts that the following species, which has been confused by naturalists with the present, is really distinct ; but as his observations on these points have been already quoted, when speaking of the Common Guillemot, in volume 12, page 244 of this work, and in the account of the following bird, I shall refer the reader to them, in order to avoid repetition.

The Common Razor-bill frequents rocky places,

and appears on our coasts early in the spring, and associates with the Guillemots. About the beginning of May the female deposits her single egg on the bare rock ; it is of a dirty white, blotched and spotted with brown and dusky, and of a large size in proportion to that of the bird : it is singularly poised on the rock, and it has been asserted that, when one of them is removed by the hand, it is impossible, or at least extremely difficult, to replace it in its former steady situation : this has induced some people to suppose that a kind of glutinous substance on the egg-shell, when originally deposited, caused it to adhere ; but Montagu says, that he has seen them by hundreds in a row, and frequently taken them up and laid them down in the same spot, and that they are not cemented to the surface of the rock : they are frequently eaten by the natives of Scotland, who procure them by being let down from the top of the cliffs by a rope, or by climbing up and down by the help of a crook fastened to a pole ; in which dangerous employment many of them perish : they are also used in refining sugar.

The principal food of these birds is small fish, particularly sprats, with which they also feed their young : they are in great abundance in this country, and likewise occur throughout the greater portion of Europe and the northern parts of Asia and America.

WHITE-THROATED RAZOR-BILL.

(Utamania pica.)

Ut. corpore supra nigro, subtus à gulâ ad caudâ albo.

Razor-bill with the body above black, beneath from the throat to the tail white.

Alca pica. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 210. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 551.Alca Torda, femina. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 794.Alca minor. *Briss. Orn.* 923. *pl. 8. f. 2.*Alca unisulcata. *Brun. Orn. Boreal.* no. 102.Mergus Bellonii, Utamania. *Raii, Syn.* 119.Le Petit Pingoin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 396. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 1004.Utamania Pica. *Leach, Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 42.Black-billed Auk. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 231. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 426. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 320. *Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 85. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and Sup. *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 167. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 65.

“ LENGTH fifteen inches: the beak is black, of the shape and size of that of the preceding species; smooth and void of furrows in some: others possess three distinct furrows: that nearest the base white: irides hazel: the top of the head, taking in the eyes, part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, are black: the lesser quill-feathers tipped with white: the side of the head, fore part of the neck, and whole under side of the body white: legs brown-black.”

The above is Montagu’s definition of this species, which I have transcribed in order to prevent confusion, as it is his firm opinion that it is truly distinct

from the preceding bird ; and in support thereof he adds the following paragraph :—“ Dr. Latham, in his Synopsis, mentions his suspicion that this is no other than the Razor-bill immatured ; and, in his Index Ornithologicus, gives it as the young of that bird. We cannot, however, but differ in opinion from that excellent ornithologist, by late observations on the young of the Razor-bill before and after they could fly, which differ only from the parent bird in having no furrows in the beak, being destitute of the white line from the bill to the eye, and no white on the secondary quill-feathers ; but the whole head and upper part of the neck are black, which is the essential difference between that bird and the Black-billed Auk. This is only found on our coasts in winter. The Razor-bill breeds with us, and retires in the autumn, at which time none are to be found with the white cheeks and throat amongst the myriads that haunt our cliffs. It is hardly possible, then, to conceive that the young, who are in their first feathers so like the old ones, should become more unlike them in winter, which is contrary to nature ; for observation has taught us that all birds become more like their parents at every moulting ; so that to make these birds one and the same species, we must conclude both old and young change their plumage in winter : but this we have no reason at present to believe. And indeed it is probable that whatever change may take place, that singular line in the matured Razor-bill, running from the beak to the eye, never varies ; and which constitutes one of

the greatest characteristic distinctions. The black part of the plumage of this bird is invariably deeper coloured than in the Razor-bill, particularly about the head."

Inhabits the same places as the preceding; and the account of its manners, &c. have been confused with those of that bird.

MERGULUS. SEA-DOVE.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, basi plu- mis tomentosis instructum, crassiusculum, supra con- vexum, versus apicem emarginatum, curvatum.	<i>Beak</i> medial, its base fur- nished with downy fea- thers, somewhat thickened, above convex, emarginate towards the tip, curved.
<i>Nares</i> rotundæ plumis semi- tectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> rounded, half co- vered with feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> breves, tridactyli, pal- mati.	<i>Legs</i> short, three-toed, web- bed.
<i>Alæ</i> breves.	<i>Wings</i> short.

MERGULUS. Ray, Vieil., Leach.

ALCA. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

URIA. Briss., Brunn., Temm., Sabine.

HERE is but one species known belonging to this genus, which is readily distinguished from the other Alcadæ by its short, thick, and convex beak, which is feathered from the corners of the mouth half-way forwards towards the point.

COMMON SEA-DOVE.

(Mergulus melanoleucus.)

ME. corpore atro subtus remigumque posticarum apicibus albis.
 Sea-dove with a dark-coloured body, with the under parts and tips
 of the posterior quills white.
Alca Alle. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 211. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 554.
Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 795. *Linn. Trans.* xii. p. 537.
Uria minor. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 73.
Uria Alle. *Sabine, Parry's Voyage, App.* p. ccx.
 Small Black and White Diver. *Edw. Glean.* pl. 91.
 Greenland Dove. *Albin's Birds,* 1. pl. 85.
 Guillemot nain. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 611. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 929.
Mergulus melanoleucus rostro acuto brevi. *Ray,* 125. *A.*
 YOUNG.—*Alca Alle.* *Brun. Orn. Boreal.* no. 106.
 Le petit Guillemot. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 917.
 Little Auk. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 233. *pl.* 82. *Penn. Arct. Zool.*
 2. *pl.* 429. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 327. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 6. 223.
Walc. Syn. 1. *pl.* 88. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 172. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* ix. 94. *pl.* lxxiv. *f.* 5.
Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 70.
 VARIETY.—*Alca candida.* *Brun. Orn. Boreal.* no. 107.

LENGTH about nine inches: the beak black: irides dusky-brown: the top of the head, the cheeks, the throat, the upper part of the neck, the nape, and the rest of the upper parts of the plumage deep black: the quills are dusky-brown, and the secondaries tipped with white: the lower part of the front of the neck, the breast, and the rest of the under parts of the body are pure white: the tarsi and toes are reddish-brown, and the webs dusky. The young have the top of the head, the space round the eyes, the nape,



COMMON SEADOVE.



sides of the breast, and all the upper parts of a deep black; except the termination of the secondary quills, and three or four longitudinal stripes on the greater wing-coverts nearest the body, which are white: the throat, the fore part and sides of the neck, and all the under parts are pure white: the sides of the head are also white, with dusky streaks: the tarsi and toes are yellowish-brown: the webs dirty green.

This species varies according to its age; in being more or less spotted on the throat and upper part of the neck; or being without the longitudinal bands on the greater wing-coverts. It has also occurred entirely of a white colour.

This chiefly resides in the polar regions, and is more abundant in those of America than in Europe: it also occurs in lower latitudes, being occasionally, but rarely, found on the coasts of England, France, and Holland. Some authors assert that it lays *two* eggs of a clear blue colour, on the ledges of the rocks; others, that it lays but *one*, which is occasionally sprinkled with dusky spots. Its principal food consists of small crabs, lobsters, and other crustacea and mollusca.

FRATERCULA. PUFFIN.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capite brevior, tam altum quam longum, basi tam latum quam facies, utrinque valdè compressum, transversim sulcatum : mandibulâ superiore apice aduncâ, inferiore subtus angulosâ.

Nares lineares, basi et lateribus rostri sitæ, membranâ nudâ ferè toto tectæ.

Pedes breves, tridactyli ; *ungues* curvati.

Alæ mediocres.

Beak shorter than the head, higher than long, the base broader than the face, on each side very much compressed, transversely grooved ; the upper mandible hooked at the tip, the lower angulated beneath.

Nostrils linear, placed at the base and sides of the beak, almost entirely clothed with a naked membrane.

Legs short, three-toed ; *claws* curved.

Wings medial.

FRATERCULA. Briss., Leach.

ALCA. Linn., Brun., Lath., &c.

MORMON. Illig., Temm.

ANAS. Ray.

LARVA. Vieil.

THE beak of these birds is of a very singular construction, being exceedingly compressed ; it is shorter than the head ; the mandibles are much arched, trans-





1, ARCTIC PUFFIN.

2, NORTHERN PUFFIN.

versely grooved, and emarginate at the tip; at the base it is generally furnished with a curiously puckered skin, forming a kind of star: the nostrils are placed in a long narrow groove, near the edge of the beak, and are nearly covered with a naked membrane: their wings are short, but not so much so as to prevent their flying, which motion they perform, however, with less facility than the birds of the preceding genera of this family; but they dart along the surface of the sea with great address. They generally frequent the coasts or shores of the sea, being rarely found inland, or on the fresh-water lakes, and feed on small fishes, insects, and marine vegetables: they lay two eggs, and nidificate in burrows.

ARCTIC PUFFIN.

(Fratercula arctica.)

Fr. corpore nigricante, genis, pectore abdomineque albis, rostro rubro basi nigro.

Puffin with a dusky body, the cheeks, breast, and abdomen white, the beak red, with its base black.

Alca arctica. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 211. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 549. *Brun. Orn. Boreal.* no. 103. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 792.

Alca Labradoria. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 550. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 793.

Fratercula. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 81. *pl. 6. f. 2.*

Anas arctica. *Raii, Syn.* 120. *A.*

Le Macareux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 358. *pl. 26.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 275. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 511.

Macareux moine. (Mormon *fratercula*.) *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 614.

Id. 2 Edit. ii. 934.

Labrador Auk. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 318. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 428. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 62.

Puffin. *Albin's Birds*, 2. *pl.* 78, 79. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 358. *f. 1.*

Penn. Brit. Zool. 2. 232. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 427. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 314.

Lew. Brit. Birds, 6. *pl.* 225. *Don. Brit. Birds*, 1. *pl.* 8. *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl.* 87. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 168. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 58.

Alca deleata. *Brun. Orn. Boreal.* no. 104.

LENGTH about one foot: the base of the beak bluish-ash, its middle yellow, and its point bright red; the upper mandible is marked with three furrows, the under with two: its irides are whitish: the margins of the eyes red: the top of the head, all the upper parts of the body, and a collar surrounding the neck, are deep shining black: the quills are dusky-brown: the cheeks, a broad band above the eyes, and the throat, are very bright grey: the breast, the belly, and the rest of the under parts are pure white: the legs are orange-red. The young have the beak much less than the old, smooth at its sides, and without furrows; it is of a yellowish-brown colour: the space between the eye and the beak is of a dusky-ash colour: the cheeks and the throat are of a deeper ash than in the old: the collar on the neck is shaded with dusky-ash in front; and the legs are dull red.

These singular birds inhabit the polar regions of Europe, Asia, and America, retiring southward to breed: they are found in the greatest profusion on several of the coasts of England, especially those of Priestholm Island, near Anglesea: also about the Needles, in the Isle of Wight, and at Beechy Head:

they appear on those coasts in the beginning of April ; and they immediately commence the operation of forming burrows in the earth for their young ones. This task is usually allotted to the males, who are so intent on the business, as to suffer themselves, at that time, to be taken with the hand. They sometimes dislodge the Rabbits from their holes, and save themselves the trouble of forming one of their own.

The females lay one whitish-coloured egg upon the bare ground in their burrows, and the males assist in the office of incubation. The young ones are hatched in the beginning of July : the parents are very attentive to them, and will defend them to the last, by severely biting whatever enemy attempts to molest them, and will suffer themselves to be taken rather than desert them : and yet, notwithstanding this uncommon attachment, when the day of migration arrives, the young which are not able to fly are left behind, and mostly perish by want, or are destroyed by birds of prey.

The food of these birds is sprats, sea-weeds, small crabs, shrimps, &c., which makes them excessively rank : yet the young are pickled and preserved with spices, and by some people are much admired.

Their bite is very severe. Bewick mentions that one sent to him in a box covered with netting caught hold of the finger of a man, and brought away the fleshy part, as if it had been cut out with a knife. They may be easily tamed, and soon become familiar : in this state they feed upon fish, and other animal substances.

NORTHERN PUFFIN.

(Fratercula glacialis.)

Fr. corpore nigro, genis schistaceo-albidis, pectore abdomineque albis, rostro pallido basi nigro.

Puffin with a black body, the cheeks slaty-white, breast and abdomen white, the beak pale, with its base black.

Fratercula glacialis. *Leach in Brit. Mus. Collection.*

THIS species greatly resembles the preceding, but the colours are more intense, and the form of the beak is different: it was discovered during Captain Ross's Expedition to the northern regions; and specimens are now preserved in the collection at the British Museum.

TUFTED PUFFIN.

(Fratercula cirrhata.)

Fr. corpore nigricante, fronte, capitis lateribus, gulâque albis, superciliis albis, postice flavis elongatis cirrhatis.

Puffin with a dusky body, the forehead, sides of the head, and throat white, the eyebrows white, with an elongate crest behind yellow.

Alca cirrhata. *Pall. Spic. 5. pl. 1. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 553. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 791.*

Le Macareux de Kamtschatka. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 9. 368. Buff. Pl. Enl. 761.*

Tufted Auk. *Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 432. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 313. pl. 95. f. 1. (head.) Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 57. pl. 170. f. 1.*

LARGER than the Puffin: length nineteen inches: beak an inch and three quarters in length, the same in depth at the base, and crossed with three furrows: the colours nearly as in the Puffin: the forehead, sides of the head, and chin are white: irides yellowish-brown: over each eye arises a tuft of feathers four inches or more in length, which falls elegantly on each side of the neck, reaching almost to the back; these are white as far as they are attached to the head, but afterwards of a fine buff-yellow: the rest of the plumage is black, palest on the under parts, and inclining to ash-colour: the shafts of the quills are white: tail very short, consisting of sixteen feathers: legs of a brownish-orange: claws black. "The female scarcely differs, except in being less; the beak crossed only with two furrows, instead of three; and the tuft smaller."

Latham gives the above description of this curious bird, and adds, that it is found at Kamtschatka and the neighbouring islands: the natives of which places formerly used their beaks as amulets or charms; and at present make use of their skins for clothing. They are stated to lay but one egg only: their food consists of crabs, shrimps, and testacea: they burrow under ground, and line their nest with feathers.

ANCIENT PUFFIN.

(Fratercula antiqua.)

Fr. corpore nigricante, abdomine albo, pennis cervicalibus lineariibus elongatis albis.

Puffin with a dusky body, white abdomen, and linear elongate white cervical feathers.

Alca antiqua. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 554. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 795.
Ancient Auk. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 240. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 326. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 70.

LENGTH near eleven inches: beak with its base white, and from the nostrils to the tip black; the feathers come very forward thereon; and the eyes, in consequence, appear to be placed far back in the head: this part, as also the sides and throat, are deep black: the upper part of the body and wings are dusky black: the under part of a pure white: on the ears, just behind the eyes, spring several long narrow white feathers, which fall down on each side of the neck and unite at the lower part, forming a kind of crescent; they are somewhat curled at the base, where they are most numerous: the legs are placed very far back, and are dusky: the tail is short, rounded, and black.

Inhabits various parts of the Northern Pacific Ocean, from North America to Kamtschatka and the Kurile Islands.

PHALERIS. STARIKI.

Generic Character.

Rostrum mediocre, conico-convexum, utrinque compressum, ferè quadrangulare, ad apicem emarginatum: mandibulâ superiore apice incurvo; inferiore brevior, versus basin tumida.

Nares oblongæ ad medium rostri sitæ.

Alæ mediocres.

Pedes breves, tridactyli; ungues curvati.

Beak medial, conic-convex, compressed on each side, nearly quadrangular, emarginated towards the tip; the upper mandible bent down at the tip; the lower shorter, and swollen towards the base.

Nostrils oblong, placed towards the middle of the beak.

Wings medial.

Legs short, three-toed; *claws* curved.

PHALERIS. Temminck.

ALCA. Pallas, Gmel., Lath., Vieil.

TEMMINCK has judiciously separated this genus from the Puffins, in the second edition of his Manuel: he appears, however, to have been anticipated by Vieillot, in his Analyse d'une Nouvelle Ornithologie Élémentaire, in which work M. Vieillot has applied the name *Alca* to the *A. cristatella* of Gmelin, and *Larva* to the *Fratercula arctica* and *Alca im-*

pennis. The only species known reside between the continents of Asia and America, consequently their habits are but little ascertained. Temminck differs with Latham respecting the number of species, and asserts that some of those described by the latter are the young of the others ; but as he gives no reasons in support of his assertion, and as the birds appear to be widely different, I have judged it best to keep them distinct, till some more certain information is obtained respecting them. They usually nidificate in holes and fissures of rocks.

PERROQUET STARIKI.

(*Phaleris Psittacula.*)

Ph. corpore nigricante, abdomine albo, facie productâ, ad basim rostri coarctâlâ, rostro rubro.

Stariki with the body dusky, the abdomen white, the face produced and straightened towards the base of the beak, the beak red.

Alca Psittacula. *Pall. Spic.* 5. 13. *pl.* 2. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 553. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 794.

Stariki. *Hist. Kamtschatka*, 155.

Perroquet Auk. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 433. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 325. *pl.* 95. *f.* 2. *Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 345. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 69.

ABOUT the size of a Blackbird : the beak is deep red, much compressed, and convex both above and beneath : the nostrils are placed in the middle of it, and pervious ; and above these there is a furrow that

reaches from the base to the middle : the head is much elongated, and the eyes are placed, apparently, far back : in the middle of the upper eyelid is a white spot ; and from the hinder part of the eye springs a slender tuft of white feathers, which hangs loosely on the neck : the upper parts of the plumage, the head, and neck are black ; and the under parts, from the breast, white : the thighs dusky : the legs dirty yellow : webs brown.

This species is found in flocks, in Kamtschatka, in the isles towards Japan, and on the western shores of America. Like the rest of the tribe, they are indolent and stupid birds, as the following ridiculous method of catching them sufficiently proves :—One of the natives places himself in the evening among the rocks, under a loose garment of fur, of a particular shape, with large open sleeves, when the birds, returning to their lodging places at dusk, run under the skirts and up the arm-holes, in order to shelter themselves during the night : the man concealed beneath kills them as fast as they enter, and by this means, as many are often taken in an evening as he can carry away. Their stupidity occasions them likewise very often to fly on board a ship of an evening, mistaking it for a roosting place.

They lay an egg of a dirty white or yellowish-colour, spotted with brown, about the middle of June, upon the bare rock or sand, and it is said to be very excellent eating.

DUSKY STARIKI.

(Phaleris tetricula.)

*Ph. corpore nigro subtus cinerascente, nuchâ maculis rectrici-
busque lateralibus apice ferrugineis, fronte subcristatâ, rostro
luteo-fusco, carinâ albida.*

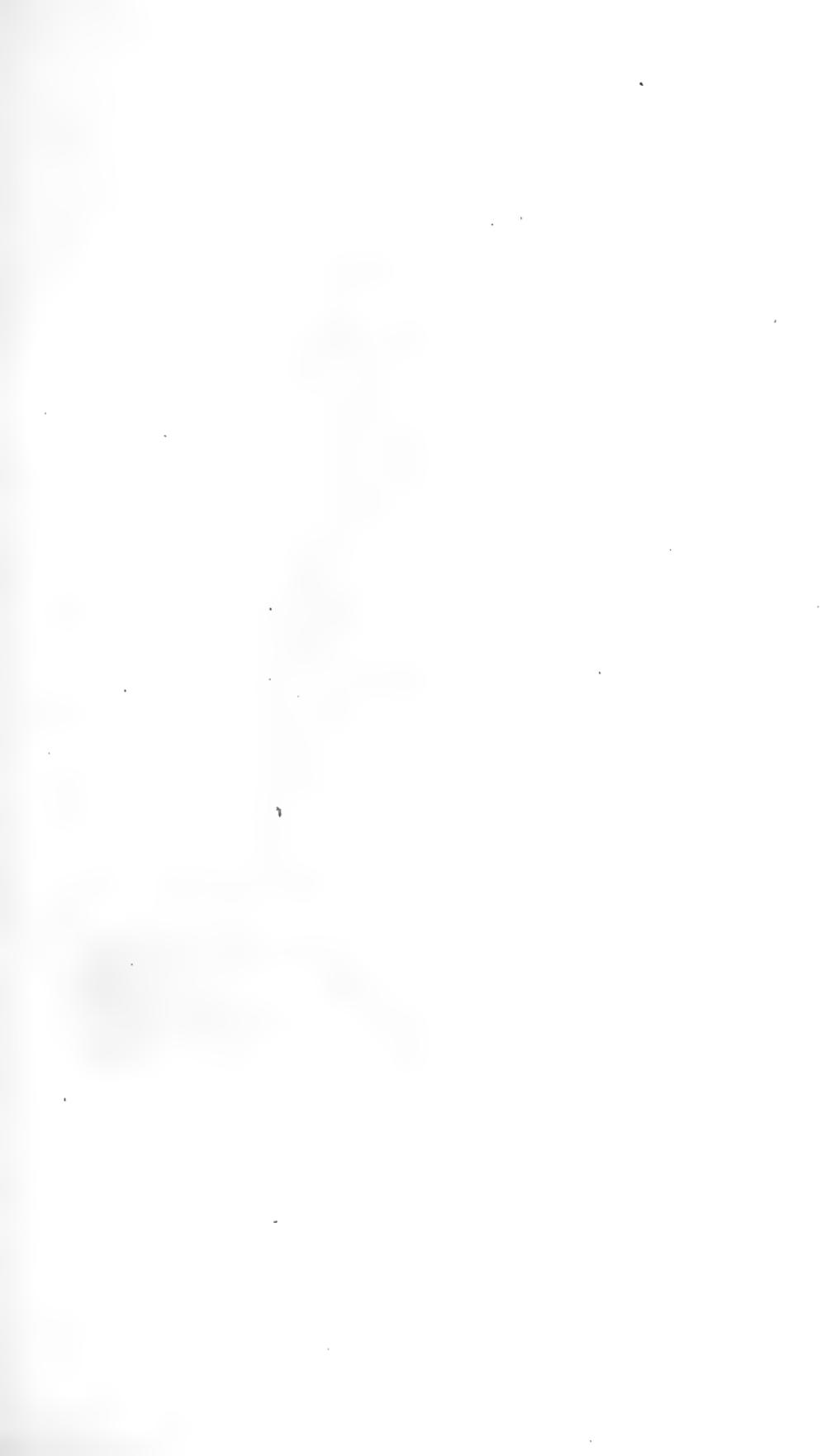
Stariki with the body black, beneath ash-coloured, the nape with spots, and the lateral tail-feathers at the tip ferruginous, the forehead slightly crested, the beak of a yellowish-brown, the tip whitish.

Alca tetricula. *Pall. Spic.* 5. 25. *pl.* 4. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 552. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 794.

Dusky Auk. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 435. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 324. *pl.* 95. *f.* 3. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 68.

SIZE of the preceding: length eleven inches: the beak smaller in proportion, but the upper mandible bent at the point; the colour yellow-brown; the ridge white: the irides are white, surrounded by a circle of black: the forehead is covered with downy feathers, which are pretty full, and reflexed half one way, half the other: behind the eyes a stripe of white: the head and neck are black, marked with a few obscure ferruginous spots on the nape: the upper parts of the body black; beneath cinereous, growing whitish near the vent: the wings reach to the base of the tail, which is composed of fourteen feathers, all of which, except the two middle ones, are ferruginous at the ends: legs livid: webs black.

Found in the seas between Japan and Kamtschatka: their nests are formed in fissures among the rocks:





CRESTED STARIKI.

they are very active in the water, but exceedingly clumsy and stupid on shore. Their flesh is but little valued, but their eggs are much prized: they will sometimes fly on board vessels of an evening, and are then very easily captured. Temminck supposes this to be the young of the preceding species.

CRESTED STARIKI.

(Phaleris cristatella.)

Ph. corpore nigricante, dorso maculis ferrugineis, cristâ frontali antrorsum inclinante, rostro rubro.

Stariki with the body dusky, the back with rusty spots, a frontal crest inclining forwards, and a red beak.

Alca cristatella. *Pall. Spic.* 5. 18. *pl.* 3. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 552. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 794.

Black Stariki. *Hist. Kamtschatka*, 156.

Crested Auk. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 434. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 323. *pl.* 95. *f.* 4. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 67.

“ LENGTH twelve inches: the beak shaped somewhat like that of the Common Puffin, but the upper mandible more hooked at the tip, and the feathers of the chin produced half way on the under one: at the angle of the mouth a callous flap: the colour of that and the beak crimson; tip of the last yellow: the head is rather small; and on the forehead is an upright crest composed of long feathers, which curve forwards: eyes small; under them a line of white, and behind them a streak composed of four or five

slender white feathers : the head and neck black : the back the same, marked with ferruginous-brown spots, changing into hoary on the rump: the under parts of a dusky-brown : the wings reach to the base of the tail, which is black, and consists of fourteen feathers ; the outermost but one ferruginous at the tip ; the outer one marked with indistinct white dots : legs livid : webs dusky. Inhabits the islands contiguous to Japan ; sleeping in burrows on shore and fissures of rocks."—*Latham.*

FLAT-BILLED STARIKI?

(*Phaleris?* *pygmea.*)

Ph? *corpore atro, subtus cinereo, rostro nigro.*

Stariki? with the body dark-coloured, beneath cinereous, the beak black.

Alca pygmea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 555. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 796.

Pygmy Auk. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 431.

Flat-billed Auk. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 328. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 72.

LESS than the Common Sea-dove : length seven inches : beak black ; ridged on the top, but on each side of the ridge much depressed : the nostrils are placed parallel to the edge of the upper mandible ; and the point of the beak is somewhat curved : the visage is rather elongated, as in the Perroquet ; and the sides of the head, between the beak and the eye, are furnished with a few narrow pale feathers : the

plumage on all the upper part of the body is sooty black: the chin and throat very pale: the fore part of the breast and belly paler than above, and greatly inclining to ash-colour: the belly dirty white in the middle: legs dusky.

Inhabits the islands between Asia and North America. Temminck says that this is the young of the foregoing bird, but the form and colour of the beak appear to controvert that opinion. Dr. Latham has made a separate division for this species, in the new edition of his Synopsis, on account of the depressed beak with which it is furnished.

ALCA. AUK.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capite æquale, rectum, longius quam altum, utrinque compressum, transversim sulcatum: mandibulâ superiore apice aduncâ, inferiore subtus angulosâ.

Nares lineares, laterales, ad medium rostri sitæ.

Alæ brevissimæ.

Pedes breves, tridactyli; ungues subcurvati.

Beak as long as the head, straight, longer than high, compressed on each side, transversely grooved; the upper mandible hooked at the tip, the lower angulated beneath.

Nostrils linear, lateral, placed towards the middle of the beak.

Wings very short.

Legs short, three-toed; the *claws* slightly curved.

ALCA. Linn., Gmel., Brun., Lath., Temm., &c.

LARVA. Vieil.

THIS extraordinary genus, of which there is but one species known, approximates very closely to the true Penguins, or the birds of the second division of this family; they also bear a great resemblance to the Razor-bills, except in the length of the wings, which in this bird are very short, so short as totally to incapacitate it for flying: it lays but one egg.



*griffith*

GREAT AUK.

GREAT AUK.

(Alca impennis.)

Al. corpore nigro, subtus à medio jugulo, remigibus secundariis apice, maculâque ovatâ utrinque ante oculos, albis.

Auk with the body black, beneath from the middle of the jugulum, the tips of the secondary quills, and an ovate spot before the eyes, white.

Alca impennis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 210. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 550. *Brun. Orn. Boreal.* no. 105. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 791.

Alca major. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 85. *pl.* 7.

Penguin. *Raii, Syn.* 118. *Edw. Glean.* *pl.* 147.

Le grand Pingoin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 393. *pl.* 29. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 367. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 512.

Pingouin brachyptere. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 939.

Great Auk. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 229. *pl.* 81. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 424. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 311. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 6. *pl.* 222. *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl.* 86. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 162. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 55.

THIS bird is in length three feet: the beak is black; four inches and a quarter long; both mandibles are crossed obliquely with several ridges and furrows, which meet at the edges: two oval-shaped white spots occupy nearly the whole space between the beak and the eyes: the head, back part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the body and wings are covered with short, soft, glossy black feathers: all the under sides of the body and the tips of the lesser quills are white: the wings are very short, the longest quill-feathers not exceeding four inches in length: the legs are black, short, and placed near the vent.

This species is not numerous any where : it inhabits Norway, Iceland, the Ferroe Islands, Greenland, and other northern regions ; and but very rarely visits Britain, and then only the most northern parts, among the Orkneys.

The female lays but one egg, which is white, irregularly marked with purplish lines, and blotched with dark rusty spots at the larger end ; and it is said that if the egg be taken away she will not lay a second : this will account for its rarity. The young are hatched very late in the season : they feed upon plants, but the old upon fishes, in search of which they dive and swim under water with the greatest rapidity, for which their short wings are easily calculated, as they perform the office of fins : they are very rarely seen on shore, and walk very badly : they are extremely shy.

DIVISION II.

Rostrum subcompressum, aut ferè cylindricum; pedes tetradactyli; alæ breves; remiges et rectrices nullæ.

Beak slightly compressed, or nearly cylindric; legs four-toed; wings short; no quills or tail-feathers.

THE extraordinary birds comprised in this section of the family are totally incapable of flying, their wings being completely destitute of quills, and appearing at first sight as if covered with scales: the tail-feathers are also wanting: their legs are placed very backward, and the birds when at rest are supported on the tarsi: their feet have four toes. They are all natives of the antarctic regions; and while swimming they are almost immersed in the water, the head alone appearing above the surface, rowing themselves with their finny wings, as with oars: they seldom quit the sea except for the purpose of nidification: during the tedious process of incubation they are compelled, it is said, to trail their full length on their eggs, in consequence of their awkward structure.

APTENODYTES. PENGUIN.

Generic Character.

Rostrum longum, lœvигatum, rectum, subulatum, tenuiusculum, cylindricum, acutum; mandibulâ superiore versus apicem declive, inferiorem longiore.

Nares plumis tectæ.

Remiges et *rectrices* nullæ.

Pedes breves, tetradactyli.

Beak long, smooth, straight, subulated, slender, cylindric, pointed; the upper mandible bent down towards the tip, longer than the lower.

Nostrils covered with feathers.

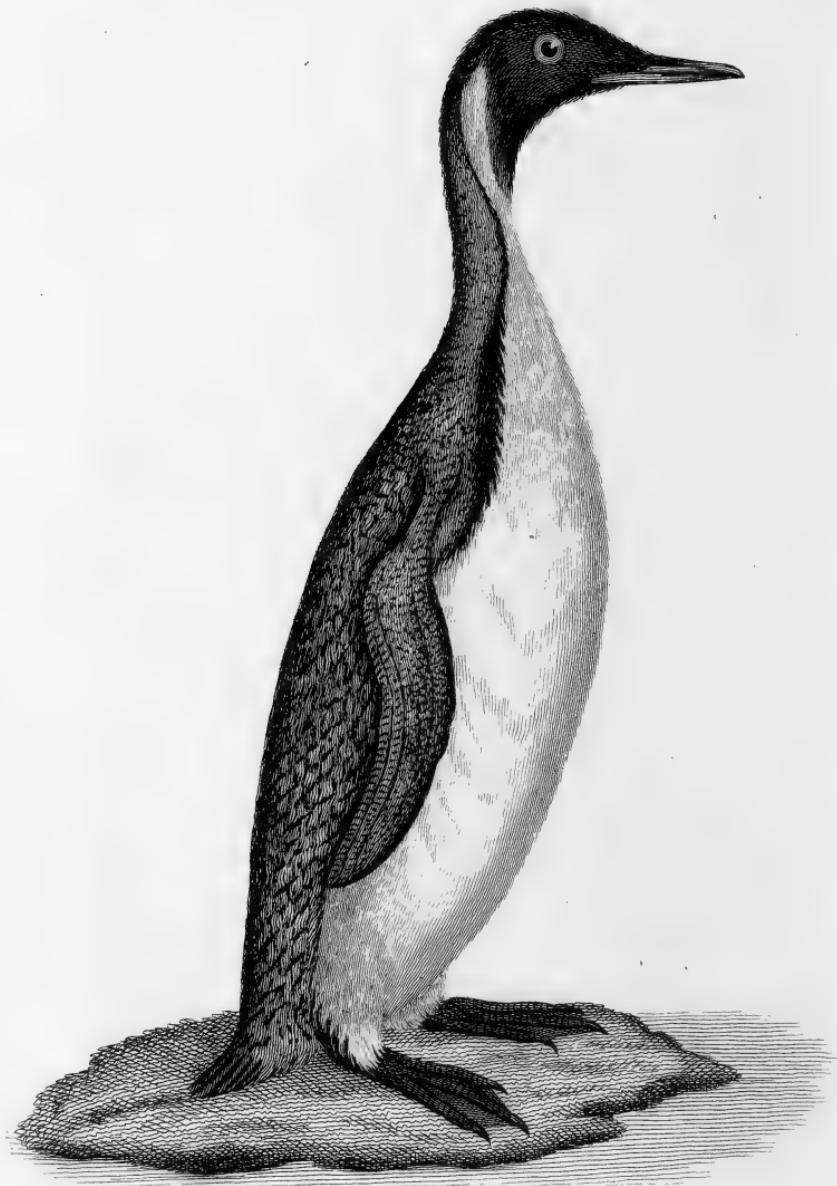
Quills and *tail-feathers* wanting.

Legs short, four-toed.

APTENODYTES. Forst., Gmel., Lath., Cuv., &c.

THE true Penguins have the beak slender, long, and pointed; the upper mandible is slightly arcuated on the top, and covered for a third of its length with feathers, in which the nostrils are placed; from the latter to the tip is a groove.





Griffith

PATAGONIAN PENGUIN.

PATAGONIAN PENGUIN.

(Aptenodytes Patagonica.)

Ap. rostro pedibusque nigris, maculâ ad aures utrinque flavo-aureâ collum ambiente.

Penguin with the beak and legs black, and a golden yellow spot near the ears, on each side, encompassing the neck.

Aptenodytes Patagonica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 556. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 878.

Manchot de la Nouvelle Guinée. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 179. *pl.* 113.

Grand Manchot des îles Malouines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 399. *pl.* 30. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 975. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 513.

Patagonian Penguin. *Forster, Voy.* 2. 214. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 563. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 390.

THE Patagonian Penguin is thus commemorated by Latham :—“ This is the largest of the species known, being four feet three inches in length, and stands erect at least three feet; the weight forty pounds: the beak is four inches and a half in length, more slender in proportion than in any of the species, and bends towards the tip; the colour of it black for two-thirds of the length, and from thence to the point yellowish; the under mandible orange at the base and black at the tip: the tongue is half the length of the beak, and armed on each side with spikes turning backwards: the irides are hazel: the head, throat, and hind part of the neck are of a deep brown: the back of a deep ash-colour, each feather bluish at the tip: the under parts are pure white: on each side of the head, beginning under the eye, and behind it, is a broad stripe of fine yellow; this advances forward as it proceeds down the neck, where

it grows narrower and paler, and at last blends itself with the white on the breast ; this appearance, however, is only when the neck is stretched, for the state in which the bird usually carries itself is with the head rather crouched in between the shoulders, where the yellow appears encircling the neck as a necklace : the wings are of the usual form, but larger in proportion : the legs scaly and black."

Natives of the Falkland Islands, New Guinea, New Georgia, and other parts adjoining the Antarctic seas. Their principal food consists of crabs, testacea, and mollusca : they frequent sequestered places, and occur in large flocks : their flesh, although black, is eatable.

CHILOE PENGUIN ?

(*Aptenodytes ? Chiloensis.*)

Ap ? corpore lanuginoso cinereo tecto.

Penguin ? with the body clothed with an ash-coloured down.

Aptenodytes Chiloensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 559. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 881.

Diomedea Chilensis. *Molin. Chil. p.* 210.

Chiloe Penguin. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* ii. 361. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 388.

SIZE of a Duck : the body covered with a kind of ash-coloured down, of so fine a texture as to admit of being spun into thread, and made into garments, coverings of heads, and other purposes. Inhabits the Archipelago of Chiloe. May not this be a young bird ?

CHYSOCOMA. GORFOU.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi rectum, latera- tim compressum, obliquè sulcatum; mandibulâ su- periore aduncâ, inferiore apice rotundatâ.	<i>Beak</i> straight at the base, laterally compressed, ob- liquely grooved; the up- per mandible hooked, the lower rounded at the tip.
<i>Nares</i> plumis tectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> clothed with fea- thers.
<i>Remiges</i> et <i>rectrices</i> nullæ.	<i>Quills</i> and <i>tail-feathers</i> want- ing.
<i>Pedes</i> breves, tetradyctyli.	<i>Legs</i> short, four-toed.

CHYSOCOMA. Cuv.?

APtenodytes. Forst., Gmel., Lath.

CATARRACTES. Briss.

PHAETON. Linn.

EUDYPTES. Vieill.

THESE birds are distinguished from those of the preceding genus by the beak being stronger, compressed, and pointed; it has the top rounded, and the tip but little arched; the groove in which the nostrils are placed terminates obliquely at the lower edge at one-third of the length from the tip. From the Sphenisques they may be distinguished by the

form of the lower mandible, which is rounded at the tip, instead of being truncated.

HOPPING GORFOU.

(Chrysocoma saltator.)

Ch. rostro rufo-fusco, pedibus flavescensibus, cristâ frontali erectâ, auriculari deflexâ sulphureâ.

Gorfou with a red-brown beak, the legs yellowish, an erect frontal, and deflexed auricular crest, of a sulphur colour.

Aptenodytes chrysocome. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* I. 555. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 878.

Manchot sauteur. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 984. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 409.

Le Gorfou sauteur. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* I. 513.

Crested Penguin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 561. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 385.

A BEAUTIFUL bird, measuring nearly two feet in length: beak three inches long, and of a deep red; with a dark groove running on each side to the tip: the irides are dull red: the head, neck, back, and sides are black: on each eye is a stripe of pale yellow feathers, elongated into a crest of near four inches in length; above this the feathers on the head are lengthened and stand upward: the wings are black, edged with white; the inside of them and the breast, and all the under parts of the plumage white: the legs are pale orange: the claws dusky. The female has a pale yellow streak over the eye, and is destitute of the crest.



Griffith

HOPPING GORFOU.



In common with the rest of the group to which it belongs, this species is very stupid, and when struck at does not offer to move from its situation. When alarmed, or in anger, it erects its crest. The females lay their eggs on the bare ground, in a hole formed in the earth, by themselves; they are larger than those of a Duck, and nearly white.

This species is very common in the Falkland Islands, and other parts of the southern regions, and frequently jumps three or four feet out of the water upon meeting with the slightest obstacle; whence they have obtained the name of Hopping Penguin, and Jumping Jack, from our sailors.

PAPUAN GORFOU.

(*Chrysocoma papua.*)

Ch. rostro pedibusque rubicundis, maculâ occipitali albâ.

Gorfout with reddish beak and legs, and a white occipital spot.

Aptenodytes papua. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 556.

Le Manchot papoa. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 181. *pl.* 115.

Papuan Penguin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 565. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 388.

LENGTH thirty inches: beak red, four inches long; the upper mandible slightly bent at the tip; the under a little pointed: the irides reddish-yellow: the head and upper half and back of the neck bluish-dusky-black: over the eye, on each side of the head, is a large patch of white, which reaches backwards nearly

to the occiput ; and across the top of the head is a bar of the same colour, uniting the patches together : the under parts of the body are white : the wings are black above, with their tips, lower edge, and insides white : tail wedge-shaped : legs reddish : webs dusky : claws black.

Inhabits New Guinea, Falkland Islands, and Kuërguelen's Land.

COLLARED GORFOU.

(*Chrysocoma torquata.*)

Ch. rostro pedibusque nigris, areis oculorum nudis sanguineis, semitorque albo.

Gorfou with the beak and legs black, the space round the eyes naked, and red, and white collar half round the neck.

Aptenodytes torquata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 558. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 880.

Manchot à collier de la Nouvelle Guinée. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 181. *pl.* 114.

Collared Penguin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 571. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 391.

INHABITS New Guinea and other southern islands. Length eighteen inches : beak and irides black : the eye surrounded with a naked blood-red skin : the head, throat, hind part of the neck, sides, back, wings, and tail black : the fore part of the neck, breast, belly, and thighs white, the colour extending nearly round the upper part of the neck as a collar : the legs are black.

RED-FOOTED GORFOU.

(Chrysocoma Catarractes.)

Ch. rostro pedibusque rubris, capite fusco.

Gorfou with the beak and legs red, the head brown.

Phaëton demersus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 219.Aptenodytes Catarractes. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 558. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 881.Catarractes. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 102.Red-footed Penguin. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 49. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 572. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 386.

THIS bird is the size of a Goose: the beak is red; both mandibles pointed, and the upper one but slightly bent: the fore part of the head is dirty brown: the back part, and all the upper parts of the neck and body of a dingy purple: all the under parts white, in some birds undulated: wings brown, edged with white: tail short and black: legs, toes, and webs dirty red: claws brown.

Inhabits the South Seas: probably a young bird.

LITTLE GORFOU.

(Chrysocoma minor.)

Ch. rostro nigro, pedibus albidis.

Gorfou with the beak black, the legs whitish.

Aptenodytes minor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 558. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 881.Little Penguin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 572. *pl.* 103. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 387. *pl.* 180.

FIGURED and described by Latham: "Size of a Teal: length fifteen inches: beak an inch and a half long; in shape like that of the Red-footed; colour dusky; the under mandible somewhat truncated, and blue at the base: irides livid: the upper parts of the bird, from head to tail, appear cinereous blue, the ends of the feathers being of that colour, but the base of them is brown-black; the shafts of each feather black: round the eye and a little way below on each side is a bed of pale brownish-ash colour: the under parts, from chin to vent, white: wings dusky above, and white beneath: tail very short, and consists of sixteen stiff feathers, but is scarce perceptible, except in the feathers appearing a little elongated at that part: legs dull red: webs dusky: claws black."

Not unfrequent on the rocks of the southern parts of New Zealand, especially in Dusky Bay: they lay their eggs in deep burrows formed on the sides of the hills: the natives knock them down with sticks, and feed upon their flesh.

SPHENISCUS. SPHENISQUE.

Generic Character.

Rostrum basi rectum, lateratim compressum, obliquè sulcatum; mandibulâ superiore aduncâ, inferiore truncatâ.

Nares ad medium rostri sitæ, denudatæ.

Remiges et *rectrices* nullæ.

Pedes breves, tetradyctyli.

Beak straight at the base, laterally compressed, obliquely grooved; the upper mandible hooked; the lower truncated.

Nostrils placed near the middle of the beak, and naked.

Quills and *tail-feathers* wanting.

Legs short, four-toed.

SPHENISCUS. Briss., Cuv.

APTENODYTES. Gmel., Lath.

EUDYPTES. Vieill.

DIOMEDEA. Linn.

THESE birds have the beak straight, compressed, irregularly channelled at its base, the tip of the upper mandible hooked, and of the lower truncated: the nostrils are placed in the middle, and not clothed with feathers.

CAPE SPHENISQUE.

(Spheniscus demersus.)

Sp. rostro pedibusque nigris, superciliis albis, fasciâ pectorali nigrâ.

Sphenisque with the beak and legs black, the eyebrows white, and a black pectoral band.

Diomedea demersa. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 214.

Aptenodytes demersa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 557. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 879.

Spheniscus. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 97.

Black-footed Penguin. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 94.

Cape Penguin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 566. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. p. 381.

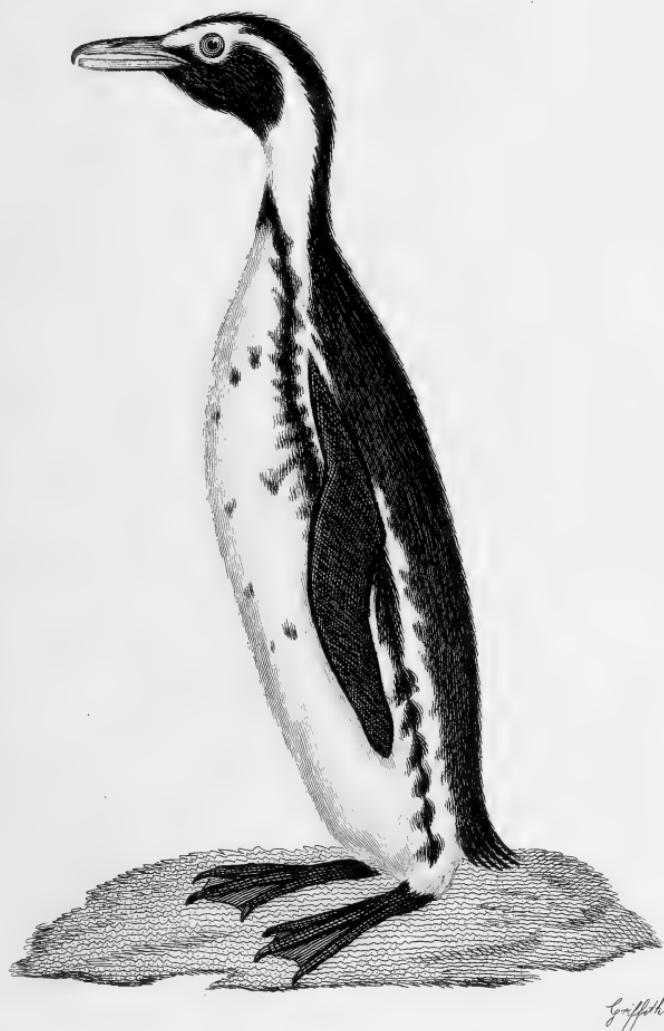
VARIETY.—*Spheniscus nævius.* *Briss. Orn.* 6. 99. *pl.* 9.

Manchot à bec tronqué. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 411. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 380.

Black-footed Penguin. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 94. *f.* 1. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 567. A.

LENGTH twenty-one inches: beak dusky, marked with a transverse yellowish band near the tip; from the base, about half way, is a groove in which the nostrils are placed: the upper parts of the plumage are black: the sides of the head and throat dingy grey: the wings are black above, with the lower edge white, and the under part varied with black and white: the breast, belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts white: tail wedge-shaped: legs, webs, and toes black.

A variety or sexual distinction is described by Brisson, with the upper part of the head, the back, and rump blackish: each feather with a deep black dash down the shaft, and some very small whitish-grey



CAPE SPHENISQUE.



dots on each web : on each side of the head is a stripe of white, which commences at the base of the beak and passes over the eyes to the occiput, and uniting to the white on the sides of the neck : the sides of the head and throat are blackish-brown, marked with small dirty white spots : on the breast is an arched blackish-brown band, which passes in a line on each side quite to the thighs.

Found in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope : the female lays two white eggs, the size of those of a Duck ; they are reckoned delicious eating, and are much prized : these birds are said to climb some way up the rocks in order to make their nest, notwithstanding the awkwardness of their manners : they swim and dive admirably.

MAGELLANIC SPHENISQUE.

(*Spheniscus Magellanicus.*)

Sp. rostro nigro fasciâ purpurascente, superciliis albis, fasciâ pectorali et torque medio colli nigris.

Sphenisque with the beak black, banded with purple, the eyebrows white, a pectoral fascia and collar on the middle of the neck black.

Aptenodytes Magellanica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 557. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 880.

Magellanic Penguin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 569. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 383.

LENGTH from two feet to thirty inches : the beak black, transversely banded near the tip : the irides

red-brown : the sides of the head, under the eye and the chin, black : from the base of the beak, through and over the eye, surrounding the black on the sides of the head and meeting under the throat, is a white streak : the rest of the head and neck is black, as are also the upper parts of the body and wings : the under parts of the body, from the breast, white, a narrow band of black excepted, which passes at a little distance within the white on the breast, and downwards on each side, beneath the wings, quite to the thighs : the legs are reddish flesh-colour, irregularly spotted on the toes : claws black.

Inhabits Terra del Fuego, the Straits of Magellan, and other southern parts, in the utmost profusion : often seen by thousands retiring to rest for the night : when they swim, only the neck and shoulders appear out of the water, and they advance with great rapidity ; if they meet with any obstacle they leap four or five feet out of the water, and dipping into it again continue their route. They are rather bold birds, and if molested will frequently attack and bite the intruder by the legs, so as to fetch blood. Their eggs are larger than those of a Goose, are two in number, and are said to be good eating.

ANTARCTIC SPHENISQUE?

(Spheniscus? antarcticus.)

Sr? rostro atro, pedibus rubicundis, linea gulari nigrâ.

Sphenisque? with the beak dark-coloured, the legs reddish, and a black line on the throat.

*Aptenodytes antarctica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 557. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 879.**Antarctic Penguin. Lath. Gen. Syn. 6. 565. Forst. Voy. 1. 98. Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 389.*

THIS rather exceeds two feet in length: its beak nearly three inches long, and black; the under mandible somewhat truncated: the irides are pale yellow: the prevailing colour of the upper parts of the body is black; of the under pure white: the wings are leaden-black, with their lower margins and inside white, and tips black: on the chin is a narrow blackish streak, which passes backwards to the occiput, with an angulation near the ears: the tail is black: the legs are flesh-coloured: the soles of the feet black.

Inhabits, like its congeners, various parts of the Antarctic Seas: it is frequently observed on the ice-bergs and islands in plenty.

NEW HOLLAND SPHENISQUE.

(Spheniscus Novæ Hollandiæ.)

Sp. rostro nigro, pedibus fusco-incarnatis, corpore supra fusco pennis apice griseo, subtus gulâque albo.

Sphenisque with a black beak, brown flesh-coloured legs, the body brown above, with the tips of the feathers grey, beneath and throat white.

New Holland Penguin. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 388.

“ LENGTH two feet or more : beak black, the upper mandible hooked at the tip, the under truncated : plumage above brown, the feathers tipped with grey, giving a mixed appearance : chin, throat, and the rest of the parts beneath rufous-white : wings brown : legs pale flesh-coloured brown : webs black. Inhabits New Holland.”—*Latham.*

I cannot quit this curious family without noticing the following extraordinary birds (which are described in the new edition of Dr. Latham's *Synopsis*), whose location I am at a loss to fix : from his description I suspect they must either be the young of some other species, or form the types of a new genus, especially if he be correct in saying that they possess but three toes. The first is the

Hairy Penguin. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. p. 392.

“ Length two feet six inches : beak three inches and a half ; black ; the upper mandible bent at the

tip, with a furrow running the whole of its length, but no appearance of nostrils: tongue half the length of the beak, armed with numerous spikes, tending backwards: in the palate a long cleft, passing deep into the beak: eyelids prominent, but the parts round them covered with short downy hairs: the whole bird, otherwise, covered with a thick-set hair, having no resemblance either to down or feathers: for the most part two inches in length: wings hanging down, and covered in the same manner, but the hair short in proportion: tail not distinguishable from the rest of the plumage: colour of the whole uniform brown, not paler, as is usual in other birds, beneath: legs very stout and scaly, deep brown, webbed quite to the toes, which are *three* in number, all placed forwards: claws stout and black, the middle one sharp at the inner edge. Inhabits South America."

The second is the

Woolly Penguin. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 392. *pl.* 181.

"The total length of this singular bird is two feet eight inches; in shape, as it stands upright, giving the idea of a bottle. The beak to the gape three inches and three quarters; bare space beneath it an inch and a half; pale brownish-yellow, with a blackish point; from the base to about one-third, a finely granulated skin or cere, and a seam continued to the point, but the nostrils are not clearly distinguishable; from the point of the beak to the eye four inches and a quarter: whole length of the wing one foot; to the head six inches: body in general covered with a kind of downy brown fur, in some parts three inches in length: orbits somewhat downy, but not quite

bare: circuit of the body, just above the legs, two feet ten inches; round the neck at the throat, eleven inches and a half; round the base of the beak four inches and a half: length of foot seven inches: toes *three* in number; all placed forwards; colour yellow: toes and webs nearest the claws brown-black; the rest yellow: the webs continue quite to the claws, which are nearly straight: claws black. Native place unknown."

The third and last of these singular animals is that most surprising bird the Aptynx of Shaw, which, as its name implies, is totally destitute of wings: the following are Shaw's characters.

APTERYX. APTERYX.

"*Rostrum* longum, gracile, rectiusculum, basi cerâ tectum, sulco tubulato laterali utrinque exaratum, apice subtumido subincurvo.

Nares? lineares, inconspicuae, propè apicem rostri, ad finem sulci tubulati.

Alæ rudimenta tantum, monodactyla, subunciali, unguiculo terminali.

Pedes compedes, breves, validi, gallinacei, tetradactyli; *digito* postico subintiore, brevissimo,

Cauda nulla.

Beak long, slender, nearly straight, covered at the base by a cere, marked on each side by a tubular furrow, slightly swelled and bent at the tip.

Nostrils? linear, inconspicuous, near the tip of the beak, at the end of the tubular furrow.

Wings rudiments only, consisting of a single joint or finger, about an inch in length, and terminated by a small claw or spur.

Feet comped, short, strong, gallinaceous, and tetradactyle; the *hinder* or sub-interior toe very short.

Tail none."

SOUTHERN APTERYX.

(Apteryx Australis.)

Ap. griseo-ferruginea, rostro pedibusque fusco-flavescens.

Ferruginous-grey Apteryx with yellowish-brown beak and legs.

Apteryx Australis, or Southern Apteryx. Shaw, *Nat. Misc.* v. xxiv. pl. 1057, 1058.Apteryx. Temm. *man. d'Orn. Ed. 2. Anal. p. cxiv.*Apterous Penguin. Lath. *Gen. Hist. x. 394.*

“ SIZE of a Goose : length two feet and a half : beak yellowish-brown, long and slender, somewhat in the form of (that of) the Patagonian Penguin; length from the gape to the tip six inches and three quarters ; at the base rather stout, and covered with a kind of cere ; it is also a trifle enlarged at the end, and somewhat curved ; the under mandible shutting beneath the other : the nostrils linear near the tip of the beak, scarcely to be detected, placed at the end of a tubular furrow : plumage ferruginous-grey ; the feathers not greatly unlike those of the New Holland Cassowary (*Emu*), but only one from each shaft : the wings not perceivable, except on close examination, being only a small stump, with a claw or spur at the end, furnished with a few straggling feathers, and quite hid in the plumage ; some of the feathers of which are weak, and four inches or more long, and the edges of them incline to dusky, giving a mottled or mixed appearance : there is no appearance of a tail : the legs are short and stout, the colour of the beak, but rather darker : the feet have three toes before, *separate*, and one behind, but the last is placed

much within, and so high up as to be useless, with no apparent membrane between the toes: claws strong, sharp, very little bent; the inner one almost straight. Inhabits New Zealand: brought from the south coast by Captain Barclay, of the ship Providence, who presented it to Dr. Shaw."

Latham, who examined this bird with Shaw, makes the following memoranda: "No appearance of nostrils was to be detected, but a furrow ran the whole length (of the beak), at the end of which were two minute holes, into which a bristle being introduced, passed quite up to the base, and no doubt were the nostrils."—"The form of the foot is not greatly unlike that of the Dodo, and in the above specimen the toes were not connected by an intervening membrane; yet from certain inequalities on the sides it is possible that there may have been one, and that it had been eaten away by insects."

PELECANIDÆ.

THE feet of the birds comprised in this family exhibit their chief characteristic distinction ; these parts being furnished invariably with four toes, *all* of which are united together by the same membrane : their beak is longer than the head : it is strong and robust, sometimes compressed, and armed on its edges with saw-like denticulations, and generally bent down, or hooked, at the tip : their legs are very short, and the tibiæ are naked on the lower part in some of the genera, and totally clothed with feathers in the rest : their wings are usually long and powerful.

In habit some of these birds approximate towards the Falcons, the genus *Fregatta* especially (as justly pointed out by my friend N. A. Vigors, Esq. in his acutely written paper on the Natural Affinities, &c. of Birds, read before the Zoological Club of the Linnean Society, and also before the Society itself, and since published in their Transactions); whose resemblance is so complete as to have led Linnæus to name the only species known by him, *Pelecanus Aquilus* : its form partakes amazingly of that of the Eagles, and there is much similarity in the method of catching and securing its prey to that adopted by the Sea Eagles : this remarkable similitude among the *Natatores* is a most satisfactory proof that the doctrine of the circular distribution of animated beings, laid down by the learned author of the *Horæ Entomologiæ*, is in accordance with the plan of Nature, in

spite of the prejudices which have arisen from the adoption of a quinary division of his groups, which, as far as my limited knowledge of zoology extends, appears to be perfectly natural : however, as the plan of this work is not intended for the discussion of any theoretical views, I shall merely endeavour to promote the investigation of them by attempting to arrange its subsequent materials in conformity with the above doctrine, leaving the theorist to judge for himself how far the arrangement militates against the facts exhibited by Nature herself ; observing, by the way, that other instances may be pointed out, showing the connexion between these birds and the Accipitres, or *Rasores, Illig.* ; such as their habit of perching on trees, feeding voraciously and often upon living animals, and also the long and powerful flights that they are enabled to take by means of their strong and expansive wings.

PHALACROCORAX. CORMORANT.

Generic Character.

Rostrum longum, rectum, compressum; mandibulâ superiore apice valde aduncō, unguiculato; inferiore compressâ, apice truncato, subcurvato.

Facies gulaque nudæ.

Nares basales, lineares, absconditæ.

Pedes validi, brevi; *tibiae* plumosæ; *unguis* medius margine internâ denticulatâ.

Beak long, straight, compressed; the upper mandible with its tip much hooked, and furnished with a nail; the lower compressed, its tip truncated, and slightly curved.

Face and throat naked.

Nostrils basal, linear, hidden.

Legs strong, short; *tibiae* feathered; the middle *claw* with its inner edge denticulated.

PHALACROCORAX. Briss., Cuv.

PELECANUS. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

CORVUS. Ray.

CARBO. Meyer, Temm.

HALIEUS. Illig.

HYDROCORAX. Vieil.

CORMORANTS are most excellent divers, and pursue their prey with astonishing facility beneath the surface of the water; but upon land they are

extremely awkward in their movements, as their legs are placed so far backwards on their body as to cause them to maintain a nearly vertical position, somewhat similar to that of the birds of the preceding family, with which they are also connected by their method of swimming; during which operation the head and part of the neck alone remain out of the water. They are excessively voracious, and subsist chiefly upon fresh-water fishes, particularly eels. In common with the Pelicans, they perch on trees: their nests are generally placed on the ground or the ledges of rocks, and are composed of rushes, fuci, &c. roughly interwoven. They fly with rapidity. Their tail is rather long and furnished with strong feathers, whose shafts are elastic, and help to support their body while walking.

COMMON CORMORANT.

(*Phalacrocorax Carbo.*)

Ph. fusco-niger, dorso nigro undulato, collo antice rostroque apice albo variegato, rectricibus quatuordecim.

Brown-black Cormorant with the back waved with black, the fore part of the neck and tip of the beak variegated with white, tail-feathers fourteen.

Pelecanus Carbo. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 216. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 573. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 886.

Corvus aquaticus. *Raii, Syn.* 122. *A.*

Phalacrocorax. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 511. *pl.* 45.

Le Cormoran. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 310. *pl.* 26. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 927. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 524.



Graffeth

COMMON CORMORANT.



Grand Cormoran. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 1. 587. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 894.

Cormorant, or Corvorant. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 291. *Albin. Birds*, 2. pl. 81. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 593. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 6. pl. 263. *Walc. Syn.* 1. pl. 92. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 381. *Leach, Zool. Misc.* 3. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 415.

Crested Cormorant. *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 388.

LENGTH about thirty inches: during the winter the beak is a blackish-ash: the naked space round the eyes is greenish-yellow: the pouch yellowish: the irides green: under the throat is a broad white or whitish collar, the extremities of which reach just beneath the eyes: the top of the head, neck, breast, all the under parts, and the rump, are black glossed with green: on the neck are several small whitish stripes: the feathers on the top of the back and the wings are ashy-brown or bronze-colour in the middle, edged by a broad band of black, glossed with green: the quills and tail-feathers are black: the legs are black. In the summer the occiput and part of the nape become ornamented with long feathers, which form a kind of crest glossed with deep green: the colour on the throat becomes of a pure white: on the top of the head, and on great part of the neck, and on the thighs, are several shaded, long, silky feathers, of a pure white colour: the rest of the plumage resembles that of the winter. The young of the year have the top of the head, the nape, and the back of a deep brown, slightly glossed with green: the collar is of an ashy-white: the fore part of the neck and all the under parts are grey-brown, varied

with whitish, particularly on the breast and in the middle of the belly: the feathers on the top of the back, the scapulars, and wing-coverts are ashy-grey in the middle, edged with deep brown: the beak is clear brown: the irides brown.

This bird is common in the northern countries of the old and new worlds, especially on the coasts of Holland, and on those of England and France; but rare in the interior, or towards the south. It builds, according to circumstances, either in the cliffs of the rocks, or trees, and among rushes: the female laying three or four eggs equally thick at each end, and of a greenish-white colour and irregular calcareous surface. Its food consists of fishes, but more particularly eels. In winter they disperse along the shores, and visit the fresh waters, where they commit great depredations among the fish: they are remarkably voracious, having a most rapid digestion: they are very cautious, except when they have gorged themselves, when they become so stupid that it is frequently an easy thing to take them in a net, or even by means of a noose thrown over their heads. Their smell, when alive, is excessively rank and disagreeable, and their flesh so disgusting, that even the Greenlanders will rarely eat them.

On the rocks of the sea-coast it is not an uncommon thing to see several of these birds with extended wings drying themselves in the wind: in this position they remain sometimes nearly an hour without once closing their wings; and as soon as these are sufficiently dry to enable the feathers to imbibe the oil, they press this substance from the receptacle on their

rumps, and dress their feathers with it. It is only in one particular state that this oily matter can be spread on them, when they are somewhat damp, and the instinct of the birds teaches them the proper moment.

Cormorants were formerly trained in this country for the purpose of catching fish. They were kept with great care in the houses ; and when taken out for fishing they had a leather thong placed round their necks to prevent them from swallowing their prey : they were also hooded till brought to the water's edge. On this subject Willoughby says—“ When they come to the rivers they take off their hoods, and having tied a leather thong round the lower part of their necks, that they may not swallow down the fish they catch, they throw them into the river. They presently dive under water, and there for a time, with wonderful swiftness, they pursue the fish, and when they have caught them, they rise presently to the top of the water, and pressing the fish lightly with their bills, they swallow them, till each bird hath in this manner swallowed five or six fishes ; then their keepers call them to the fist, to which they readily fly, and, little by little, one after another, vomit up all their fish, a little bruised with the nip they gave them in their bills. When they have done fishing, getting the birds on some high place, they loose the string from their neck, leaving the passage to the stomach free and open ; and for their reward they throw them part of the prey they have caught, to each, perchance, one or two fishes,

which they by the way, as they are falling in the air, will catch most dexterously in their mouths."

Notwithstanding the stupidity of these birds, they speedily become remarkably tame. Montagu relates the following anecdotes of the identical bird which is now in the British Museum, and which he procured alive, and kept for some years. "As soon as he received it and it was liberated, it followed the servant who released it, and was offered every sort of food at hand, all of which was equally refused; not even raw flesh was acceptable, and no fish could be procured to satisfy its hunger; in consequence we (he) crammed it with flesh, which was taken very reluctantly; but even with this rough handling, its formidable beak was not made use of offensively. After feeding it was placed on a stool in an adjoining room, where it sat perfectly contented, and adjusted its disconcerted plumage. Observing it so perfectly reconciled to its new abode, and having retired to the library, leaving both doors open, with the intention of returning, we were astonished, in a few minutes, to see the stranger walk boldly into the room, while in conversation with a friend, and coming towards us with the greatest confidence and familiarity, joined us at the fire-side, where it resumed the task of adjusting its feathers. From hence we removed it to an aquatic menagerie, to which it was carried without the least offensive resistance; but the sight of water made it restless, and when liberated, it instantly plunged in and dived incessantly for a considerable time, in hopes of prey; and after searching every

part of the pond without obtaining a single fish, it appeared to be convinced there were none, and never made any other attempt for three days, during the whole of which time it was crammed with flesh, not being able to procure any fish."—"It lives in perfect harmony with a Whistling Swan, a Bernicle Goose, various sorts of Ducks, and other birds; but if it perceive a Gull with a piece of fish, it immediately gives chase; if, however, the Gull has time to swallow it, no resentment is offered; the sight of it created the desire of possession, and that desire ceases with its disappearance. If it get out, it never attempts to ramble, but, walking direct to the house, enters the first open door without deference to any one, regardless even of a dog, and in fact is Troublesomely tame."

The specimen of which the above is related was captured in the British Channel in the spring of 1808, and at that period its plumage was in the state described and figured by Bewick as the Crested Cormorant; but after its autumnal moulting it became that of the common species, thereby putting the identity of the two supposed species beyond a doubt.

SHAG CORMORANT.

(Phalacrocorax Graculus.)

Ph. corpore viridi-nigro, subtus fusco, rectricibus duodecim, pedibus nigris.

Cormorant with the body green-black, beneath brown, tail-feathers twelve, the legs black.

Pelecanus Graculus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 217. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 574. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 887.

Phalacrocorax minor. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 516.

Corvus aquaticus minor. *Raii, Syn.* 123. A.

Petit Cormoran, ou Nigaud. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 319. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 589. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 897. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 525.

Shag, or Crane. *Will. Orn.* 330. *pl.* 63. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 508. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 598. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 7. *pl.* 264. *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl.* 93. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 390. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 429.

YOUNG.—Le petit Fou brun. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 374.

Fou brun de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 974.

ABOUT two feet in length: in the winter plumage the head, throat, neck, back, and all the under parts are a dull greenish-black: on the neck are a few very small whitish streaks: the feathers on the top of the back and of the wings are deep ash in their middle, edged with a broad band of deep black: the naked space round the eyes and the guttural pouch are reddish-yellow: the beak is reddish-ash, but black above: the irides are reddish-brown: the legs black. In the summer the occiput and nape are adorned with long deep green glossed feathers, which form a kind of crest: the throat is black: on the top of the

head, part of the neck, and on the thighs appear several pure white feathers, which are very long, slender, and silky: the rest of the plumage resembles that of the winter. The young have the throat of a clear ash: the head, neck, and under parts of a deep brown, with the feathers on the breast and fore part of the neck edged with ashy-brown: the feathers on the top of the back and of the wings are ashy-brown; all edged by a deep band of grey-brown: the rump, vent, wing and tail-feathers are blackish brown: the irides are brown.

This bird is said to inhabit the northern and southern countries of the two worlds, and to be very abundant in the regions of the arctic and antarctic circles: it is common on the coasts of Britain: the female builds her nest in the clefts of rocks, or on trees, and lays two or three whitish eggs. Their food consists of fishes.

CRESTED CORMORANT.

(Phalacrocorax cristatus.)

Ph. corpore viridinitente, subtus obscuro, rostro pedibusque obscuris, capite cristato.

Cormorant with the body glossy green, beneath obscure, the beak and legs obscure, the head crested.

Pelecanus cristatus. *Fabr. Faun. Græn.* no. 58. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 575. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 888.

Cormoran largup. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 900.

Crested Shag. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 585. A. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 292. *pl.* 102. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 600. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and *Supp.* *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 423.

THIS species, which Montagu considers the young of the preceding, is described in various stages of growth and age by Temminck, thereby apparently showing that it must be distinct from the former. The winter dress of the old birds is said to be as follows : the beak is brown : legs black : irides green : all the plumage is of a beautiful resplendent glossy green : the top of the back, scapulars, wing-coverts, and wing quills are prettily bronzed, each feather being enriched with a straight band of velvety black : the tip of the wings does not extend beyond the origin of the tail, which is short, rounded, and of a dull black : length of the bird about twenty-eight inches. The young of the first year are distinguished from all the other species by the long and slender beak, by their short tail, and by the broad glossy margins which adorn all the feathers of the back and shoulders : the several colours of the upper parts are brown slightly shaded with green, those of the under ash-coloured more or less pale. During the summer months the old birds possess a beautiful flowing crest, nearly two inches in length, of a dusky colour ; and on the occiput are about ten or twelve long and slender feathers : in other respects they are similar in plumage to their winter dress.

This species inhabits the north of Europe, and is common about Holyhead, in the Hebrides, Orcades, Norway, and the coasts of Sweden. Its nourishment consists of small fishes : it lays its eggs, which are of a rough calcareous texture, and of a white colour, in a kind of nest on the ledges of rocks.

AFRICAN CORMORANT.

(Phalacrocorax Africanus.)

*Ph. fusco-niger subtus albo nigricanteque varius, gulâ albâ, tec-
tricibus alarum cœruleo-griseis, margine apiceque nigris.*

Brown-black Cormorant beneath white varied with dusky, with the throat white, the wing-coverts blue-grey, the margins and tips black.

Pelecanus Africanus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 577. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 890.

African Shag. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 606. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 422.

LENGTH twenty inches : beak dirty yellowish-white ; upper mandible brown-black : middle of the back and rump glossy black : scapulars and wing-coverts blue-grey, each feather margined and tipped with black ; the three first greater quills pale brown, inclining to cinereous, the rest brown black : secondaries as long as the quills, dusky-black, edged with brown : chin white : fore part of the neck mottled dusky-white and black : belly the same, with a mixture of brown : tail, consisting of twelve feathers, wedge-shaped ; the two middle feathers seven inches long, the outermost three inches and a half ; the four middle ones and outer on each side pale brown, the others black : legs black. Inhabits Africa.

VIOLET CORMORANT.

(Phalacrocorax violaceus.)

Ph. crista erecta, corpore toto nigro violaceo-nitente.

Cormorant with an erect crest, the body entirely black, glossed with violet.

Pelecanus violaceus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 575. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 888.Pelecanus leucogaster. *Vieil.* ?—*YOUNG.* ?Violet Cormorant. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 584. *B.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 600.Violet Shag. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 425.

BUT little is known of this bird, save the account in the Arctic Zoology, where it is described as being wholly black, glossed with violet; and to inhabit Kamtschatka and the islands adjoining.

RED-FACED CORMORANT.

(Phalacrocorax Urile.)

Ph. viridi-nitens, gutture orbitisque albis, alis caudaque obscuris, pedibus nigris.

Glossy-green Cormorant with the throat and orbits white, the wings and tail obscure, the legs black.

Pelecanus Urile. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 575. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 888.Red-faced Cormorant. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 584. *E.*Red-faced Shag. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 601. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 426.

LENGTH two feet ten inches: base of the beak green, tip black: naked space round the eyes reddish: head and neck dark reddish-green: on the middle of the neck in front are a few slender white feathers, thinly interspersed amongst the others, and several of them nearly three inches in length: the quills are black: the back and wings are dusky glossy black; the back also glossed with green and varied with a few slender white feathers: the belly is entirely black: on each side of the rump is a patch of white feathers: tail consisting of twelve feathers: legs black.

Inhabits Kamtschatka, building its nest on the rocks and crags of the sea-coast: the female lays three or four ill-tasted greenish eggs. It flies well, and with rapidity, but rises with difficulty from the ground. It eats voraciously, feeding upon fish, which it swallows whole: after a meal it is very drowsy and not easily roused; and being also very stupid, it will allow itself to be netted without making the slightest resistance.

SPOTTED CORMORANT.

(Phalacrocorax punctatus.)

*Ph. cristatus niger, alis fusco-cinereis nigro punctatis, lateribus
colli linea utrinque albâ.*

Crested black Cormorant with the wings ashy-brown spotted with black, the sides of the neck with a white line on each side.

Pelecanus punctatus. Mus. Carls. fas. 1. pl. 10. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 575. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 889.

Pelecanus nævius. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 575.

Spotted Shag. Lath. Gen. Syn. 6. 602. pl. 104. Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 427. pl. 182.

A SINGULAR species, thus described by Latham (who also figures it). "Size of the Shag (*Ph. Graculus*) : length two feet or more : beak three inches long, of a pale bluish-lead colour ; in some yellow ; the tip hooked : round the eyes bare, and of a dusky red : the chin, throat, and fore part of the neck are nearly black ; as are the forehead, hind part of the neck, and beginning of the beak : just over the forehead arise some long feathers, forming a pointed crest : and at the hind part of the head a second, not unlike the first, but rather longer, some of the feathers measuring an inch and a half : just over the eye begins a line of white, which passes down on each side of the neck quite to the wings, and growing broader as it proceeds downward : the middle of the back and the wings are of a brownish-ash colour, each feather tipped at the end with a round spot of black, largest on the wing-coverts, but nowhere

bigger than a small pea: quills not spotted: from the middle of the back to the end of the tail, and from between the legs to the vent, black, glossed with green: tail three inches in length, rounded at the end; that and the quills plain black: legs deep brown, or black." He adds, " In some specimens the beak is reddish, and the legs dull yellow: the chin white, covered with feathers, and destitute of crest: the feathers of the sides near the vent streaked with white: thighs black: the stripe on each side of the neck not so distinct; and the black on the neck less pure. I have likewise observed one with the white on the sides of the neck not passing above half the length of it." Inhabits New Zealand, and builds amongst the rocks.

MAGELLANIC CORMORANT.

(Phalacrocorax Magellanicus.)

Ph. niger maculâ pone oculos abdomineque albis, hypochondriis albo striatis.

Black Cormorant with a spot behind the eyes and the abdomen white, the flanks striped with white.

Pelecanus Magellanicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 576. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 889.

Magellanic Shag. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 604. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 430.

THE Magellanic Cormorant is thirty inches in length: its beak is black: the sides of the head and

the chin are naked and reddish : the head and neck, as far as the breast, the back, wings, and tail are deep black ; the two former somewhat glossy : behind each eye is a white spot : the under parts of the body from the breast are also white : the sides are striped with white : the thighs are black : the quills and tail deep black : the last wedge-shaped, and four inches in length : the legs pale brown.

Inhabits Terra del Fuego and other southern countries, particularly Christmas Sound, where they breed by hundreds : they are very tame, from their haunts being seldom visited by mankind ; and are so little alarmed at the report of a gun, that on being fired at, though they were at first disturbed, they immediately returned to the nest : they fly very heavily.

JAVAN CORMORANT.

(*Phalacrocorax Javanicus.*)

Ph. corpore nigro, capite lœvi.

Cormorant with the body black, the head smooth.

Carbo Javanicus. *Horsfield, Linn. Trans.* xiii. p. 197.

Javan Cormorant. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 419.

LENGTH sixteen inches : beak blackish ; under mandible pale : body and wings black, with a hoary silvery gloss, and the feathers margined with black : chin white : neck beneath variegated with black, brown, and fuliginous : thighs black : belly marked

with narrow cinereous bands. Inhabits Java: called Pechuck.

BROWN-NECKED CORMORANT.

(Phalacrocorax fuscicollis.)

Ph. capite cristato, corpore nigro nitente, lateribus colli rufo-fuscis.

Cormorant with the head crested, the body of a glossy black, the sides of the neck red-brown.

Brown-necked Shag. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 425.

A SPECIES described by Dr. Latham in the new edition of his Synopsis, or General History of Birds; he says—"This is in shape much like the Shag: length twenty-one inches and a half: beak nearly three inches, cinereous, the under mandible naked to the base: orbits naked, brown: irides very dark: front and lore black, marked with white irregular spots: the feathers of the front erect, and form a kind of short crest: crown and upper part of the neck black, mixed with brown: sides of the neck rufous-brown: the rest of the plumage black, with a degree of gloss: scapulars and upper wing-coverts sharp-pointed: tail five inches and a half, rounded at the end, and consisting of twelve feathers, and the wings reach to the beginning of it: legs black. Inhabits Bengal, where it is not uncommon: is there called Pan Cowee: by the Mussulmen, Poukoul: is seen swimming all the day on the water, and roosts at night on the trees."

PIED CORMORANT.

(Phalacrocorax varius.)

*Ph. fuscus subtus albus, superciliis pallidis, dorso postico uryopygio
femoribus remigibus caudâque nigris.*

Brown Cormorant beneath white, with the eyebrows pale, the back behind, rump, thighs, quills, and tail black.

Pelecanus varius. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 576. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 890.

Red Shag. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 605. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 428.

THIRTY inches in length: beak dusky at the tip; the rest of it, and the naked space about the eyes yellow: the top of the head, hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail are brown; the middle of the back and wing-coverts palest, and the edges of the last very pale: the lower part of the back, rump, and thigh black-brown: the quills black; some of these nearest the body with pale tips: over the eyes is a narrow pale stripe: all the under parts of the body are pure white: the tail is rounded, about six inches in length, and brown-black: the legs are flesh-colour: claws dusky.

Inhabits New Zealand: said to build in trees, laying two or three pale bluish-white eggs.

NEW HOLLAND CORMORANT.

(Phalacrocorax Novæ Hollandiæ.)

*Ph. corpore nigro subtus variegato, pennis tectricibus alarum pale
lide marginatis, illis colli rufo marginatis, orbitis flavis.*

Cormorant with the body black, variegated beneath, the feathers
of the wing-coverts with pale edges, and of the neck with rufous
margins, orbits yellow.

New Holland Shag. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 431.

“ LENGTH twenty inches: beak two inches and a
half long, and pale: round the eye bare and pale
yellow: plumage on the upper part in general black:
the feathers on the wing-coverts have pale edges, and
those of the neck fringed with rufous: under parts
paler and mottled: tail six inches long, composed of
twelve feathers, cuneiform: legs black. Inhabits New
Holland.”—*Latham.*



BLACK AND WHITE CORMORANT.

(Phalacrocorax melanoleucus.)

*Ph. corpore supra nigro, subtus superciliisque albis, rostro carneo,
pedibus nigris.*

Cormorant with the body above black, beneath and eyebrows
white, the beak flesh-colour, the legs black.

Pelecanus melanoleucus. *Vieil. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* tom.
8. p. 88.

THIS species also inhabits New Holland: it has the upper part of the head, the neck, the body, the wings, and the tail black: the eyebrows, the cheeks, the throat, and all the under parts of a beautiful white. It is rather less than a Wild Goose.

CARUNCULATED CORMORANT?

(*Phalacrocorax?* *carunculatus.*)

Ph? *niger subtus albus, facie nudâ carunculatâ rubro, orbitis elevatis cæruleis, fasciâ alarum albâ.*

Black Cormorant? beneath white, with the face naked, carunculated and red, the orbits elevated and blue, the wings with a white band.

Pelecanus carunculatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 576. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 889.

Carunculated Shag. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 603. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 429.

ABOUT two feet in length: beak dusky: sides of the head naked: between the beak and eye carunculated and red; the rest of the space ash-colour: the orbits blue, and elevated: above the eye is a single large tubercle: irides dirty brown: the crown of the head, its sides, the hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the plumage are black, a patch of white on the wing-coverts excepted: the forehead, chin, and all the under parts are white: the legs are flesh-colour.

Inhabits various countries situated near the antarctic circle; and is particularly abundant in Staaten

Land, where they breed in large flocks, on the edges of the cliffs.

TUFTED CORMORANT?

(Phalacrocorax? *cirrhatus*.)

Ph? niger subitus albus, vertice cristato, liturâ alarum albâ, rostro orbitis pedibusque flavis.

Black Cormorant? beneath white, with the vertex crested, a white mark on the wings, the beak, orbits, and legs yellow.

Pelecanus cirrhatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 576. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 890.

Tufted Shag. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 606. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 431.

INHABITS New Zealand: length nearly three feet: beak dusky yellow: naked space round the eye the same: the head, the hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail black: the feathers on the occiput very long, forming a kind of crest: on the wing-coverts is an oblong white patch, and all the under parts of the plumage are white: the tail is rounded and composed of fourteen feathers: the legs are pale yellowish-brown.

This bird appears to have great affinity to (if not a variety by age of) the Carunculated Cormorant.

CHINESE CORMORANT.

(Phalacrocorax Sinensis.)

Ph. fuscus, gulâ albâ, corpore subtus albido maculis fuscis.

Brown Cormorant with the throat white, the body beneath whitish with brown spots.

Pelecanus Sinensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* lxx.Chinese Cormorant. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* ii. 364.Leu-tze. *Staunt. Emb. Chin.* ii. 388. 412. *pl.* 72.Chinese Shag. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 423.

FIGURED and described by Sir George Staunton in his account of the Embassy to China. It is less than the Cormorant: the beak is yellow: irides blue: the prevailing colour of the plumage brownish-black: the chin white: the body whitish beneath, spotted with brown: tail rounded, consisting of twelve feathers.

Abundant in China, where it is trained by the inhabitants to catch fish for their use. Sir G. Staunton says, in the journey to *Han-choo-foo*, on the river *Luen*, he observed, on a large lake close to the canal, and to the eastward of it, thousands of small boats and rafts, built entirely for this kind of fishing: on each boat or raft were ten or twelve birds, which at a signal from the owner plunge into the water, and it was astonishing to see the enormous size of the fish with which they return grasped in their beaks. They appeared to be so well trained that it did not require either ring or cord about their throats to prevent them from swallowing any portion of their prey, except what the master was pleased to return to them for encouragement or food.

DWARF CORMORANT.

(Phalacrocorax pygmæus.)

Ph. ater, pectore virescente, orbitis atomis albis sparsis, tectricibus alarum medio fuscis, collo pectore lateribusque punctis sparsis niveis.

Dark Cormorant with the breast greenish, the orbits sprinkled with white spots, the middle of the wing-coverts brown, the neck, breast, and sides sprinkled with snow-white spots.

Pelecanus pygmæus. *Pall. reise.* 2. 712. *pl. G.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 574. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 890.

Le Cormoran pigmé. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 591. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 901.

Dwarf Shag. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 607. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 431.

Pelecanus pygmæus. β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 890.

LENGTH eighteen inches : the beak is brown varied with yellowish : space round the eyes and small guttural sac yellowish : all the plumage is glossy black and green : the feathers on the top of the back and of the wings are edged with a very brilliant black border : the legs are blackish brown. The young have the top of the head and all the nape of a blackish-brown : the throat white : the fore part of the neck clear brown, varied with whitish : the middle of the belly and the vent are whitish-yellow : the sides and thighs are brown : the feathers on the top of the back and of the wings are ashy-brown, all terminated by a large spot of brilliant glossy black : the quills and

tail-feathers are blackish-brown, and all tipped with clear brown : legs brown.

Native of the eastern countries of Europe, as far as Hungary : also of the vicinity of the Caspian Sea ; and, according to Temminck, of America.

SULA. GANNET.

Generic Character.

Rostrum robustum, longum, rectum, basi validum, apice compresso subcurvato, acuto; mandibulæ marginibus serratis.

Facies gulaque nudæ.

Nares basales, lineares, absconditæ, in sulco longitudinale positæ.

Pedes robusti, breves; *tibiæ* basi nudæ; *unguis* medius internè denticulatus.

Beak robust, long, straight, strong at the base, its tip compressed, slightly curved, acute; the mandibles with their edges serrated.

Face and throat naked.

Nostrils basal, linear, hidden, placed in a longitudinal groove.

Legs robust, short; the *tibiæ* naked at the base; the middle *claw* internally denticulated.

SULA. Ray, Briss., Cuv., Temm.

PELECANUS. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

MORUS. Vieil.

DYSPORUS. Illig.

ANSER. Ray.

THE Gannets have the beak straight, slightly compressed and acute, the tip a little arched; the edges serrated, the teeth being directed backwards; the nostrils are prolonged in a groove, which runs

nearly to the tip: the throat is naked, as well as the orbits: the claw of the middle toe is denticulated: their wings are long. They swim with facility, though rarely, but do not dive; they are almost perpetually on the wing, and bathe themselves while flying, in the waves of the ocean; their nourishment consists chiefly of such fish as swim near the surface of the water: they nidificate in large flocks on the plane ledges of rocks, &c. laying generally two or three eggs. These birds have been called Boobies by our sailors, and Fous by the French, on account of their alleged stupidity in allowing themselves to be knocked down without attempting to move; and also for allowing the Frigate and other birds to compel them to disgorge their prey.

SOLAND GANNET.

(Sula bassana.)

Su. corpore albo, facie cæruleâ, remigibus primoribus nigris.
Gannet with the body white, the face blue, and the primary quills black.

Pelecanus bassanus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 217. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 577. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 891.

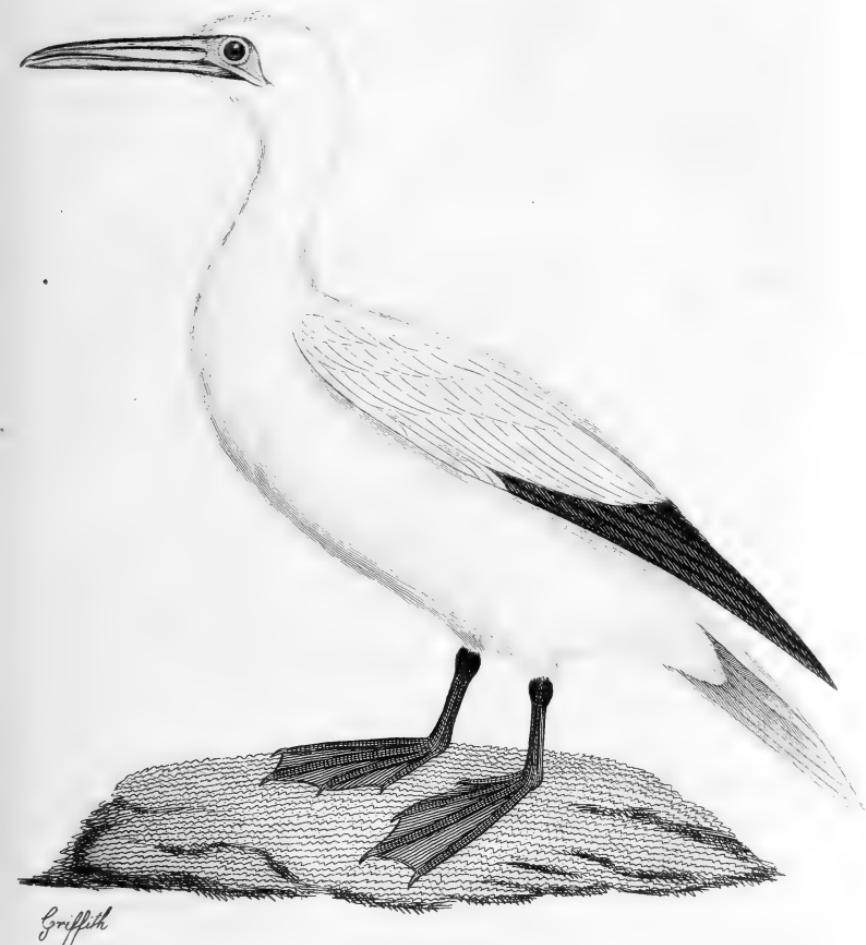
Anser bassanus. *Raii Syn.* 122. *A.*

Sula Hoieri. *Raii Syn.* 123.

Sula bassana. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 503. *pl.* 44.

Fou de bassan. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 376. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 271. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 526. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 593. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 905.

Soland Goose, or Gannet. *Alb. Birds*, 1. *pl.* 86. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 293. *pl.* 103. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 510. *Lath. Gen.*



SOLAND GANNET.



Syn. 6. 608. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 6. *pl.* 265. *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl.* 94. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Sup.* *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 393. *Mont. Wernerian Trans.* i. 176. *Bingl. Anim. Biog.* ii. 358. *Wood's Zoograph.* 1. *p.* 561. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 433.

YOUNG.—*Sula major*. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 697.

Grand Fou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 372.

Great Booby. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 610. *A.*

Pelecanus maculatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 579.

Fou tacheté. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 375. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 986.

Spotted Booby. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 614.

LENGTH about two feet nine inches: the beak is ashy-blue at its base, but white at its tip: the naked membrane which surrounds the eyes is bright bluish; the membrane which forms the prolongation of the opening of the beak, and that which extends to the middle of the throat, are bluish-black: the irides are yellow: the top of the head and the occiput are of a bright yellow ochre: the rest of the plumage is milk white, except the quills and bastard wings, which are black: the upper part of the toes and fore part of the tarsi are clear green; the membranes are dusky; claws white: the tail conical in form. The female is somewhat less in size, but resembles the male in colour. The young, immediately upon leaving the eggs, are clothed with a shining white down: during the first year all the plumage of the upper parts is of a uniform blackish-brown; of the under parts brown, varied with ash-colour: the beak, naked space of the head, and irides brown: the tail is rounded. After the second moult, or the age of one year, the head, the neck, and breast, are of an ashy-brown, thickly covered with small lance-shaped white spots; the feathers of

the back, the rump, and the wings, are also ashy-brown, with lance-shaped white spots, but larger and more distant than those of the neck and breast : the under parts of the plumage are whitish, varied with ashy-brown : the tail and quills are brown, the former conical, with white shafts : the beak is ashy-brown : the irides are yellow : the fore part of the tarsi and the upper part of the toes are brown-green : the membranes are ashy-brown : the claws brown. At the age of two years, and during the period of moulting, the plumage is either varied with large patches of white, on a brown ground, or of brown on a white ground : in the third year the plumage is perfected.

This species is abundant in the northern regions of Europe, Asia, and America, and particularly so in the Hebrides, the north of Scotland, and in Norway: it also occurs in more temperate climates, specimens having frequently been captured on the banks of the Thames. A few years back a very fine one was shot on the Medway by S. Henslow, Esq. who communicated it to me. Montagu says that it is frequently observed in the English Channel during the winter, and continues as late as the month of April.

The food of these birds consists chiefly of marine fish, of which the herring and pilchards are their favourites : they take their prey by darting down upon it with great velocity from a considerable height. The female lays one egg, which is nearly the size of that of a Goose, and equally pointed at each end ; it is of a pure white, and its surface is rugged. The

inhabitants of the islands where these birds breed derive considerable emolument from the produce of their eggs, to obtain which they undergo the most fearful risks. Where it is possible, they climb up the rocks where they are laid, and in doing this, they pass along paths so narrow and difficult, as, in appearance, to allow them barely room to cling, and that too at a prodigious height over a raging sea. Where this cannot be done, they are lowered by a rope from the top, and unterrified, ransack all the nests within their reach, and then, by means of a pole and rope, move off to other places to do the same.

An interesting account of the anatomical structure of this bird is given by Montagu in the Wernerian Transactions, above quoted.

WHITE GANNET.

(Sula candida.)

Su. corpore albo, facie rubrâ, remigibus omnibus nigris.

Gannet with the body white, the face red, and the quills black.

Pelecanus piscator. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 217. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1.

578. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 892.

Sula candida. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 501.

Le Fou blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 371.

Lesser Gannet. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 611. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 437.

LENGTH two feet seven inches: beak serrated on its edges and reddish: naked space round the eyes

reddish, and on the throat dusky black; the prevailing colour of the plumage is white, except the greater quills and wing-coverts, which are black: the scapulars are also black at the tips: the tail is wedge-shaped, and consists of fourteen feathers; their base is white, and the rest of their length black: the legs are red: the central claw is broad and serrated.

Inhabits China and New Holland.

BOOBY GANNET.

(*Sula Australis.*)

Su. corpore albido, facie rubrâ, remigibus primoribus apice nigricantibus.

Gannet with the body whitish, the face red, and the primary quills dusky at the tip.

Pelecanus Sula. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 218. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 578. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 495. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 892.

Anser bassano congener. *Raii Syn.* 191.

Fou commun. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 368. *pl.* 29.

Booby. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 87. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 612. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 439.

LENGTH two feet six inches: the beak nearly four inches and a half long, denticulated on its edges; it is grey, with a pale brown base: naked space round the eyes, and on the chin of a yellowish colour: irides pale grey: the head, neck, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail ashy-brown; the greater quills darkest: the tip of the tail brownish: the breast, belly, thighs, and vent white: the legs pale yellow: the claws grey.

The young have the head and neck white, slightly tinged with brown.

Common on the coasts of the warmer parts of America, particularly in the Bahama Islands, and off the Brasilian coast. They are described as being very silly stupid birds, from thence their name : they build their nests on the ground occasionally, but prefer constructing them on trees : their flesh is very dark-coloured, rank, and disagreeable, though frequently eaten by mariners.

BROWN GANNET.

(*Sula Fiber.*)

Su. corpore fuscescente, facie rubra, remigibus omnibus nigricantibus.

Gannet with the body brownish, the face red, and all the quills dusky.

Pelecanus Fiber. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 218. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 579. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 893.

Sula fusca. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 499. *pl.* 43. *f.* 1.

Anser bassano congener *cinereo-albus.* *Raii Syn.* 191.

Brown Booby. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 613. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 441.

LENGTH rather more than two feet : beak three inches and three quarters long, reddish ; and slightly serrated on the edges: naked space round the eyes red : the prevailing colour of the plumage is pale ashy-brown, with the back and scapulars darkest, and the under parts palest : the greater quills are

dusky-ash colour : the rump and tail-coverts are pale grey : the tail is wedge-shaped, and consists of fourteen feathers, of which the two middle ones are ash-colour, and the rest brownish-ash, with grey tips : the legs are red. Inhabits Cayenne, the West India Islands, and the western coast of tropical Africa.

BROWN AND WHITE BOOBY.

(*Sula leucophea.*)

Su. alba, vertice nuchâque fuscis, dorsi medio alis rectricibusque duabus intermediis fusco-nigris.

White Gannet with the vertex and nape brown, the middle of the back, the wings, and two middle tail-feathers brown-black. Brown and White Booby. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 441.

SUPPOSED to inhabit Cayenne : its beak is brown : head, neck, and beginning of the back, the rump, breast, and all beneath, pure white : top of the head and nape pale brown : middle of the back, wings, and two middle tail-feathers dusky-brown, nearly black : some of the secondaries margined with white : tail long, cuneiform : the outer feathers white : legs pale yellow-brown.

LESSER GANNET?

(Sula? parva.)

Su. ? *niger subitus albus, facie plumosâ.*

Black Gannet? beneath white, the face plumose.

Pelecanus parvus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 575. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 893.

Le petit Fou de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 374. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 973.

Lesser Booby. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 614. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 442.

THIS is a very small species, being only eighteen inches in length: its beak is nearly straight: the space round the eye is not bare: the throat, breast, and belly are white: all the remainder of the plumage dusky black. Probably a young bird. Inhabits Cayenne.

PELECANUS. PELICAN.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capite longius, longum, rectum, latus, valde depresso; mandibulâ superiore latâ, canaliculatâ, apice adunco et unguiculato, inferiore bifurcâ, bursâ membranaceâ, flacidâ, valde distensili ornatâ.

Facies gulaque nudæ.

Nares basales, in rimâ longitudinalæ sitæ.

Pedes validi, breves; *tibiae* basi nudæ; *unguis* margine internâ simplex.

Beak longer than the head, long, straight, broad, much depressed; the upper mandible broad, channelled, the tip bent down and unguiculated; the lower bifuscate, furnished with a flaccid, dilatable sac.

Face and throat naked.

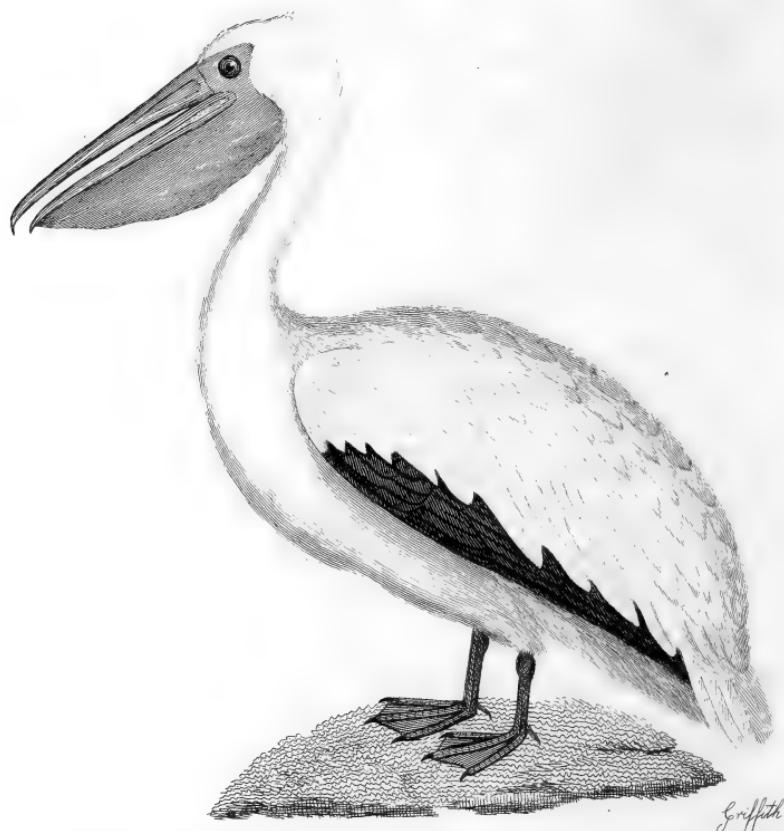
Nostrils basal, placed in a longitudinal cleft.

Legs strong, short; the *tibiae* naked at the base; the middle *claw* with its inner edge entire.

PELECANUS. Linn., Gmel., Lath., Temm., Vieil.

ONOCROTALUS. Ray, Briss.

THE birds of this genus are remarkable for the enormous pouch or bag with which the under mandible of the beak is furnished: the beak is also remarkable for its great length, width, and breadth,



COMMON PELICAN.

from the hook at its extremity, and from the nasal grooves, which extend the entire length of the beak, and conceal the nostrils. The orbits and throat are naked : the tail rounded.

Pelicans are usually large birds, and like their congeners subsist on fishes, and are excessively voracious : they are excellent swimmers, but are incapable of diving : they reside on the banks of rivers and lakes, and occasionally on the sea-coasts.

COMMON PELICAN.

(*Pelecanus Onocrotalus.*)

*Pe. incarnato-albus, alulis remigibusque primoribus nigris, gula
sacco rufo.*

Reddish-white Pelican with the bastard wing and primary quills black, the throat with a red sac.

Pelecanus Onocrotalus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 215. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 6. 569. *Raii Syn.* 121. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 882.

Onocrotalus Pelecanus. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 519. 1.

Pelican. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 282. *pl. 25.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 87. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 523.

Pelican blanc. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 584. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 891.

White Pelican. *Edw. Glean.* *pl. 93.* *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 505. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 575. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 397.

VARIETY?—*Pelecanus Philippensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 571. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 883.

Pelecanus roseus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 570. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 883.

Onocrotalus Philippensis. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 527. *pl. 46.*

Pelican rose de l'Isle de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 91. *pl. 53.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 965.

Philippine Pelican. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 583. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 402.

Rose-coloured Pelican. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 579. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 401.

VARIETY? 2.—*Pelecanus Manillensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 571. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 883.

Le Pelecan brun de l'Isle de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 71. *pl.* 53.

Manilla Pelican. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 583. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 401.

THIS is a very large species, measuring nearly six feet in length, and expanding about fifteen feet: its beak is nearly sixteen inches long; its upper mandible is flat and broad, furnished with a hook at the end; the skin between the sides of the upper mandible is very flaccid and dilatable, reaching eight or nine inches down the neck, and naked: the gape is very wide; on the top of the under mandible runs a crimson rib; the rest of it is pale red at the base, and yellowish towards the point; the under one is pale red, and the pouch is red or yellowish: the tongue is very small: the irides are hazel: the sides of the head are naked and flesh-coloured: the occiput is slightly crested: the entire plumage is white, slightly tinged with flesh-colour, the spurious wings and primary quills, which are black, excepted: the legs are flesh-colour: claws grey. The young have the beak and naked parts round the eyes livid: the irides brown: the prevailing colour of the plumage ashy-white: the belly whitish: the wings and back of a very deep ash: all the feathers edged with brighter ash: the quills are blackish-ash.

Found throughout the greater portion of the an-

cient world, especially between the tropics and the lower temperate climates: it is common in the eastern countries of Europe, on the banks of the rivers and lakes of Hungary and Russia, and extremely so on the Danube; but it seldom visits the sea-coasts, except the inland ones of the Caspian and Euxine Seas. Also found at the Cape of Good Hope.

The female constructs a nest of reedy grass, among moss or turfs; it is a foot and a half in diameter, much hollowed, and filled with soft grass: she lays two or more white eggs, similar to those of the Swan. It is said that if any person attempts to disturb them while the female is sitting, she will take the eggs out of the nest with her beak, and drop them into the water, returning them to their place as soon as quiet is restored. The principal food of these birds consists of fish, which they prefer in a living state, and catch with great dexterity.

The bag in the lower mandible of the beak of this bird is one of the most remarkable appendages that is found in the structure of any animal. Though it wrinkles up nearly into the hollow of the chap, and the sides, to which it is attached, are not (in a quiescent state) above an inch asunder, it may be extended to an amazing capacity; and when the bird has fished with success, its size is almost incredible: it will contain a man's head with the greatest ease. In fishing the Pelican fills this bag, and does not immediately swallow his prey; but, when this is full, he returns to the shore to devour at leisure the fruits of his industry. He is not long in digesting his food; for he has generally to fish more than once in the

course of a day. When incited to exertion by hunger the Pelicans fly from their resting-place, and raising themselves thirty or forty feet above the surface of the sea, turn their head with one eye downwards, and continue to fly in that position till they see a fish sufficiently near the surface. They then dart down with astonishing swiftness, seize it with unerring certainty, and store it up in their pouch. Having done this they rise again, and continue the same actions till they have procured a competent stock.

BROWN PELICAN.

(*Pelecanus fuscus.*)

Pe. cinereo-fuscus, capite subcristatâ colloque albidis, remigibus primoribus nigris.

Ashy-brown Pelican with a slightly crested whitish head and neck, the primary quills black.

Pelecanus fuscus (occidentalis). *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 215. β .
Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 570. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 883.

Onocrotalus fuscus. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 524. *Raii Syn.* 191.

Pelican brun. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 306. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 957.

Brown Pelican. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 506. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 580. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 405.

NEARLY four feet in length: beak fifteen inches and a quarter long: greenish at the base, and inclining to a blue or bluish-red towards the tip: the pouch is of a bluish-ash colour, streaked with reddish: the irides are deep bluish-ash colour: the naked

skin round the eyes whitish : the head and neck are white : the former somewhat crested on the occiput : the back, scapulars, and rump are ashy-brown, the middle of each feather whitish: the breast and under parts are similar to the upper, but plain : the upper wing-coverts like the back, with some of the outer greater ones plain brown : the primaries are black ; the secondaries hoary-brown : tail the same : legs lead-colour ; claws black.

Common in most parts of America, especially in the West India Islands.

NEW HOLLAND PELICAN.

(Pelecanus Australis.)

PE. albus dorso supremo, remigibus caudâque nigris.

White Pelican with the upper part of the back, the quills and tail black.

New Holland Pelican. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 402.

LENGTH five feet : beak and round the eye yellow : general colour of the plumage white : the beginning of the back, the quills and tail black : inner half of the lesser wing-coverts white : legs pale blue ; webs dusky : the quills reach to about the middle of the tail. Inhabits New Holland.

RED-BACKED PELICAN.

(Pelecanus rufescens.)

PE. cristatus rufescens, capite colloque fuscescente-albis, caudâ saturate cinereâ.

Crested reddish Pelican with the head and neck brownish-white, the tail dark ash.

Pelecanus rufescens. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 571. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 884.

Red-backed Pelican. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 584. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 404.

“ SIZE of a large Swan: length five feet: beak thirteen inches long, and of a pale dirty yellow: space round the eyes and pouch the same; the last reaches eight inches down the neck: the hind head is crested; some of the feathers four inches in length: the head and neck dirty brownish-white: the back of a fine pale reddish cinnamon-colour: the wing-coverts like the neck, but darker: scapulars pale greyish lead-colour: lesser quills not unlike the wing-coverts, but the ends dark grey, and the shafts black: prime quills black: tail of a deep grey; the shafts white at the base, and black towards the ends: the belly, thighs, under wing-coverts, and vent, like the back, but much paler: the feathers of the breast, wing-coverts, and lower part of the neck, are long, narrow, and pointed, especially those of the breast: the legs are yellow.” Dr. Latham has given the above description of this bird from a specimen in his own collection: he adds, “ that it was captured on the Gold Coast of Africa,

where it was kept tame for a long time : it was very voracious, and an experiment was made to ascertain what quantity of fish it would take into its beak : it first attempted to take up one (amongst several which were placed before it) of ten pounds, but the beak was not strong enough to raise it from the ground : it then picked up as far as ten of the others, each weighing a pound, and stored them carefully in the bag, arranging them alongside each other, with the heads towards the throat : and after this trudged off very stately, with the bag hanging down to his feet."

CHARLESTOWN PELICAN.

(Pelecanus Carolinensis.)

PE. *supra obscurus, subtus albus.*

Pelican above obscure, beneath white.

Pelecanus Carolinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 571. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 884.

Charlestown Pelican. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 507. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 585. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 406.

SIZE of a Canada Goose ; colour of the plumage dusky above ; white on the breast and belly ; with a pouch capable of holding several gallons of liquids. They abound in the bay of Charlestown, in America. Latham mentions the following varieties : " One in length four feet : beak thirteen inches long, and differing from other Pelicans in having that part of the upper mandible which is next the base almost

cylindrical, and not flat, though spreading out considerably near the end : their plumage brown above; head, neck, and under parts brownish-white : the lower half of the back, in one specimen, striped black and dusky-white ; the feathers narrow, and edged with the last colour : in the other, the back of a plain colour : the bags in both of an enormous size, taking up the greatest part of the neck before : at the hind part of it, the whole length, the feathers much larger than the rest : though the nape of the neck, or back part of the head, were not at all crested. These two were brought from Cayenne." It also inhabits Georgia, in North America.

JAVAN PELICAN.

(*Pelecanus Javanicus.*)

Pe. albus, cristā obsoletā, remigibus primoribus nigris, secundariis et plumis dorsalibus nigro marginatis, rachidibus pennarum albis, rostro latiore.

White Pelican with an obsolete crest, the primary quills black, the secondaries and dorsal feathers margined with black, the shafts white, the beak broad.

Pelecanus Javanicus. *Horsfield, Linn. Trans.* xiii. 197.

Javan Pelican. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 403.

FOUR feet in length: plumage white, with an obsolete crest; and a broad beak: the prime quills black, the secondaries and feathers of the back margined with black, with the shafts white. Inhabits Java: called Bakku.

SAW-BILLED PELICAN.

(Pelecanus Thagus.)

Pe. caudâ rotundatâ, rostro serrato.

Pelican with a rounded tail and serrated beak.

Pelecanus Thagus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 577. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 884.Onocrotalus rostro denticulato. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 527. *A.*Onocrotalus Mexicanus dentalus, Alcatraz. *Raii Syn.* 127.Saw-billed Pelican. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 579. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 409.

THIS bird differs from the Common Pelican merely in having the edges of the beak toothed, and the beak itself of a saffron colour: the legs are also saffron colour, inclining to red. Inhabits Mexico.



ROUGH-BILLED PELICAN ?

(Pelecanus? trachyrhynchos.)

Pe? cristatus albus, gulâ saccatâ nigro striatâ, rostro rugoso.

Crested white Pelican? the gular sac striped with black, the beak rugose.

Pelecanus trachyrhynchos. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 884.Pelecanus erythrorhynchos. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 571.Rough-billed Pelican. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 586. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 408.

THIS curious species is thus commemorated by Dr. Latham, in his History:—" Size between a Goose

and a Swan: length four feet six inches: beak thirteen inches, shaped as in other Pelicans, with the addition of some singular protuberances on the top of the upper mandible, from the base of which, for about seven inches, the surface is plain; at this part an elevated ridge begins, about one inch and a half in height, and one-third of an inch in thickness; this continues about an inch and a half on the beak, and then other smaller ones take rise, of different sizes, and continue decreasing in size in an abrupt manner to the end of the beak: the colour of both reddish-yellow, here and there inclining to red; the under mandible and pouch as in other species, but on each side about the middle of the first, is a black spot, the size of a silver penny; and the bag is streaked with fine lines of black, which are pretty numerous on the fore part of it, most so next the end of the beak: the plumage is wholly of a pure white, except the bastard wings and quills, which are black: the shafts of the larger ones white; at the hind-head the feathers are greatly elongated, forming a crest of four inches and a half in length: the legs are black." Found in America.

FREGATTA. FRIGATE-BIRD.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capite longius, robustum, integrum, supra sulcatum; mandibulæ arcuatæ, apicibus acutis.

Orbites nudæ.

Alæ longissimæ.

Cauda forficata.

Pedes breves; *tibiæ* plumosæ; membranæ parvæ.

Beak longer than the head, robust, entire, sulcated above; the mandibles arcuated, their tips acute.

Orbits naked.

Wings very long.

Tail forked.

Legs short; *tibiæ* plumose; membranes small.

FREGATTA. Ray, Briss., Temm.

PELECANUS. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

TACHYPLETIS. Vieil.

SEVERAL remarkable peculiarities are observable in the structure of the Frigate-birds: in the first place they differ from the rest of the Natatores in having the toes so slightly webbed as to incapacitate them from swimming, the membrane scarcely reaching to the second joint of each toe; again, the immense extent of wing in comparison with the size of the bird is unparalleled in the birds of this order: they differ from the rest of the family by their forked

tail, very short legs, and by the peculiar form of the beak, both mandibles curving downwards. From the extraordinary length of wing with which they are endowed, they fly to a most surprising distance: instances are on record of individuals being observed at the distance of 1000 miles from land; they are always however observed within, or close to, the tropics: they feed chiefly upon the *flying-fish*: they attack the Boobies, and compel them to disgorge their prey, which they instantly devour. As before observed, there is an extraordinary affinity between these birds and the Falcons.

I have followed Ray in the appellation given to this genus, although his name is less classical than that of Vieillot, as his name has the right of priority, which ought always to be our guide.

COMMON FRIGATE-BIRD.

(*Fregatta Aquilus.*)

FR. *corpore nigro, rostro rubro, orbitis nigris; femina capite abdomineque albis.*

Frigate bird with the body black, the beak red, the orbits black: *female* with the head and abdomen white.

Pelecanus Aquilus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 216. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 572. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 885. *Burton, Linn. Trans.* xiii. 1.

Pelecanus minor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 572. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 885.

Fregatta. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 506. *pl.* 43.

Fregatta minor. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 509.



COMMON FRIGATE-BIRD.

Longbill



Fregatta avis. *Raii Syn.* 153. 192.

La Fregate. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 381. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 961.
Cuv. Reg. Anim. 1. 525.

Petite Fregate. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 390.

Man of War, or Frigate Bird. *Sloan. Journ.* 1. 30. *Alb. Birds,*
3. *pl.* 80. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 309.

Lesser Frigate Pelican. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 590. *Lath. Gen.*
Hist. x. 412.

Frigate Pelican. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 587. *Wood's Zoogr.* 1.
557. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 410.

THE usual length of this bird is three feet, from the tip of the beak to that of the tail: the prevailing colour of the plumage of the male is black, glossed with green on the back; of the female dusky, with the abdomen and nearly the whole of the head white: the eye and parts immediately surrounding it are black: the beak is of a dirty yellowish white: the feet of the male are black; those of the female of a bluish-white: the male is also distinguished from the female by a large fleshy bag or sac placed under the throat, of a bright red colour, and in its flaccid state putting on a granulated appearance: when distended it is smooth, and enlarges to the size of a hen's egg.

A very interesting account of this singular bird is given by Mr. Burton in the thirteenth volume of the Linnean Transactions, to which, on account of its length and the limited space to which I find that my remarks are confined, I must refer my readers; stating, however, that it resides in abundance in the Island of Ascension, and is also found on many of the coasts of the islands and continents of the south: its food consists chiefly of fish, and generally of the *Exocetus volitans*: the female lays one egg of a white

colour, nearly resembling that of a hen, though somewhat larger; the male assists in incubation, while the female is employed in procuring food.

WHITE-HEADED FRIGATE-BIRD.

(Fregata leucocephalus.)

FR. *corpore fusco, capite collo pectore abdomineque albis, rostro obscuro.*

Frigate-bird with the body brown, the head, neck, breast, and abdomen white, the beak obscure.

Pelecanus leucocephalus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 572. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 886.*

La Fregate. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 8. pl. 30.*

White-headed Frigate Pelican. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 6. 591. Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 413.*

LENGTH about three feet: beak five inches long, dusky, tip nearly white: sides of the head covered with feathers: head and fore part of the neck white, finishing in a point on the last: breast and belly white: the rest of the plumage brown: tail forked: legs pale reddish-brown.

Latham describes a variety which had the head and half the neck, all round, white, passing before down the breast, and ending between the legs: sides of the body, the vent, and rest of the plumage brown: legs reddish-brown. In the Hunterian Museum: whence unknown.

PALMERSTONE FRIGATE-BIRD.

(Fregata Palmerstonis.)

Fr. corpore fusco viridi nitente subtus albo, jugulo albo nigroque vario, abdomine albo, crisso nigro.

Frigate-bird with the body brown glossed with green, beneath white, the jugulum varied with black and white, the abdomen white, the vent black.

Pelecanus Palmerstonis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 573. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 886.

Palmerstone Frigate Pelican. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 592. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 414.

LENGTH three feet: beak black: space round the eyes feathered: the upper part of the head, neck, and body brown, glossed with greenish: wing-coverts nearest the body dark glossy green: fore part of the neck mottled with white and brown: the rest of the under parts white: vent black: tail forked, the shafts of the feathers white: the legs dusky black: the middle claw serrated in the inside. Inhabits Palmerstone Island, in the South Sea. Probably a variety or sex of the preceding.

PHAËTON. TROPIC-BIRD.

Generic Character.

Rostrum validum, capite longius, compressum, supra convexum, rectum, margine denticulato, apice adunco, acuto.

Nares oblongæ, perviæ.

Facies plumis tecta.

Cauda cuneiformis, rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis.

Pedes breves; *tibiæ* basi nudæ.

Beak strong, longer than the head, compressed, above convex, straight, its edge denticulated, the tip bent down and acute.

Nostrils oblong, pervious.

Face clothed with feathers.

Tail wedge-shaped, the two intermediate tail-feathers very long.

Legs short; the base of the *tibiæ* naked.

PHAËTON. Linn., Gmel., Lath., Cuv., Temm., Vieill., &c.

LEPTURUS. Briss.

TROPICOPHILUS. Leach.

AS their name implies, these birds are usually found within the tropics: in fact, it is a rare occurrence for them to be observed without that zone of the globe, and they are so constant that our mariners hail their appearance as a sure indication of their vicinity to the tropics; they seldom approach the land, except for the purpose of nidification, and, in

common with the rest of the Pelecanidæ, they perch upon trees: their food consists of fishes, upon which they pounce after the manner of the birds of the preceding genus. The structure of their beak is not much unlike that of some of the Gulls, and that forms a beautiful connecting link with those birds, as does also their thick and downy plumage: their feet are more webbed than those of the Frigate-birds; and the tail is adorned with two extremely long central feathers.

COMMON TROPIC-BIRD.

(*Phaëton aethereus.*)

Ph. albus, dorso uropygio tectricibusque alarum minoribus nigro striatis, rectricum scapis basi fasciâque supra oculari nigris, rostro rubro.

White Tropic-bird, with the back, rump, and lesser wing-coverts striped with black, the shafts at the base of the tail-feathers and fascia above the eyes black, the beak red.

Phaëton aethereus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 219. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 581. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 893. *Leach, Zool. Misc.* 2. 140.

Lepturus. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 480. *pl. 42. f. 1.*

Avis Tropicorum. *Raii Syn.* 123.

Grand Paille-en-queue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 348. *pl. 28. Buff. Pl. Enl.* 998.

Tropic-bird. *Willou. Orn.* 331. *pl. 75.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 615. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 443.

VARIETY.—*Lepturus candidus.* *Briss. Orn.* 6. 485. *pl. 42. f. 2.*

Paille-en-queue de l'isle de l'Ascension. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 355. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 369.

Tropic-bird. *Edw. Glean.* *pl. 149. f. 2.*

FROM the tip of the beak to that of the tail, this bird measures two feet ten inches: the beak is red: the head, neck, and under parts of the body are white: near the base of the upper mandible of the beak arises a streak of black, which curves round the upper part of the eye and ends a little way behind it: the back, rump, and scapulars are white, striped with black curved streaks: the lesser wing-coverts are white, some of them transversely marked with black: the greater quills are black with white edges: the sides of the body, over the thighs are black, or dusky, and white mixed: the tail is white, with the exception of the two middle feathers, which are black at the base; the last feathers are about twenty inches in length; the next two about five inches and a half, and the two outer feathers about half that length, producing a cuneiform shape: the legs are dusky yellow: claws black.

This species varies in having its beak cinereous at its base, the rest yellowish; the general colour of the plumage silvery white; with the crescent over the eye, and black markings on the scapulars: the legs yellowish: the base of the toes the same: the rest of their length, the webs, and claws black. Another variety is mentioned, differing in having the plumage of a yellowish white or cream colour, instead of being pure silvery white.

Inhabits various maritime countries within the tropics, but nowhere so abundant as at Palmerstone Island: they are said to perch on trees, and to lay their eggs on the ground beneath them: they fly very high, and stray to a very considerable distance

from land; they attack and prey upon the flying-fish.

The natives of Otaheite, and of other islands in the South Seas, search diligently after the long tail-feathers, which they use to ornament their dresses.

BLACK-BILLED TROPIC-BIRD.

(*Phaëton melanorhynchos.*)

Ph. albo nigroque striatus subitus fronteque albus, tæniâ ante poneque oculos, rostro pedibusque nigris.

Tropic-bird striped with white and black, beneath and the forehead white, with a broad band before and behind the eyes, the beak and legs black.

Phaëton melanorhynchus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 582. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 894.

Black-billed Tropic-bird. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 619. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 446.

YOUNG?—New Holland Tropic-bird. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 448.

THIS is nineteen inches and a half in length: beak black: the plumage on the upper part of the body and wings irregularly streaked with black and white: before the eye a strip or crescent of black, and behind a streak of the same: the quills and tail are marked similarly to the upper parts of the plumage; the former has the tips white, and the latter has them dusky black: the forehead and all the under parts of the body are pure white: the sides over the thighs

are striated black and white : the legs are black. Inhabits Turtle and Palmerstone Islands, in the South Seas.

RED-TAILED TROPIC-BIRD.

(Phaëton phœnicurus.)

Ph. roseo-incarnatus, rostro rectricibusque duabus intermediis rubris, tæniâ superciliari pedibusque nigris.

Rosy flesh-coloured Tropic-bird, with the beak and two middle tail-feathers red, with a superciliary band and the legs black.

Phaëton phœnicurus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 583. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 895.

Paille-en-queue à brins rouges. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 357.

Paille-en-queue de l'isle de France. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 979.

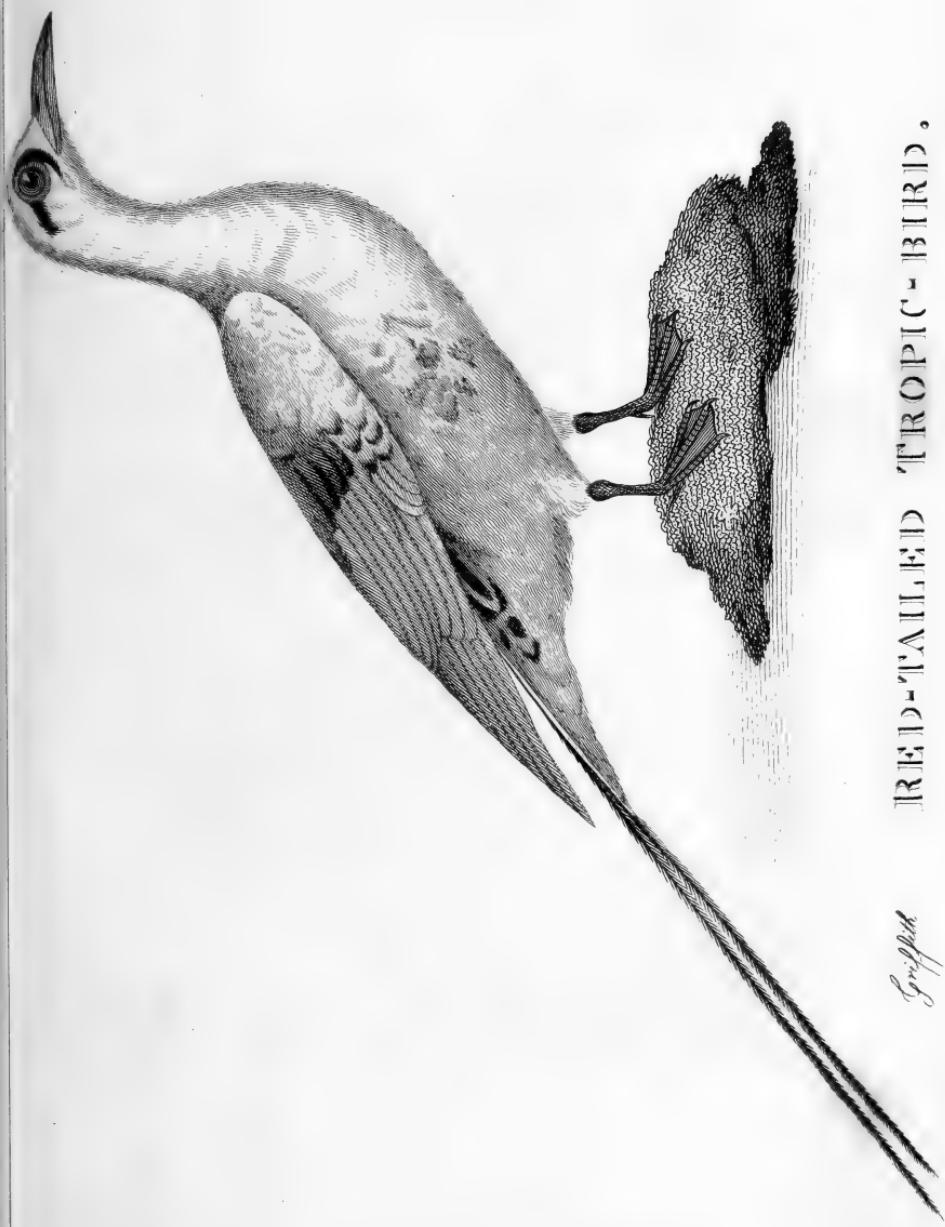
Red-tailed Tropic-bird. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 619. *pl.* 105. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 447.

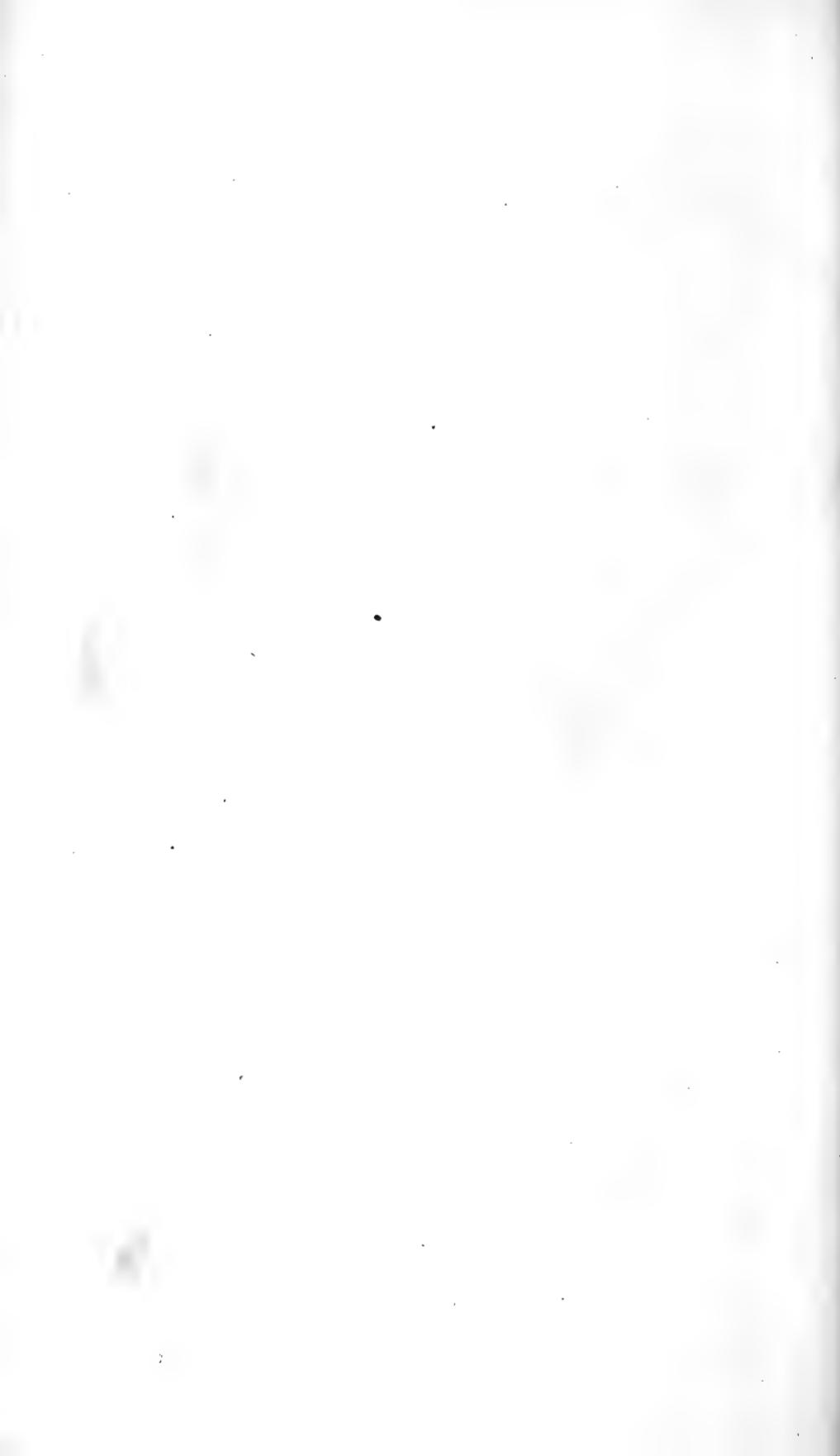
Two feet ten inches in length, including the two middle tail-feathers, which alone measure twenty-one inches : the beak is deep red : the plumage cream-colour, delicately tinged with pale rose-colour : over the eyes a black crescent : scapulars tipped with black : the shafts and base of the two middle tail-feathers black ; the rest of the webs bright red : the sides over the thighs dusky : the legs black.

Like its congeners this bird prefers the countries within the tropics : it occurs, however, in most plenty

THE TROPIC-BIRD.

Griffith





in the island of Mauritius, where they construct their nests in hollows in the ground beneath the trees, laying two yellowish white eggs, spotted with rufous. It also occurs in plenty at Palmerstone and Turtle Islands, and among the Friendly and Society Islands in the South Seas.

PLOTUS. DARTER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capite longior, rectum, validum, margine obliquè denticulato, apice acuto.
Nares in rimâ ad basin rostri posite.
Facies gulaque nudæ.
Collum elongatum.
Pedes breves; *tibiae* basi nudæ.

Beak longer than the head, straight, strong, its edge obliquely denticulated, its tip acute.
Nostrils placed in a cleft at the base of the beak.
Face and *throat* naked.
Neck elongated.
Legs short; the *tibiae* naked at the base.

PLOTUS. Linn., Gmel., Lath., Cuv., Vieil., &c.

THESE birds have a body and legs in some degree resembling those of the Cormorants, but their neck is extremely long and slender, their head small, and their beak straight, slender, and pointed, with their edges denticulated; in other respects they agree with the rest of the birds of this family, as they do also in habits.





BLACK BELLIED DARTER.

BLACK-BELLIED DARTER.

(Plotus melanogaster.)

Pl. abdomine nigro.

Darter with the abdomen black.

Plotus melanogaster. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 580. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 895.Anhinga de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 959.Anhinga noir du Senegal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 960.Anhinga. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. *pl.* 35.Anhinga roux du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 453? *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 107.Black-bellied Darter. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 624. *pl.* 106. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. ix. p. 79. *pl.* lxxiv. *f.* 1. 2. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 451.

THIS appears to be a variable species: one described by Latham, from a specimen in the British Museum, measured "three feet three inches and a half in length: its beak four inches and a half; colour dusky yellow, covered at the base with a skin of the same colour, which occupies the space between the beak and eye, and surrounds the latter: nostrils a slit placed obliquely, not far from the base; the upper mandible finely serrated: the head is small, and the neck long and slender, both covered with short downy feathers, of a dusky white: or very pale brown, palest before, and darkest at the lower part behind: the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts are of the same colour, but deeper: the lower part of the neck, on the sides, and the wing-coverts, marked with oval spots of white, regular, and forming rows on

the latter : the scapulars streaked longitudinally with white, giving the bird an elegant appearance : across the lower part of the breast a dull rufous bar ; from thence all beneath is black, of which colour are also the quills and tail ; the last is eleven inches in length, a little rounded in shape, and the ends of the feathers rusty pale brown ; the two middle feathers undulated cross-ways in a singular manner : the legs are clumsy, stout, and only four inches and a half in length ; the colour dirty yellowish-brown." Native place unknown.

A variety from Cayenne is figured by Buffon ; of the length of the former : beak pale yellow : round the eye and throat pale dusky white : the wing-coverts yellowish-white : the rest of the plumage black, except the feathers on the upper part of the back, and some of the scapulars, which are streaked down the middle with white ; and the tip of the tail dirty rufous : legs brownish-yellow.

WHITE-BELLIED DARTER.

(*Plotus Anhinga.*)

Pl. abdomine albo.

Darter with the abdomen white.

Plotus Anhinga. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 218. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 580. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 895.

Anhinga. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 476. *Raii Syn.* 124. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 448.

White-bellied Darter. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 622. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 449.

ABOUT the size of a Duck in the body, but its length, from the tip of the beak to that of the tail, is about two feet ten inches: the beak is greyish with its base yellowish: the irides are gold-coloured: the head is small, and the neck long and slender, and covered with soft downy feathers of a rufous grey-colour: the throat and fore part of the neck are grey, the upper part of the back and scapulars are dusky black: the middle of the feathers dashed with white: the lower part of the back, the rump, and upper tail-coverts, of a fine black: the lesser and middle wing-coverts are similar to the back; the greater coverts nearest the body are black, spotted with white, the outer ones plain black: the tail consists of twelve broad glossy black feathers: all the under parts of the body from the breast are pure silvery white: the legs and toes are yellowish-grey.

Inhabits Brazil: it builds its nest on trees, on which it roosts at night, and when not on the water, being very rarely seen on the ground: it feeds upon fish, which it catches most dexterously, darting upon them with great rapidity. These birds delight to sit in little communities, on the dry limbs of trees, hanging over still waters, with their wings and tails expanded; and when any one approaches, drop off the limb into the water as if dead, and for a minute or two are not seen; when on a sudden, at a vast distance, their long slender heads and necks only appear, having much the resemblance of snakes, as no other part of them is visible, whilst swimming, except occasionally the tip of the tail.

LARIDÆ.

THE birds comprised in this family are distinguished by the great length of their wings, by their beak being destitute of denticulation, but bent down at the tip in some of the genera, and simply pointed in the others. Again, their hinder toe is not included in the same membrane which invests the others, but is either free or totally wanting.

All the species affect the high seas, and by means of their long wings they fly to great distances from land, many of them having been observed by mariners at several hundred leagues therefrom. They subsist usually upon fishes and mollusca, and some of them upon small Alcadæ, the refuse materials thrown from ships, and all kinds of fat greasy matter floating upon the surface of the water; they are mostly very voracious.

DIVISION I.

Rostrum rectum, acutum.
Beak straight, acute.

RHYNCHOPS. SKIMMER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capite longior, rectum, compressum, apice truncato; mandibulâ superiore multo breviore, inferiore apice truncato.

Nares lineares.

Cauda furcata.

Pedes graciles, *digito* postico minuto.

Beak longer than the head, straight, compressed, its tip truncated; the upper mandible much shorter than the under, which has its apex also truncated.

Nostrils linear.

Tail forked.

Legs slender, the hinder toe minute.

RHYNCHOPS. Linn., Gmel., Lath., &c.

RYGCHOPSALIA. Briss.

PLOTUS. Klein.

THE Skimmers are distinguished from all other birds by the very extraordinary form of their beak, which has its upper mandible considerably shorter than their under, and grooved beneath, so as to receive the edge of the lower, which is extremely thin; the sides of both mandibles have several slight furrows: the nostrils are large and pervious, and placed in a hollow near the base and edge of the upper mandible, where it projects greatly over the lower. The

tail is forked ; and the legs and feet are very similar to those of the Terns, to which genus these birds are also greatly allied, from their long wings and manners of life. There are two species known.

BLACK SKIMMER.

(*Rhynchos nigra.*)

Rh. nigricans subtus alba, restro basi rubro.

Dusky Skimmer beneath white, with the base of the beak red.

Rhynchos nigra. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* x. 1. 228. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 611. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 802. *Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl.* 325.

Rygcropsalia. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 223. *pl.* 21. *f.* 2.

Avis maderaspataenos major novaculae facie. *Raii Syn.* 194. *pl.* 1. *f.* 5.

Le bec en ciseaux. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 454. *pl.* 36. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 357.

Coupeur d'eau. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 522.

Cutwater. *Catesby, Carol.* 1. *pl.* 90.

Black Skimmer. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 281. (beak). *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 445. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 347. *pl. in title.* *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 96. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* vii. 85. *pl. lx.* *f.* 4.

VARIETY.—*Rhynchos fulva.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 229.

Rygcropsalia fulva. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 227. *A.*

THIS singular bird is twenty inches in length : its beak is red at its base and black at its tip : the forehead, chin, and under parts of its plumage, are white : the rest of the head, and the upper parts of the body and wings, are dusky black : the wings are crossed by a white bar : the tail is considerably shorter than the wings, and forked ; the two middle feathers are



Longbill

BLACK SKIMMER



black; the next on each side the same outwardly margined with white; the four outer ones white, dashed with dusky down the shafts, least on the outer feathers: legs slender and red; claws black. Both sexes are alike; but varieties of each sometimes occur; some being brown instead of black, and having the white less pure: others have those parts of a fulvous colour that are usually of a black brown.

This species inhabits various parts of the American continent, from New York to the Brazils. It is generally on the wing, and skims on the surface of the water, continually dipping in its beak to take up the small fish, which are its principal food: in stormy weather it seeks the shore, and chiefly subsists upon shrimps, small crabs, &c. Its voice is harsh and screaming, resembling that of the Terns, but stronger. It flies slowly, dipping occasionally, with steady expanded wings and bended neck, its lower mandible into the sea, and with open mouth receiving its food as it ploughs along the surface: it is rarely seen swimming on the water; but frequently rests in large parties on the sand bars at low water. On the coast of Virginia these birds may be observed in flocks of several hundreds together; and upwards of twenty nests have been found within the space of a square rod: the nest is a mere hollow formed in the sand, without any other materials: the female lays there eggs, almost exactly oval, of a clear white, marked with large round spots of brownish-black, and intermixed with others of pale ink colour: they are frequently eaten, but have a fishy taste: the female sits on them only during the night, or in wet and stormy

weather. The young are at first so exactly of a colour with the sand on which they sit, as to be with difficulty discovered: they are several weeks before they fly, during which time they are assiduously attended by the parents: when the young are able to leave, they depart to other countries, but rarely proceed far out to sea.

YELLOW-BEAKED SKIMMER.

(*Rhynchops flavirostris.*)

Ru. corpore supra cinereo-fusco, subtus albo; rostro flavo; pedibus fuscis.

Skimmer with the body above ashy-brown, beneath white, the beak yellow, the legs brown.

Rhynchops flavirostris. *Vieil. 2 Edit. du Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. t. iii. p. 358.*

THIS bird has the forehead, the throat, all the under parts of the body, the tips of the upper wing-coverts and secondary quills white: the rest of the plumage is ashy-grey. Inhabits the rivers of Senegal and Gambia.

ANOÜS. NODDY.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capite longum, sub-
ulatum, subrectum, acu-
tum, compressiusculum ;
mandibulâ superiore paulò
inclinatâ.

Nares lineares, basales.

Alæ mediocres.

Cauda haud furcata.

Pedes tetradyctyli, debiles ;
digito postico minuto, *un-
gues* parvæ.

Beak as long as the head,
subulated, nearly straight,
pointed, compressed ; the
upper mandible a little
inclined.

Nostrils linear, basal.

Wings medial.

Tail not forked.

Legs four-toed, weak ; the
hinder toe minute, the
claws small.

ANOÜS. Leach. MS.

STERNA. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

GÀVIA. Briss.

PASSER. Ray.

THE Noddies differ from the Terns and Viralves by having the tail nearly equal with the wings, and even at the end : their beak also differs from that of either of the above genera in its form, which approaches somewhat to that of the beak of the Gulls. They are said to be a very stupid race of birds, and to allow themselves to be knocked on the head without at-

tempting to remove from the place : they are usually of very dark and sombre colours ; and are found within the tropics.

BLACK NODDY.

(*Anous niger.*)

An. corpore nigro, fronte albicante, superciliis atris, rostro pedibusque nigris.

Noddy with a black body, whitish forehead, dark-coloured eyebrows, and black legs and beak.

Sterna stolida. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 227. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 605. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 805.

Sterna Philippina. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 805 ?

Passer stultus. *Raii Syn.* 154.

Gavia fusca. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 199. *pl. 18. f. 2.*

La Mouette brune. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 997.

Le Noddi noir, Oiseau fou, &c. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 522.

Le petit Fouquet des Philippines. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 125. *pl. 85.*

Philippine Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 267.

Noddy. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 461. *pl. 37.* *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl. 88.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 354. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 104.

THE length of this bird is fifteen inches : its beak is slender and black : its entire plumage is of a sooty brown, the top of the head excepted ; this is white, changing to ash colour towards the occiput : the quills and tail are blackish-brown : the legs are black.

A common species within the tropical seas : it is said to breed in the rocky ledges of St. Helena, and in the Bermuda Islands, and various parts of Brazil and Cayenne. They fly about in flocks during the



Griffith

BLACK NODDY.



period of incubation, and are very noisy. They are called Noddies from their apparent stupidity in flying into ships, and allowing themselves to be caught by the hand ; but they will frequently inflict very severe wounds with their beak, and scratch with their claws those persons who attempt to catch them.

DUSKY NODDY.

(Anous fuscatus.)

An. corpore nigricante immaculato, pedibus rubris, rostro fusco.
Noddy with an immaculate dusky body, red legs, and brown beak.
Sterna fuscata. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 228. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 610. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 807.
Sterna fusca. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 220. *pl. 21. f. 1.*
Dusky Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 360. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 129.

THE Dusky Noddy is in length eleven inches : its beak is greyish-brown with its tip black : the head, throat, and hind part of the neck are dusky brown : the back, rump, scapulars, and upper tail-coverts the same, with the edges of the feathers rufous : the lesser and middle wing coverts dusky brown above : the greater coverts dusky : the quills dusky, the shafts beneath white : the two next the body tipped with rufous : the fore part of the neck and all the under parts of the plumage are brown : tail dusky, the two middle feathers with rufous tips : legs dull red : claws black. Inhabits St. Domingo.

SHORT-TAILED NODDY.

(Anous plumbea.)

An. albus, vertex, auriculæ, maculâ ante oculos, occipiteque nigris, dorso humerisque saturatè cinereis, pennis apice fuscis, alis caudâque plumbeis.

White Noddy with the crown, auriculars, a spot before the eyes, and the occiput black, the back and shoulders dark ash, the tips of the feathers brown, the wings and tail lead-coloured.

Sterna plumbea, or short-tailed Tern. Wils. Amer. Orn. v. vii. p. 83. pl. lxx. f. 3.

Short-tailed Tern. *Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 130.*

LENGTH eight inches and a half: the beak, crown, auricles, spot before the eye and the occiput black: the forehead, eyelids, sides of the neck passing round to the nape, and all the under parts, pure white: back and shoulders dark cinereous, the feathers broadly tipped with brown: wings and tail dark lead colour: legs tawny.

Inhabits America: discovered by Wilson after a violent storm, which inundated the meadows of Schuylkill, and by causing the insects therein to float on the water, attracted several hundreds of this species; some of which were killed, and upon examination proved to be non-descript: their stomachs were found to contain grasshoppers, crickets, spiders, &c. but no fish.

BROWN NODDY.

(Anous? spadicea.)

*An. fusco-rubescens, crisso albo, dorsi pennis tectricibusque alarum
marginē albidi, scapularibus remigibusque secundariis apice
albis.*

Red-brown Noddy, with the vent white, the feathers of the back and wing-coverts edged with whitish, the scapulars and secondary quills white at the tip.

Sterna spadicea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 610. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 807.

Brown Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 359. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 129.

INHABITS Cayenne: length fifteen inches: beak black: the prevailing colour of the plumage is reddish-brown; the under parts palest: the head, neck, and under parts are uniform in colour, but the edges of the feathers of the back and wing-coverts are reddish-white: the scapulars and secondaries are tipped with white: the under wing-coverts and the ridges of the wings are white: the quills and tail are dusky, with the shafts of the feathers white beneath: the legs are pale reddish-brown; the claws are black. It varies in having some of the feathers on the neck and breast edged with dusky.

STERNA. TERN.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capite longior, gracile, subrectum, compressiusculum apice acuto; mandibulâ superiore deflexo.

Nares oblongæ, basales.

Alæ longissimæ.

Cauda valdè forficata.

Pedes tetradyctyli, debiles; digito postico minuto, ungues parvæ.

Beak longer than the head, slender, nearly straight, rather compressed, the tip pointed, the upper mandible bent down.

Nostrils oblong, nasal.

Wings very long.

Tail greatly forked.

Legs four-toed, weak; the hinder toe minute, the claws small.

STERNA. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

HIRUNDO. Ray.

LARUS. Ray.

THESE birds are readily distinguished by the great length of their wings and their forked tail, as well as by the form of their beak. In manner they somewhat resemble the Noddies, but are less stupid. They are more generally distributed over the globe, and are abundant in the temperate regions: their colours are

of a gayer description than either those of the Vilvalres or Noddies; the predominating hue being a beautiful ashy-lead colour, often tinged with rosy.

Terns are perpetually on the wing, and when they rest seldom alight upon the water, but prefer the land, as they are bad swimmers. Their nourishment consists almost exclusively of small live fishes, which they seize upon while on the wing, descending like a shot to the water, and capturing their prey.

CASPIAN TERN.

(*Sterna Caspia.*)

St. corpore suprà plumbeo-cinereo, subtus colloque albo, rostro coccineo, capillitio pedibusque nigris.

Tern with the body above leaden-ash, beneath and neck white, the beak crimson, the capillitium and legs black.

Hirondelle de mer Tschegrava. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 1. 2 *Edit.* ii. 733.

Sterna Caspica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 603. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 5. 804. *Sparr. Mus. Carl. fas. pl.* 62.

Caspian Tern. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 526. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 350. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 99.

THE Caspian Tern is upwards of twenty inches in length: its beak is crimson: the irides are dull: the forehead, crown, hind head, and round the eyes, are deep black, with a few dots of white: on the lower eye-lid is a small whitish crescent: the hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the body, the

rump, and tail, are pure snowy white : the first six quills are deep ash-colour, the margins and tips blackish ; the rest are coloured the same as the back : the legs are black.

Common in the Caspian Sea and its vicinity : it lays two or three large ashy-green eggs, spotted with brown. Its manners somewhat resemble those of the Gulls ; and its voice is similar to the noise made by a person laughing.

CRESTED TERN.

(*Sterna cristata.*)

St. cinereo-cana, corpore subitus colloque albis, vertice nigro. occipite subcristata, rectrice externâ à medio ad apicem albâ.

Hoary ash-coloured Tern with the body beneath and neck white, the crown black, the occiput slightly crested, the outer tail-feathers from the middle to the tip white.

Sterna Caspia γ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 11. 804.

Caspian Tern B. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* vi. 351.

Crested Tern. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 101.

LENGTH about twenty inches : beak three inches, stout, pale and yellow : nostrils pervious : the crown black, the feathers elongated and forming a pinnacle crest at the nape ; the rest of the head, neck, and under parts of the body white : back and wings pale ashy-grey : quills grey, with the ends dusky : inner webs, half way from the base, white : tail grey, the end half of the feathers white : the shafts of the quills and tail white : legs black. The female? has the

crown somewhat mottled with grey, and the wings darker coloured. Inhabits China; and many of the south-eastern islands of Asia.

SANDWICH TERN.

(*Sterna cantiaca.*)

St. alba dorso alisque canis, pileo nigro, fronte maculis albis, remigibus nigricantibus scapis albis.

White Tern with the back and wings hoary, the pileus black, the forehead with white spots, the quills dusky with white shafts.

Sterna cantiaca.—Hirondelle de mer cangek. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 479. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 735.

WINTER PLUMAGE.—*Sterna cantiaca.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 606. *Linn. Trans.* 13. 329.

SUMMER PLUMAGE.—*Sterna Boysii.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 806.

Greater Sea Swallow. *Alb. Birds*, 2. pl. 88.

Sandwich Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 356. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 266. *Boys' Sandwich*, p. 851. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 6. pl. 203. *Walc. Syn.* 1. pl. 120. *Don. Brit. Birds*, 5. pl. 120. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and *Supp.* with fig. *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 204. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 106.

IMMATURE SUMMER PLUMAGE.—*Sterna Africana.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 605. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 105.

African Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 354. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 108.

YOUNG.—*Sterna striata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 609? *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 807?

Sterna nebulosa. *Sparr. Mus. Carls. fas.* pl. 63.

Striated Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 358. pl. 98?

DURING the winter season, this species has the beak of a deep black, with its tip yellow: its irides are

blackish: the forehead and the top of the head are pure white; the hinder part of the latter is slightly sprinkled with black spots, which are placed in the centre of the feathers: the feathers of the occiput are rather long, and are deep black with white edges: before the eyes is a black crescent: the nape, upper part of the back, all the under parts, and the tail are clear glossy white: the rest of the back, the scapulars and wing-coverts are bright bluish-ash: the quills are of a velvet-grey, and are all bordered on their inner webs by a broad white band: the legs are black; with the under part of the foot yellow-ochre colour. During the spring and summer, the forehead, top of the head, and the occipital feathers are deep black: the rest of the plumage resembles that of the winter. The young about the head resemble their parents in the winter, and like them their under parts are pure white. The back and scapulars are whitish-ash, transversely rayed with blackish-brown bars; the larger scapulars are edged with brown: the wing-coverts are tipped with semicircular bands: the secondaries and quills are blackish-ash, edged and tipped with white: the tail-feathers are ash-coloured at their base, then blackish, and tipped with white: the beak is black, with the tip yellowish.

This species inhabits the sea-coasts, and appears to be freely distributed over all those of Europe: on those of this country it is however not very frequent, except in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, where it was discovered by Mr. Boys, of that place, who communicated his discovery to Dr. Latham. It also occurs on the coasts of Northumberland, as Bewick's

account tells us. Its nest and eggs have not hitherto been discovered in England, but, according to Temminck, it builds in large flocks on the strands of the sea, in salt marshes, or on the naked rocks ; laying two or three whitish eggs, marked with black spots of various sizes. It feeds on fishes.

WHITE-BROWED TERN.

(Stern a superciliaris.)

St. vertice nigro alboque vario, occipite nigro, corpore suprà cœrulescente-cinereo, subtus superciliisque albis, remigibus quatuor primariis nigris.

Tern with the crown varied with black and white, the occiput black, the body above bluish-ash, beneath and eyelids white, the four primary quills black.

L'Hirondelle de mer à sourcils blancs.—Stern a superciliaris. Vieil.

2 Edit. du Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. t. 32—176.

White-browed Tern. Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 108.

YOUNG?—Stern a maculata. Vieil. l. c.?

LENGTH eight inches : over the eye a broad band of white, and a second of black and white beneath, surrounding the eye : the sides of the head, and all the under parts of the plumage, white : the top of the head marbled with black and white : the occiput black : the body above and wings blue-grey ; the four outer quills blackish. Inhabits Paraguay; discovered by d'Azara.

COMMON TERN.

(Sterna Hirundo.)

St. rostro pedibusque sanguineis, rectricibus duabus externis albo nigroque dimidiatis.

Tern with the beak and legs blood red, the two outer tail-feathers half black half white.

Sterna Hirundo. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 227. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 606. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 807.

Hirundo marina. *Raii Syn.* 131. *A.*

Sterna major. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 203. *pl.* 19. *f.* 1.

L'Hirondelle de mer pierre garin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 331. *pl.* 27. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 987. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 481. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 744. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 521.

Greater Tern (or Common). *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 254. *pl.* 90. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 361. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 6. *pl.* 204. *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl.* 119. *Don. Brit. Birds,* 1. *pl.* 23. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. *and Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 129. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* vii. 76. *pl.* lxx. *f.* 1. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 114.

LENGTH upwards of fourteen inches: its beak is crimson, with its tip dusky: the irides are reddish-brown: the forehead, top of the head, and the long occipital feathers are deep black: the hinder part of the neck, the back, and wings are bluish-ash: the under parts are pure white, the breast excepted, which is slightly shaded with cinereous; the quills are whitish-ash tipped with brown-ash: the tail is white; with its two lateral feathers blackish-brown on their outer webs: the legs are red. The young after the first autumnal moult have the forehead and part of the top of the head of a dirty white, marked



COMMON TERN.



with blackish spots towards the occiput ; the long feathers of which are brownish-black, finely edged and tipped with whitish : the upper parts of the body are of a dull ashy-blue, with all the feathers edged and tipped with whitish, and irregularly spotted with clear brown : the under parts are dull dirty white : the tail-feathers are ash-coloured, tipped with whitish : the base of the beak is dull orange ; the irides are dusky brown ; the legs orange.

Inhabits the sea-coasts, and collections of water in their vicinity, and is a very common species in all parts of Europe, and also of North America : it is common on those of Britain. About June it lays two or three eggs of an ashy-brown colour, marked with numerous irregular spots of blackish and ash-colour : the young are hatched in July, and fly in about six weeks. It is a bold bird, and during the period of incubation will attack any person approaching too near its nest. It is often called the Sea Swallow, as it is continually on the wing, and is, moreover, very active in pursuit of its prey.

ARCTIC TERN.

(Stern *arctica*.)

Sr. rostro rufo, apice nigro; tarsis brevibus; caudâ valdè furcatâ.
Tern with the beak red, its tip black, the tarsi short, the tail very much forked.

Sterna arctica. *Sabine, Frank. Journ. App.* 694. *Parry's App.* p. ccii.

Hirondelle de mer arctique. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 742.
Arctic Tern. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 116.

LENGTH fourteen inches: beak bright red: irides brown: crown and nape deep black: beneath the eye a streak of white: the rest of the upper parts of the plumage similar in colour to those of the Common Tern, but of a deeper cinereous; the throat, and fore part of the neck of a deeper hue than the back: part of the belly and the tail-coverts white: tail much forked: legs red: the tarsi and toes very short.

Resembles the Common Tern, but readily distinguished by the brevity of its tarsi, and by the beak being entirely red, without a black tip.

It was discovered during the expedition to the northern regions by Captain Sabine, and is said to be frequent in the arctic countries: it has lately been found also on the coasts of Scotland, the Orcades, and on the shores of the Baltic, and according to Dr. Latham, in his new edition, it has been found at Sandwich in Kent. Its manners are unknown, except that it feeds upon fishes.

ROSEATE TERN.

(Stern α Dougallii.)

St. vertice nuchâque nigris, corpore suprà cærulescente-cinereo, subtus rosaceo-albo, remige primâ nigro marginato; rectricibus duâbus exterioribus longissimis, angustis, tenuissimisque.

Tern with the vertex and nape black, the body above bluish-ash, beneath rosy-white, the first quill edged with white, the two outer tail-feathers very long and narrow.

Roseate Tern.—Stern α Dougallii. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Supp. with fig. Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 113.*

Hirondelle de mer Dougallii. *Temm. man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. ii. 738.*

L' Hirondelle de mer rosée. *Vieil. 2 Edit. de Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. t. 32. p. 174.*

MONTAGU has given the following description of this new and beautiful species. “ Length fifteen inches and a half: the beak one inch five-eighths long to the feathers on the forehead, slender, slightly curved, and of a jet black colour, except at the base, which is of a bright orange, extending about the eighth of an inch on the upper mandible from the corner of the mouth, round the front, and round the nostrils, and on the under mandible, extending from the angle of the mouth along the sides as far as the feathers on the chin, and rather beyond on the under part: the inside of the mouth and throat bright orange, becoming darker towards the end of the beak: irides black: the tongue one half the length of the beak, of a pale red colour, and bifurcated at the point: the forehead, crown, hind part, and sides of the head, taking in the eyes, except a small por-

tion of the lower part of the orbit, jet black : the black feathers on the hind head thinly diffused, and flowing over the white down on the back of the neck : the feathers on the sides of the head, extending in a narrow line along the upper mandible to the nostrils, and on the sides of the neck white : the whole under parts are white, but the fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, to beyond the vent, are tinged with a most delicate rosy-black : the back scapulars and coverts of the wings are pale cinereous-grey ; the quill-feathers are narrow, the first has the exterior web black, with a hoary tinge ; the others are hoary on that part ; and part of the inner web next to the shafts of the first three or four is hoary black, becoming by degrees paler in the succeeding feathers, all deeply margined with white quite to the tip, and the shafts of all are white : length of the wing from the elbow to the extremity of the first quill-feather nine inches and a quarter : the tail is greatly forked ; the outer feather is seven inches long, extending two inches beyond the wings when closed, extremely slender, and the end for an inch or more slightly ciliated ; the middle feathers are scarcely three inches in length ; they are all white, destitute of any markings : the legs and feet are bright orange ; the claws black.”

This elegant species was first discovered by Dr. M'Dougall of Glasgow, who shot several specimens in the West Highlands of Scotland, in July, 1812, and communicated them to Montagu : since that period it has been observed on the coasts of Picardy, in France, by M. Laillette ; and also in Norway, and other parts of Europe. It feeds upon fish.

CAYENNE TERN.

(Sternula Cayana.)

St. grisea pennis rufo marginatis, occipite nigro, corpore subtus albo.

Grey Tern with the feathers edged with red, the occiput black, the body beneath white.

Sterna Cayanensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 604. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 804.

Le grand Hirondelle de mer de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 346. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 988.

Cayenne Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 352. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 127.

INHABITS Cayenne: length sixteen inches: the hind part of the head black; the upper parts of the plumage grey, with pale rufous edges to all the feathers: the under parts of the body are white.

SURINAM TERN.

(Sternula Surinamensis.)

St. cinerea subtus alba, rostro capite collo pectoreque nigris, pedibus rubris.

Ash-coloured Tern beneath white, with the beak, head, neck, and breast black, the legs red.

Sterna Surinamensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 604. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 804.

Surinam Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 352. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 124.

THIS bird is a native of Surinam: its beak, head, neck, and breast are described as being black: its back, wings, and tail, as being ash-coloured: the belly and thighs as being dirty white; the legs and feet red, and the claws black.

It is often seen two hundred leagues from land: its principal food consists of fish.

WREATHED TERN.

(*Sterna vittata.*)

St. cinerascens, capite superiore nigro vittâ alba circumdato, uro-pygio crasso caudâque albis.

Greyish Tern with the upper part of the head black, surrounded by a white wreath, the rump, vent, and tail white.

Sterna vittata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 609. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 807.

Wreathed Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 359. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 117.

DESCRIBED by Latham from the collection of the late Sir Joseph Banks: “ Length fifteen inches: beak rather slender, near two inches in length, and of a deep blood red: the top of the head, just taking in the eye on each side, and to the nape behind, black: this is bounded by a line of white all round: the rest of the plumage a very pale ash-colour, in some parts nearly white: the chin palest: rump, vent, and tail pure white; the outer feathers of the last inclines to ash-colour: legs orange.” He adds, “ a

second of these had a shorter beak: the tail ash-coloured, with white shafts; and the general colour of the plumage every where darker: probably a young bird. Inhabits Christmas Island."

PANAYAN TERN.

(Sternula Panaya.)

St. subtilis alba, vertice nigro maculato, cervice griseo-nigricante, alis caudâque fuscis.

Tern beneath white, the crown spotted with black, the cervix dusky-griseous, the wings and tail brown.

Sterna Panayensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 607.

Sterna Panaya. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 801.

L'Hirondelle de mer de l'Isle de Panay. *Sonn. Voy. Ind.* 125. *pl. 84.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 344.

Panayan Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 363. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 119.

THIS bird greatly resembles the Common species, but its plumage is considerably darker above: it is the same size as that bird: its beak is black: the top of the head is spotted with black: the hind part of the neck greyish-black: the wings and tail are of an umbre colour above and greyish beneath: the fore part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are white: the legs are black. Inhabits the Island of Panay.

JAVAN TERN.

(Sternula Javanica.)

Sr. glauca, gulâ malis cervice postice alis caudâque infra albis, capite suprâ nigro, remigibus griseo-fuscescentibus internè plagâ albida notatis, rostro pedibusque flavis.

Glaucoous Tern, with the throat, cheeks, cervix behind, wings, and tail beneath white, the head above black, the quills grey-brownish marked internally with a white dash, the beak and legs yellow.

Sternula Javanica. *Horsfield, Linn. Trans.* xiii. 198.

Javan Tern. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 125.

LENGTH eleven inches: prevailing colour glaucoous, throat, cheeks, neck behind, wings and tail beneath white: head above black: quills brownish-grey, marked within with a whitish patch: beak and legs yellow. Inhabits Java.



BLACK-NAPED TERN.

(Sternula media.)

Sr. fronte cervice postice et partibus inferioribus albis, pileo albo nigroque vario, nuchâ atrâ, alis dorso uropygioque glaucis, remigibus suprâ fuscis cano pulverulentis, subtus dimidio exteriore intensè glaucis interiore albis.

Tern with the forehead, neck behind, and under parts of the body white, the pileus varied with white and black, the nape dark, the wings, back, and rump glaucous, the quills above brown sprinkled with hoary, beneath with the outer half intense glaucous, the interior white.

Sterna media. *Horsfield.* *Linn. Trans.* xiii. 199.

Black-naped Tern. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 126.

LENGTH fifteen inches : beak long : forehead, neck behind, and under parts of the body white : crown varied with black and white : nape black ; wings, back, and rump glaucous : quills brown, powdered with grey : feet black : the interior border of the sixth, seventh, and eighth quills, is white, and very regularly defined. Inhabits Java.

HOARY TERN.

(*Sterna grisea.*)

St. suprad grisea, corpore subtilis, collari fronteque albis, remige exteriore nigricante, rostro nigro.

Tern above grey, with the body beneath, the collar and forehead white, the outer quills dusky, the beak black.

Sterna grisea. *Horsfield.* *Linn. Trans.* xiii. 199.

Hoary Tern. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 126.

LENGTH nine inches : beak black : body above grey : forehead, a collar round the neck, and the under parts of the body white ; the outer quill dusky. Inhabits Java.

WHITE TERN.

(Sternula albida.)

St. corpore toto albo, rostro pedibus nigris.

Tern with the body entirely white, the beak and legs black.

Sternula albida. *Sparr. Mus. Carls. fas. 3 pl. 11. Gmel. Syst. Nat.*1. 607. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 808.Sternula candida. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 607.White Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 363. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 266.*Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 109.

INHABITS various parts of the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and other southern parts: its length is thirteen inches: its beak is slender and black: the eye-lids are also black: the general colour of the plumage is snowy white; with the shafts of the quills, scapulars, and tail (except its three outer feathers) black: the legs are brown; the webs orange, and the claws black.

EGYPTIAN TERN.

(Sternula Nilotica.)

St. cinerea subtus alba, vertice colloque superiore maculis nigri-cantibus, orbitis nigris albo-maculatis.

Ash-coloured Tern beneath white, with the crown and neck above with dusky spots, the orbits black spotted with white.

Sterna Nilotica. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 606. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 806.

Egyptian Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 976. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 110.

DESCRIBED as being of the size of a Pigeon: its beak is black: the head and upper part of the neck cinereous, sprinkled with small blackish spots: orbits black, dotted with white: the back, wings, and tail cinereous: the outer quills deep cinereous: all the under-parts of the plumage white: the legs red: claws black. Inhabits Egypt: appearing in flocks on the mud of the Nile, during the month of January: it feeds on insects, small fish, &c.

NEW HOLLAND TERN.

(*Sterna Novæ Hollandiæ.*)

St. fusca, subitus fronteque alba, dorso variegato.

- Brown Tern with the under parts and forehead white, the back variegated.

New Holland Tern. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 103.

“ LENGTH fourteen or fifteen inches: beak one inch and a half; black, curved at the tip: irides blue: tongue longish and pointed: top of the head and behind the neck brown: back the same, but darker and mottled: forehead and all beneath white: quills brown; reaching much beyond the tail: legs

brown, bare greatly above the knee. Inhabits New Holland."—*Latham.*

SOUTHERN TERN.

(Sternia Australis.)

St. cinerea subtus grisea, fronte albo-flavescente, remigibus albis.
Ash-coloured Tern beneath grey, with the forehead whitish-yellow, the quills white.

Sterna Australis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 608. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 809.

Southern Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 365. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 126.

A very small species, measuring only seven inches and a half in length: its beak is black: the forehead dirty buff-colour: the back, wings, and tail are dirty pale cinereous: the quills are white: the under parts of the plumage are grey: the tail is forked: the legs dusky black, with the webs orange. Inhabits Christmas Island.

LITTLE TERN.

(Sternula minuta.)

Sr. corpore albo, dorso cano, fronte superciliisque albis

Tern with the body white, the back hoary, the forehead and eye-brows white.

Sternula minuta. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 228. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 608. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 809.Sternula minor. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 206. *pl.* 19. *f.* 2.Sternula metopoleucus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 608. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 809.Larus piscator Aldrovandi. *Raii Syn.* 101. *A.*La petite Hirondelle de mer. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 337. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 996. *Tenn. man. d'Orn.* 487. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 753. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 521.Hooded Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 365.Lesser Tern. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 255. *pl.* 90. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 449. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 364. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 6. *pl.* 205. *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl.* 121. *Don. Brit. Birds,* 4. *pl.* 96. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 201. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* vii. 80. *pl.* lx. *f.* 2. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 120.

BETWEEN eight and nine inches in length: the beak is of an orange-yellow, with its tip black: irides black: the forehead, and a streak above the eyes, pure white: between the beak and the eye is a longitudinal stripe of black: the top of the head, the occiput, and the head are deep black: the back and wings are of a pure ashy-blue: all the under parts, the rump, and the tail are white: the shafts of the quills are brown: the legs are reddish-orange. The young, before the first autumnal moult, have the forehead of

a yellowish-white: the tip of the head, the occiput, and the nape are brown, striped with blackish: before and behind the eyes is a black spot: the back and wings are yellowish-brown; the shafts of the quills and margins of all the other feathers are blackish-ash: the tail and wing-feathers are tipped with yellowish-white. After moulting the head becomes clothed with black feathers; the under parts become of a clear bluish-ash; but the tail-feathers retain their dull tint.

Like the Common Tern this species is frequent on the sea-coasts of most countries of Europe, and is very abundant on those of Britain, Holland, and France: its manners greatly resemble those of that bird: it lays its eggs on the strand of the seas or on the naked rocks; they are two or three in number, of a clear greenish hue, marked with large spots of brown and ash-colour. The young are hatched in June, and are able to fly the first or second week in July.

The food of this species consists chiefly of small insects and marine vermes; also the fry of fish, and other floating objects.

SOOTY TERN.

(Sternula fuliginosa.)

St. fuliginoso atra, fronte corporeque subtus albis, striga per oculos nigris.

Dark-sooty Tern with the forehead and body beneath white, and a black stripe passing through the eyes.

Sterna fuliginosa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 605. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 804.

L' Hirondelle de mer à grande envergure. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 345.

Sooty Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 352. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 447. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. 8. p. 145. *pl. lxxii. f. 7.* *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 102. *pl. clxxiv.*

THE Sooty Tern is in length sixteen inches: its beak is black: the forehead is white, the colour passing on each side to the upper part of the eye, where it ends in a point: through the eyes, passing to the hind head, is a streak of black: the crown, nape, hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the body, the wings and tail are black: the inner ridge of the wing white; the quills dark greyish-black: the under parts of the plumage, from the chin, white, passing a little backwards at the lower part of the neck: the outer web of the exterior tail-feathers white, except the tip: the shafts of the quills and tail are white beneath; the legs are black.

Found in most parts of the southern temperate regions, being met with by navigators on the coasts of New Holland, the Island of Ascension, New Guinea, Christmas Island, and other parts. It is said to lay a single egg on the bare ground, in December.

VIRALVA. VIRALVE.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capite brevior, subulatum, subrectum, compressiusculum, apice subinclinato; mandibulâ superiore ferè rectum.

Nares oblongæ, basales.

Alæ longæ.

Cauda subfurcata.

Pedes tetradactyli, debiles; *digito* postico minuto; *ungues* parvæ.

Beak shorter than the head, subulated, nearly straight, slightly compressed, the tip a little inclined: the upper mandible nearly straight.

Nostrils oblong, basal.

Wings long.

Tail slightly forked.

Feet four-toed, slender; the *hinder toe* minute; *claws* small.

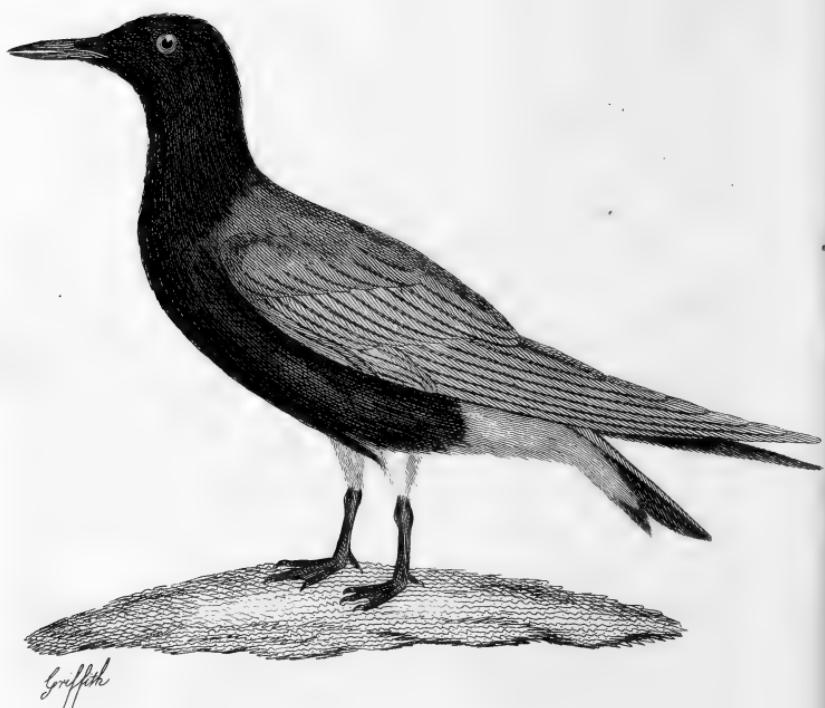
VIRALVA. Leach.

STERNA. Linn., Gmel., Lath., &c.

LARUS. Ray.

THE beak of the Viralves is shorter than that of the Terns, and the point is slightly bent down; their wings are also shorter, and the tail is but slightly furcate. Unlike the Terns these birds seldom feed on fishes, but prefer insects, such as dragon-flies and moths, and aquatic vermes.





BLACK VIRALVE.

BLACK VIRALVE.

(Viralva nigra.)

Vi. corpore nigro vel cano, dorso cinereo.

Viral with the body black or hoary, the back ash-coloured.

Sterna nigra. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 227. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 608. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 810. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 211.*Sterna fidipes.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 228. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 610. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 810.*Sterna atricapilla.* *Briss. Orn.* 6. 214.*Sterna cinerea.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 808?*Larus niger* *Gesneri.* *Raii Syn.* 131. A.*Larus niger fidipes alis longioribus* *Aldrovandi.* *Raii Syn.* 131.*Larus minor fidipes nostras.* *Raii Syn.* 132. A.*Viralva nigra.* *Leach in Brit. Mus. Collection.**Hirondelle de mer noire, ou l'Epouventail.* *Buff. Hist. Nat.**Ois.* 8. 341. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 333. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 484.*Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 749. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 521.*Hirondelle de mer à tête noire, ou le Gachet.* *Buff. Hist. Nat.**Ois.* 8. 342.Lesser Sea Swallow. *Alb. Birds*, 2. pl. 89.*Black Tern.* *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 256. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 450. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 366. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 267. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 6. pl. 206. *Walc. Syn.* 1. pl. 122. *Don. Brit. Birds*, 4. pl. 74. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 203. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 121.YOUNG.—*Sterna nævia.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 609. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 228. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 216. pl. 20. f. 2.*Sterna Boysii, β.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 806.*La Guiffette.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 339. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 924.Lesser Sea Swallow. *Alb. Birds*, 2. 90.*Kamtschatkan Tern.* *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 525. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 123.*Sandwich Tern.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 358. A.*Black-headed Tern.* *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 123.

NEARLY ten inches in length : beak black : irides brown : the head and hinder part of the neck are deep black : the throat, fore part of the neck, breast, belly, and abdomen are blackish-ash : all the upper parts, the rump, and the tail-feathers are ashy-blue, or lead-colour: the under tail-coverts are pure white : the two first wing-quills are edged with white at the extremity of the inner webs : the legs are brown, or a blackish-purple. The young have the beak brown at the base : the irides brown : the forehead, space between the beak and the eye, the sides, and fore part of the neck, as well as all the under parts are pure white : on the sides of the breast is a large spot of blackish-ash : before the eyes is a black lunule : the top of the head, the occiput and the nape are also black : the back and scapulars are brown edged and tipped with reddish-white : the wings, rump, and tail are ash-coloured : the coverts are tipped with reddish-white : the legs are livid brown. In their progress to maturity they vary in the disposition of the colour of the plumage, as the neck, belly, and vent are sometimes all white, or varied with white feathers, or those of a blackish ash-colour, as in the adult.

This species, like its congeners, prefers the borders of fresh-water lakes, the banks of large rivers, and marshy places, rather than the coasts of the sea : it is very abundant in the North, towards the Arctic Circle, and in the extensive marshes of Holland. In Britain it occurs on the fenny parts of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, and about the sedgy pools on Romsey Marsh, in Kent ; in which places it breeds,

laying from two to four light olive-brown eggs, blotched and spotted with brown and black. It subsists on insects and aquatic vermes, and principally upon those inhabiting fresh water.

TEHARY VIRALVE.

(Viralva Indica.)

Vi. corpore subtilis capite colloque albis, pileo, occipite nuchâque nigris, alis dorso caudâque griseo-cæruleis.

Viralve with the body beneath the head and neck white, the pileus, occiput, and nape black, the wings, back, and tail bluish-grey.

Tehary Tern. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 103.

INHABITS India. “ Beak stout and black : irides dusky : head, neck, and under parts, white : from the middle of the crown to the nape black ; back, wings, and tail, pale ashy-blue, the last moderately forked, the wings exceed it by about two inches : legs deep dull red.”—*Latham*. A variety is mentioned in the following words : “ Beak black : forehead white, the rest of the crown (head?) tinged with blue ; with dusky streaks before, and dusky black behind the eye, communicating with the nape and neck adjoining, which are of the same colour : under parts, from the chin, white ; wings and tail fine pale grey ; the second quills marked with brown at the ends and middle : back greyish-ash colour, marked with large spots of

dusky, pointed at the back part; tail moderately forked: legs dusky red. Called Peteysee Tehary."

WHITE-WINGED VIRALVE.

(*Viralva leucoptera.*)

Vi. capite, collo, pectore ventreque nigris; scapulariis cinereo atris; uropygio caudâque albis; tectricibus majoribus, remigibusque secundariis cærulescente-cinereis, rostro pedibusque rubris.

Viralve with the head, neck, breast, and belly black, the scapulars dark-ash: the rump and tail white; the greater coverts and secondary quills bluish-ash; the beak and legs red.

Sterna leucoptera. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 483. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 747.

Hirondelle de mer leucoptère. *Ibid.*

White-winged Tern. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 127.

LENGTH about ten inches: the beak and legs are of a fine coral red: the head, neck, top of the back, breast, belly, inner wing-coverts, and abdomen are of a deep black: the lower part of the back and scapulars are ashy-black: the lesser and middle wing-coverts, the rump, the tail-feathers, and its coverts are pure white: the greater wing-coverts and secondary quills are bluish-ash: on the inner webs of the two first quills is a broad longitudinal band of pure white: the irides are black. The young of the year have the white on the wings less pure, and more shaded with ash-colour: the tail-feathers are ash-coloured: the point of the beak is blackish: the black

on the plumage is tinted with cinereous: the forehead is clear ash: and all the feathers on the upper parts are more or less tipped with whitish-ash.

This species inhabits the borders of the Mediterranean; the lakes, rivers, and marshy countries in the vicinity of the Alps: it is very common in the lakes of Lucerne, Lugano, and Como; and sometimes appears on that of Geneva. It feeds on insects and aquatic vermes: its eggs are unknown.

MUSTACHOE VIRALVE.

(*Viralva leucopareia.*)

Vi. cærulecente-cinerea; fronte, vertice, occipite, nuchâque nigris; capit is collique lateribus albis; rostro pedibusque rubris.

Bluish-ash Viralve with the forehead, crown, occiput, and nape black; the sides of the head and neck white; the beak and legs red.

Hirondelle de mer Moustache. (*Sterna leucopareia.*) *Temm. man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. ii. 746.*

Sterna Delamotta. *Vieil. Enc. Meth. p. 350.*

Mustachoe Tern. *Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 110.*

LENGTH eleven inches: beak and legs deep red: irides black: the forehead, top of the head, and nape, the neck, and all the under parts clear white: behind the eyes a black spot: the back, wings, quills, and tail ashy-grey: this is the winter plumage. In summer the head is, as it were, enveloped in a black hood, which encompasses the eyes, and passes down to the

nape: below the eyes is a large patch of white, resembling a mustachoe, which reaches to the ears: the throat is ashy-white, and this colour prevails over the under parts, becoming deeper on the belly and sides: the upper parts, the wings, and tail are deep ash. The young have a mixture of brown on the crown, and about the eyes and ears dusky-ash: the upper parts are mixed with brown and yellowish: the beak is brown with a reddish base: the legs flesh-colour.

Common in the great marshes of the south-east of Europe, and found also in Hungary, Germany, and France, the coasts of Istria and Dalmatia. It feeds on aquatic vermes and insects, but not on fish.

SIMPLE VIRALVE.

(*Viralva simplex.*)

Vi. plumbescens subtus alba, vertice albido, tectricibus alarum mediis majoribusque albis.

Plumbeous Viralve beneath white, with the crown whitish, the middle and greater wing-coverts white.

Sterna simplex. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 606. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 805.

Simple Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 355. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 111.

INHABITS Cayenne. Length fifteen inches: beak stout and reddish: the crown of the head is whitish: the upper parts of the neck and back are pale lead-colour; the under parts are white: behind each eye

is a black spot : the lesser wing-coverts, scapulars, and tail are pale plumbeous : the middle and greater coverts are white, with the edges of some of the latter brown : the quills are black, and the tail is but little forked : the legs are red.

CHINESE VIRALVE.

(Viralva Sinensis.)

Vi. alba dorso cinereo, alis caudâque griseo-canis, fasciâ verticali nigrâ.

White Viralve with the back ash-coloured, the wings and tail hoary-grey, and a vertical black band.

Sterna Sinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 608. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 809.

Chinese Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 365. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 125.

“ LENGTH eight inches : beak black ; one inch and a quarter in length, and moderately stout : nostrils pervious : head, neck, rump, and under parts white : across the top of the head dusky-black, taking in the eye on each side, and passing downwards in a point at the nape of the neck : back cinereous : some of the feathers edged with pale tawny : wing-coverts fine pale ash-colour, dashed down the middle of each shaft with dusky : quills fine cinereous-grey : tail short, very little forked, paler than the quills : legs slender, orange : claws crooked and black. Inhabits China.”—*Latham*.

GULL-BILLED VIRALVE ?

(Viralva ? *Anglica.*)

Vi.? *vertice colloque suprà nigris; corpore suprà cærulescente-
cinereo, subtus niveo; remigibus primariis apice cinereo-fuscis;
rostro pedibusque nigris.*

Viralve with the crown and neck above black ; the body above bluish-ash, beneath snowy ; the primary quills ashy-brown at the tip ; the beak and legs black.

Hirondelle de mer hanel. *Temm. man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. ii. 744.*

Sterna aranea, or Marsh Tern. *Wils. Amer. Orn. viii. 143.
pl. lxxii. f. 6?*

Marsh Tern. *Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 111?*

Gull-billed Tern. (*Sterna Anglicula*.) *Mont. Orn. Dict. and
Supp. with fig. Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 112.*

THIS bird greatly resembles *Sterna Cantiaca* : it is of the same size as that bird : its beak is about an inch and a half long, thick, strong, and angulated on the under mandible like that of a Gull ; it is wholly black : the upper part of the head, taking in the eyes, is black, and extends far down the back of the head and part of the neck ; sometimes there are a few white feathers on the crown : the general colour of the plumage of the upper parts of the body is cinereous ; the tail and its upper coverts are similar to the back, but the outer feather on each side is white : the quills are hoary, with the tips of the first five spotted black, for upwards of an inch : in other respects the wings are similar to those of *Sterna Cantiaca*, except that part of the inner webs which is white, does not quite reach the margin, the very edge

being dusky for half the length of the feathers : the legs are rufous-black.

This species is found on the British coasts, and on those of Kent and Sussex only ; in the vicinity of Sandwich and Rye : it also frequents Hungary and the confines of Turkey, and if it be the Marsh Tern of Wilson (which is highly probable) it also inhabits the United States of America and Brazil. It affects those marshes that are well clothed with rushes, and are in the vicinity of great lakes, rarely appearing on the sea or its coasts : it feeds on large insects, such as dragon-flies and moths, which it seizes while flying. According to Wilson it lays three or four olive-green eggs, spotted with brown. As before mentioned, it resembles *Sterna Cantiaca*, but may be readily distinguished from that bird by its beak, wings, and tail.

JAVAN VIRALVE ?

(*Viralva?* *affinis.*)

VI? *alba dorso tectricibusque plumbeo-griseis, remigibus canis interne subfuscantibus.*

White Viralve ? with the back and coverts grey-lead colour, the quills hoary, internally brownish.

Sterna affinis. *Horsfield, Linn. Trans.* v. xiii, p. 199.

INHABITS Java : white : the back and wing-coverts greyish lead colour : quills hoary, within brownish. Much allied to the preceding.

DIVISION II.

Rostrum rectum, apice adunco.
Beak straight, its tip bent down.

XEMA. XEME.

Generic Character.

Rostrum breve, subgracile, rectum, lateratim compressum, apice adunco: mandibulâ inferiore subtus subangulatâ.

Nares gracillimi, lineares.

Pedes graciles; *tibiæ* parte inferiore nudæ.

Cauda forficata.

Beak short, slender, straight, laterally compressed, its tip bent down; the lower mandible somewhat angulated beneath.

Nostrils very slender, linear.

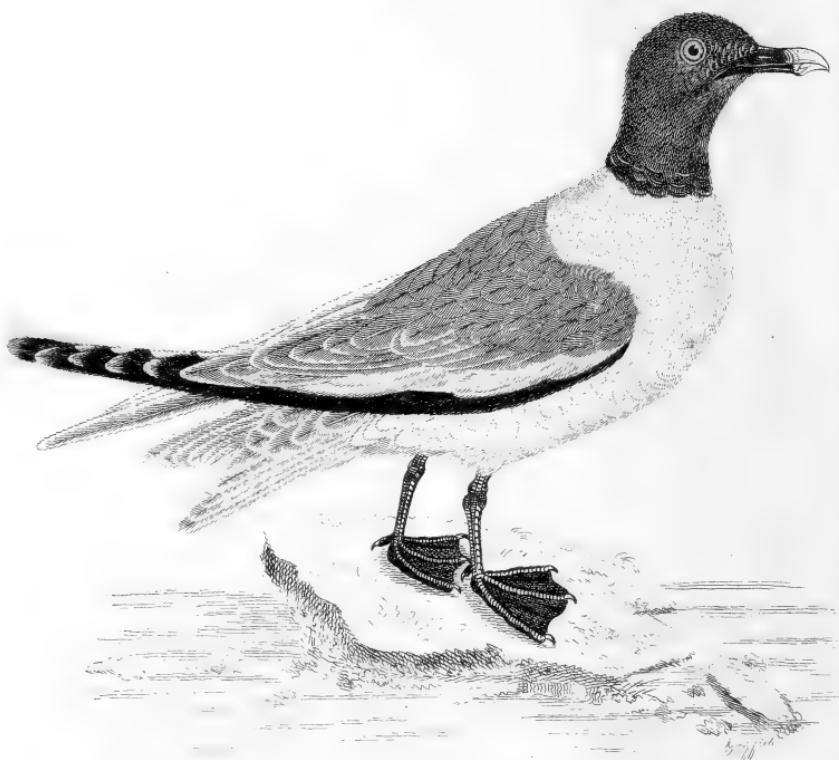
Legs slender; *tibiæ* naked on the lower part.

Tail forked.

XEMA. Leach.

LARUS. Sabine, Temm.

THE forked tail at once distinguishes this genus from the rest of the Gulls, from which it also differs in its more slender and Tern-like appearance; its beak and legs are much weaker than those of the Gulls, and the former is much more feathered at its base than that of the Gulls; and the *tibiæ* have their lower parts, just above the knee, naked.



SABINE'S XEME.

SABINE'S XEME.

(Xema Sabini.)

Xe. albodus capite nigricante, torque cervicali nigro, rostro basi nigro, apice luteo, pedibus nigris.

Whitish Xeme with the head dusky, the neck with a black collar, the base of the beak black, the tip luteous, the legs black.

Xema Sabini. *Leach. Ross's Voy. App. p. lvi.*

Larus Sabini. *Sabine. Linn. Trans. xii. 520. pl. 29.*

Larus collaris.

Fork-tailed Gull. *Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 142.*

THIS interesting bird was discovered during the first expedition in search of a north-west passage, and is thus accurately described by Mr. Sabine, in the Linnean Transactions above cited: "The male and female are nearly the same size; the latter is rather the smallest, but their plumage is exactly similar. The length of different specimens varies from twelve and a half to fourteen inches; the extent of the wings is about thirty-three inches, and the weight from six and a half to seven and a half ounces. The beak is one inch long, the base of both mandibles black as far as the angular projection of the lower mandible, the remainder yellow; the inside of the mouth bright vermillion: the irides dark, surrounded by a naked circle of the same colour as the inside of the mouth; a small white speck beneath the eye, scarcely perceptible: the whole of the head and upper part of the neck a very dark ash or lead-colour; the remainder of the neck behind and before, as well as

the breast and belly, pure white; a narrow black collar surrounds the neck at the meeting of the ash-colour and of the white: the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts are ash-coloured, very much lighter than the head, but darker than the corresponding parts of the *Larus ridibundus*: the lower ends of the scapulars are tipped with white: the first five primary quill-feathers with black shafts, the whole outer webs of them black, the edge of their upper webs white to within an inch and a half of the tips, the white sometimes continued to the tip; the tips of the third, fourth, and fifth white, giving the wing, when closed, a spotted appearance; the sixth primary quill-feather with a white shaft, having the web more or less black, but principally white, with sometimes a black spot near the end; the other primaries, the secondaries, and the tertials white; the whole under parts of the wings white. The wings extend an inch or more beyond the longest feathers of the tail. The legs, feet, and claws black; the thigh feathered to within three-eighths of an inch of the knee; the length of the tarse one inch and a half; the length of the front toes about an inch, the inner one the shortest; the hinder toe small, and placed high. The tail, with its upper and under coverts, white; the tail-feathers twelve, the outer narrower than the centre ones; the outer tail-feathers about five inches long, the others in succession gradually shortening, so that the whole tail becomes forked by a diminution of nearly an inch."

He adds, that it lays two olive-coloured eggs, blotched with brown, on the bare ground, which it hatches the last week in July: the young, when

first produced, are mottled with brown and dull yellow. Little is known of the manners of these birds, but they fly with impetuosity towards persons approaching their nests and young; and when one bird of a pair was killed, its mate, though frequently fired at, continued on wing close to the spot where it lay. They procure their food on the sea-beach, standing near the water's edge, and picking up the marine insects which are cast on shore.

RISSA. KITTIWAKE.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre rectum, lateratim compressum, apice adunco; mandibulâ inferiore subtus angulatâ.	<i>Beak</i> moderate, straight, laterally compressed, its tip bent down; the lower mandible angulated beneath.
<i>Nares</i> lineares, rectæ, in medio rostri sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> linear, straight, placed in the middle of the beak.
<i>Cauda</i> subfurcata.	<i>Tail</i> slightly forked.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli; <i>pollex</i> ferè oblitteratus, exunguiculatus.	<i>Legs</i> four-toed; the <i>hinder toe</i> nearly obliterated, and without a <i>claw</i> .

RISSA. Leach.

LARUS. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

GAVIA. Briss.

THE Kittiwake differs from the Xemes by reason of the absence of the hinder toe, and from the Gulls by the same character, added to the subfurcate tail. There is but one species known, which prefers the inland lakes to the sea-coasts.





BRUNNICK'S KITTIWAKE.

BRUNNICH'S KITTIWAKE.

(Rissa Brunnichii.)

Ri. dorso canescente, rectricibus albis; his, in junioribus, apicibus, excepto externo, nigris.

Kittiwake with the back hoary, the quills white; *in the young* the latter, except the outer one, are tipped with black.

Rissa Brunnichii. *Leach, in Brit. Mus. Collection.*

Larus tridactylus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 817.

Mouette tridactyle. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 502. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 774.

SUMMER PLUMAGE.—Larus Rissa. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 224. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 594.

Kittiwake. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 393. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 6. *pl.* 213. *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl.* 108. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Sup.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 229. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 157.

WINTER PLUMAGE.—La Mouette cendrée. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 175. *pl.* 16. *f.* 1.

YOUNG.—Larus tridactylus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 224. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 595.

Gavia cinerea nævia. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 185. *pl.* 17. *f.* 2.

La Mouette cendrée tachetée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 424. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 387.

Tarrock Gull. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 533. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 251. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 392. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 268. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 6. *pl.* 213. *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl.* 109. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 231.

Kittiwake Gull. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 456.

THE length of this species is about fifteen inches; and in its winter plumage it answers to the following description: its beak is of a yellowish-green; the mouth and circuit round the eyes are bright red:

its irides are brown : the top of the head, the occiput, nape, and a portion of the sides of the neck, are of an uniform bluish-ash colour, with very slender black lines before the eyes : the forehead, space round the eyes, all the under parts, the rump, and the tail are pure white : the back, wings, and quills are of a clear ashy-blue : the outer quill is bordered throughout its length with black ; the four outer are tipped with the same, the three inner of which have towards their tip a very small white spot, and the fifth quill has a black band towards its extremity, which is terminated with a white space : the legs are brown, or deep olivaceous. In the summer it has the whole of the head and the neck of a perfect white, without any tinge of ashy-blue on its nape, or the fine black rays before the eyes ; in other respects it resembles the winter state. During its earliest existence it has the head, neck, and all the under parts whitish, marked before the eyes with a black cross, and on the region of the ears with a very deep ashy-blue spot ; towards the occiput is a black spot ; and on the nape is a broad dusky or blackish mark : the feathers on the upper parts of the back and of the wings are of an ashy-blue strongly tipped with brown-black, and the bend of the upper part of the wings black : on the scapulars and secondary quills are several deep dusky spots : the quills are black : the tail-feathers are black towards the tip, and tipped with whitish ; their outer one is white : the beak, irides, and circuit round the eyes are black. After the first moult in the autumn the back becomes of an ashy-blue colour, often varied with several feathers spotted with brown : the spots

in front and behind the eyes, as well as the dark feathers near the ears and on the nape, become of a deep ashy-blue: the wings still retain the black and brown spot: the tail is black towards its tip: the beak is of a yellowish-green, and all the under parts are pure white.

This species affects the stagnant lakes, or interior seas and gulfs, in preference to the borders of the ocean itself: it proceeds to the southward in the autumn and remains till the spring, when they retire to the regions of the Arctic Circle to breed, building in the rocky crags of the bays: in June it lays two or three eggs of a greenish-ash colour, spotted with brown. During the period of incubation the parents are very noisy. They feed on fishes, their fry, and insects: swim well; and are often found at a distance from land on floating masses of ice.

LARUS. GULL.

Generic Character.

Rostrum rectum, compressum, mediocre, integrum, apice aduncō; mandibulā inferiore infrā versus apicem gibbā et angulatā.

Nares lineares, rectæ, in medio rostri sitæ.

Pedes tetradactyli; *pollex* brevis à terra elevata.

Cauda haud furcata.

Beak straight, compressed, moderate, entire, its tip hooked; the lower mandible beneath gibbous and angulated near the tip.

Nostrils linear, straight, placed in the middle of the beak.

Legs four-toed; the *hinder toe* short, not touching the ground.

Tail not forked.

LARUS Auctorum.

GULLS are voracious and cowardly birds, which swarm on the sea-coasts, although some are found also on the margins of fresh-water lakes and rivers: their food consists indifferently of living or dead fishes, their fry, or carrion. They endure the most severe tempests, flying almost continually; but when at rest often repose on the surface of the sea, in preference to that of its coasts. The sexes resemble

each other; excepting that the female is rather smallest: the young differ much from the old, and do not obtain their perfect plumage till the second or third year, which causes great difficulty in ascertaining and describing the species; the characters by which the adult birds may be known are, the white on the tail being without spots or black bands, and the beak being destitute of black spots. Until the third year the young live in small flocks detached from the old. The appearance of Gulls far inland is generally indicative of approaching severe weather or storms.

GREAT GULL ?

(*Larus ? ichthyætus.*)

LA. ? capite colloque supremo nigris, dorso alisque grisescensibus, remigibus primoribus albis, exterioribus quinque apice nigris.

Gull ? with the head and neck above black, the back and wings greyish, the primary quills white, the five outer ones with black tips.

Larus ichthyætus. *Pallas.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 599. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 811.

Great Gull. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 370. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 132. *Misamichus Pallasii.* *Leach, MSS.?*

Mauve. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit. Anal.* p. cviii.

As large, or larger than the Barnacle Goose: its beaky is dusk yellow at the base, and crimson towards the tip, with the tip itself yellow; and a dusky-brown spot near it: irides brown: the eyelids white:

the head and half the neck black : the back and rump pale grey : the greater quills white, the five first with black tips ; the secondaries dark grey : the tail white : the legs dark reddish-brown.

This very singular bird inhabits the borders of the Caspian Sea : it lays its eggs on the bare sand ; they are of an oblong shape, marked with spots of brown and a few paler tinges : it flies somewhat like a Raven, and, like that bird, has a very hoarse cry.

GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.

(*Larus marinus.*)

L.A. *albus dorso nigro, pedibus albis.*

White Gull with the back black, the legs white.

Larus marinus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 225. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 598. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 813. *Brun. Orn. Boreal.* 145. *Sabine.* *Linn. Trans.* xii. 543.

Larus niger. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 158.

Larus maximus ex albo et nigro varius. *Raii Syn.* 127. *A.*

Le Goéland noir. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 405. *pl. 31.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 990.

Goéland à manteau noir. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 490. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 760. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 519.

Great Black and White Gull. *Alb. Birds*, 3. *pl.* 94.

Black-backed Gull. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 242. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 451. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 371. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 6. *pl.* 208. *Walc. Syn. pl.* 112. *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 212. *Linn. Trans.* v. viii. 267. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 145.

Great Black-backed Gull. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1, and *App.*

YOUNG.—*Larus nævius.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 598.

Larus marinus γ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 814.

Larus varius. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 167. *pl.* 15.

Wagellus Cornubiensem. *Raii Syn.* 130. *A.*

Le Goéland varié ou Grisard. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 413.
Buff. Pl. Enl. 266.

Wagel Gull. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 247. *A.* *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2.
433. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 375. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 6. *pl.* 209.
Walc. Syn. 1. *pl.* 111. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. *Bew. Brit. Birds,*
2. 216. *Linn. Trans.* v. xii. 547.

THIS is the largest of the Gulls, being nearly thirty inches in length: in its winter plumage it has its beak of a yellowish-white colour, with the angle of its lower mandible bright red: the orbits are orange, and the irides bright yellow: the top of its head, space round the eyes, the occiput, and nape, white; each feather having a longitudinal stripe of bright brown down its shaft: the forehead, throat, neck, all the under parts of the body, and of the back, and the tail, of a clear white: the top of the back, scapulars, and wings of a deep black, apparently shaded with bluish: the quills towards their tips are very deep black, and are tipped with white; the secondaries and scapulars are also tipped with white: the legs are dull whitish. The summer dress differs from the above in having the top of the head, the space round the eyes, the occiput, and nape of a pure white, without any brown spots. The young of the first year have the head and the fore part of the neck of a greyish-white, thickly sprinkled with brown spots, especially on the neck: the feathers on the upper part of the plumage are dusky-brown in the middle, bordered and tipped with reddish white; which colour is formed into transverse bands on the wing-coverts: the under parts are of a dull griseous, striped with broad zigzags, and spots

of brown : the middle tail-feathers are dusky ; the lateral ones are black towards the tip ; and all of them are edged and tipped with whitish : the quills are dusky, with a small white tip : the beak is deep black : the irides and circle of the eyes are brown : the legs are livid. After the first year the feathers on the upper parts are deeply bordered with white, which colour predominates on all the under parts, and the spots and lines thereon become fainter : the head also becomes of a pure white, and the point of the beak is tinged with a livid hue. In the next moult the shoulders become dusky-black, varied with irregular spots of brown and grey ; the white on the plumage becomes of a purer tinge, and is slightly spotted with a few clear spots ; the tail is ornamented with black variations ; and the beak receives its red base, with its black middle, and livid yellow tip, spotted with black. At the third moult, in the autumn, the plumage is complete. The young vary in having all the plumage of a whitish-grey, more or less spotted with brown ; and in having the quills whitish.

This species prefers the sea-shores, rather than the ocean ; it is abundant in all the northern parts of Europe, the coasts of Greenland, and of those of the Orcades and Hebridal Islands, and of the north of England ; but on the latter they are in less abundance : they breed on the highest cliffs which overhang the sea : their eggs are three or four in number, of a dark-olive colour, marked at their thicker end with several large and small spots of dusky-brown. They feed on the smaller fishes and their fry, carrion, and sometimes on the inhabitants of bivalve shells.

Their cry is very hoarse and disagreeable, resembling the loud cackling of a Goose.

GLAUCOUS GULL.

(Larus glaucus.)

La. albus dorso alisque canis, remigibus apice albis, rachialibus albis, pedibus lividis.

White Gull with the back and wings hoary, the quills with white tips and shafts, the legs livid.

Larus glaucus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 600. *Brun. Orn. Bor.* 148. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 814. *Sabine. Linn. Trans.* xii. 543. *Ross's Voy. App. p. liv.* *Parry's Voy. App. p. cciii.*

Le Bourgmestre. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 418.

Burgomeister. *Raii Syn.* 127.

Glaucous Gull. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 532. *B. Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 374. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 148.

CAPTAIN SABINE, in the work quoted above, gives the following descriptions of the three states of this species: "In immature plumage it is mottled throughout with an uniform light brown and white, being distinguished from the young of other well-described species by being without the darker marks on the wings and tail: during the first year the beak has the upper mandible less arched, the angular projection of the lower mandible not so defined, and the extremities of both lead-coloured. In winter the mature bird has the head and neck mottled with brown,

as in other Gulls. In the perfect summer state the whole plumage is white, excepting the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, which are a very light ash-colour: the primary quill-feathers are still lighter, the ends and under part being pure white: there is no black whatsoever on any part of the plumage. When arrived at maturity the beak is three inches in length, of a lightish horn-colour, the angular projection of the lower mandible being bright red; orbits naked, straw-coloured, and very fierce; legs and feet a livid flesh colour."

Inhabits the northern parts of Europe and Greenland, and, according to Captain Sabine, also on the British coasts. Like the rest of this genus it feeds upon fish, and also on the smaller aquatic birds. Captain S. observes, that one specimen which was killed during the north-western expedition disgorged a little Auk when it was struck, and proved, on dissection, to have a second in its stomach. Its eggs are greenish, elongated at the tip, and marked with six or eight black spots.

SILVERY GULL.

(Larus argentatus.)

La. albus, dorso alisque canis, remigibus primoribus versus apicem nigris, rachidibus nigricantibus, pedibus lividis.

White Gull with the back and wings hoary, the primary quills black towards the tip, with dusky shafts, the legs livid.

Larus argentatus. *Sabine. Linn. Trans. xii. 546. Temm. man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. 2. 764.*

Larus glaucus. *Temm. man. d'Orn. 493.*

Larus griseus. *Briss. Orn. 6. 162.*

Le Goëland à manteau gris. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 8. 640. pl. 32. (hind toe omitted.)*

Herring Gull. *Penn. Brit. Zool. 2. 246. pl. 88. Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 452. Lath. Gen. Syn. 6. 372. Lew. Brit. Birds, 6. pl. 7. Walc. Syn. 1. pl. 113. Mont. Orn. Dict. 1. and Supp. Bew. Brit. Birds, 2. 214. Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 150.*

SUMMER PLUMAGE.—Larus fuscus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 599. Brun. Orn. Boreal. 142.*

Herring Gull. *Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 527.*

WINTER PLUMAGE.—Larus argentatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 600. Brun. Orn. Boreal. 149.*

Larus marinus β . *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 814.*

Gavia cinerea major. *Briss. Orn. 6. 182.*

Le grande Mouette cendrée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 8. 428. Buff. Pl. Enl. 977.*

Silvery Gull. *Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 533. C. Lath. Gen. Syn. 6. 375. Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 151.*

IMMATURE.—Larus varius. *Brun. Orn. Bor. no. 150.*

Wagel. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Sup. 70.*

Iceland Gull. *Wern. Trans. iv. pt. 1. p. 176? Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 147?*

ABOUT two feet in length; the female rather less: during the winter they have the beak of a yellow-

ochre tinge, with the angle of the lower mandible of a bright red: the border of the eyes and the irides bright yellow: the top of the head, the space round the eyes, the occiput, nape, and sides of the neck white; with a longitudinal brown stripe down the middle of each feather: the forehead, throat, and all the under parts, the back, and the tail, are clear white: the top of the back, scapulars, the wings, and the quills are of a pure bluish-ash; the quills being black towards their tips, and marked with a white space at the tips; the secondaries and scapulars are also tipped with white: the legs are of a livid flesh-colour. The young have the head, neck, and all the under parts of a deep griseous, varied with numerous brown spots: the feathers on the upper parts are clear brown in the middle, and are all edged with a straight yellowish band: the tail-feathers are brownish, with their base white and their tips yellowish: the quills are dusky-brown, delicately tipped with white: the beak is dusky-brown: the irides and naked circle brown: the legs livid-brown. After the first year the colours become paler, and the white predominates. After the autumnal moult of the second year the plumage receives a bluish-ash tinge, and becomes marked with several clear grey spots: in the following spring the ashy-blue on the shoulders appears more strongly, and in the succeeding autumn the perfect winter state is completed. The summer dress differs from that of the winter but little; at this time the top of the head, space round the eyes, the occiput, and the neck are pure spotless white; the rest of the plumage as in the winter.

Frequent in several parts of Europe, especially on the coasts of Holland and England, and apparently more abundant in lower latitudes than the preceding species ; it is found, however, in Sweden, Norway, and Greenland. It often appears inland, in the direction of great lakes or rivers, and lays its eggs on the downs or naked rocks ; they are of a deep olive colour, with several spots of black and ash, and are three or four in number.

This species feeds, like its congeners, on fish, worms, insects, &c. Montagu relates of one which he had alive upwards of thirteen years, and in which he observed all the varieties of plumage as above noticed, that when the weather was mild and the ground moist, it was amusing to observe its method of catching worms, which it performed by a perpetual trampling upon the same spot, turning about in all directions, and eagerly examining for those that rose out of the ground, which were instantly seized, and the operation of trampling recommenced. In the summer it used to catch chaffers and dorbeetles. At four years old it began to utter a piercing and inharmonious cry in the spring.

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL.

(Larus fuscus.)

La. albus dorso fusco, pedibus flavis.

White Gull with a brown back and yellow legs.

Larus fuscus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 225. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 815.
Goéland à pieds jaunes. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 496. *Id. 2 Edit.*
ii. 767.*Gavia grisea.* *Briss. Orn.* 6. 171.Lesser Black-backed Gull. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and Supp.

THIS bird is about twenty inches in length; in its winter state its beak is a citron-colour; with the angle of the lower mandible, the irides and circle of the eyes very clear yellow: the top of the head, space round the eyes, occiput, nape, and sides of the neck white; each feather marked down its middle with a longitudinal brown stripe: the forehead, throat, the rest of the under parts, the back, and tail pure white: the top of the back, scapulars, the wings, and quills deep black, slightly shaded with bluish: towards the tip of the two outer quills is an oval white spot, and their tip is black; the rest of the quills have a fine white tip: the secondaries and scapulars are also tipped with white: the legs are clear yellow. The young have the throat and fore part of the neck whitish, striped with clear brown: the neck and under parts are whitish, thickly marked with large deep brown spots: the feathers of the upper parts and of the wings are dusky-brown in the middle, and edged with a straight band of yellowish: the tail-feathers

are clear grey marbled with black at their base, and the rest of them are deep dusky tipped with white : the quills are deep black and spotless : the beak is black, with its base brown : the legs are dull yellow-ochre. During its summer state it has the top of the head, the space round the eyes, the occiput, and the neck of a pure unspotted white ; the rest of the plumage as in the winter.

This species chiefly resides on the shores of the Mediterranean and of the Baltic : it is found, nevertheless, on some of the British coasts, Montagu having observed and captured them on Ramsey Island, in Pembrokeshire, where, he says, they breed in abundance. They lay two or three eggs, grey-brown, spotted with black.

IVORY GULL.

(*Larus eburneus.*)

La. corpore toto niveo, pedibus nigris, rostro plumbeo apice pallido.
Gull with the entire body snowy, the legs black, the beak lead-colour, with its tip pale.

Larus eburneus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 596. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 816. *Sabine.* *Linn. Trans.* xii. 548.

Larus candidus. *Fabr. Faun. Græn.* 67. 103.

La Mouette blanche. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 422. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 994. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 498. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 769.

Senator. *Raii Syn.* 126.

Ivory Gull. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 457. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 377. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 156.

THIS beautiful species, in the mature state, has its beak lead-coloured at its base, and of a yellow-ochre colour at its tip: its entire plumage is pure spotless snowy-white: the legs are greyish-black, and the skin very rough: they are feathered within a very short distance of the knee: claws black: its length about twenty inches. The young have the plumage mottled with brown about the head and wings, and the quills and tail-feathers are tipped with brown.

This bird inhabits the coasts of Greenland and Spitzbergen, and is found at a distance from land, which it is said rarely to visit except for the purpose of incubation. Very little is known of its manners: it appears to be fond of whale blubber, which attracts great numbers.

CRIMSON-BILLED GULL.

(*Larus Novæ Hollandiæ.*)

La. albus, dorso alisque argenteo-griseis, rostro pedibusque coccineis.

White Gull with the back and wings silvery grey, the beak and legs crimson.

Crimson-billed Gull. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 145.

“ LENGTH seventeen or eighteen inches: beak from gape to point two inches, colour crimson: irides yellow-hazel; eyelids dotted with crimson: head, neck, and under parts of the body white: back and wings pale silvery grey: outer border of the wings white; some of the greater quills chiefly white, but two or

three of the outer for the greater part black; all of them are white near the ends, for an inch or more, and some of the tips are black; these are so long as to reach an inch beyond the end of the tail, which is white: legs crimson: webs and toes the same, but of the former rather darker: claws black. Inhabits New Holland; not unfrequent at New South Wales, most so in April."—*Latham.*

ADRIATIC GULL.

(Larus melanocephalus.)

LA. albus dorso cinereo, remigibus omnibus apice albis.

White Gull with the back ash-coloured, all the quills white at the tip.

Larus melanocephalus. Mouette ou capuchon noir. *Temm. man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. ii. 777.*

Adriatic Gull. *Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 144.*

COMMON on the coasts of the Adriatic Sea and Dalmatia. Length sixteen inches: beak rather short, strong, and of a vermillion colour: irides and round the eyes brown: the head, neck, upper parts, tail, and quills, from the middle to the ends, white: back, wings, second quills, and base of the greater, light bluish-ash: legs light orange. In the summer the head and upper part of the neck are deep black; the fore part of the neck and belly are rose-colour, which disappears soon after the death of the bird. The young have the plumage mixed with deep brown.

and the white of the head and outer edge of all the quills deep black, but the inner webs and ends white; at the end of the tail a black band.

COMMON GULL.

(Larus canus.)

LA. *albus dorso cano vel cinereo, rostro cæruleo-viridis apice pallido.*

White Gull with the back hoary or ash-coloured, the beak blue-green, its tip pale.

Larus canus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 224. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 596. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 815.

Gavia cinerea. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 175. *pl. 16. f. 1.*

Larus cinereus minor. *Raii Syn.* 127. *A.*

Mouette à pieds bleus. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 499. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 771.

White Web-footed Gull. *Alb. Birds*, 2. *pl. 84.*

Common Gull. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 249. *pl. 89.* *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 458. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 378. *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 6. *pl. 215.* *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl. 110.* *Don. Brit. Birds*, 2. *pl. 46.* *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 218. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 153.

WINTER PLUMAGE.—Mouette à pieds bleus, au grande Mouette cendré. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 428. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 977.

Gavia. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 182. *pl. 16. f. 2.*

YOUNG.—*Larus hybernus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 596.

Gavia hyberna. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 189.

Larus fuscus, seu hybernus. *Raii Syn.* 130. *A.*

Mouette d'hyver. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 437.

Winter Mew, or Coddy Meddy. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 248. *pl. 81.* *Alb. Birds*, 2. *pl. 87.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 384. *Walc. Syn.*

1. *pl. 114.* *Lew. Brit. Birds*, 6. *pl. 210.* *Don. Brit. Birds*, 6. *pl. 79.* *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds*, 2. 221.

THIS bird, which is the commonest of the Gull tribe, at least in this part of the world, is in length about seventeen inches, and in its winter plumage has the beak yellowish-green at its base, and yellow-ochre at its point: its mouth is orange: irides brown; orbits naked and red: the head, occiput, nape, and sides of the neck white, sprinkled with numerous dusky-brown spots: the throat, all the under parts, rump, and tail are pure white: the back, scapulars, and wings are pure bluish-ash: the quills are deep black towards the tip, and the two outer ones have a long white space; they are all, as well as the scapulars and secondaries, tipped with white: the legs are ashy-blue spotted with yellow. The young have all the upper parts of a grey-brown: the feathers of the back and of the wings bordered and tipped with whitish-yellow: the forehead and all the under parts are whitish, with spots and shades of clear grey on the breast and on the sides: the base of the tail is white; the rest is blackish-brown tipped with whitish: the quills are blackish-brown: the legs are livid yellowish: the beak is black: orbits and eyes brown. After the first autumnal moult the back receives several pure ashy-blue feathers, varied with others, which are brown and edged with yellow: the head is striped with brown on a white ground: the under parts become whiter, and the base of the beak is livid yellowish, with its tip dusky. After the second autumnal moult there remains but a straight brownish

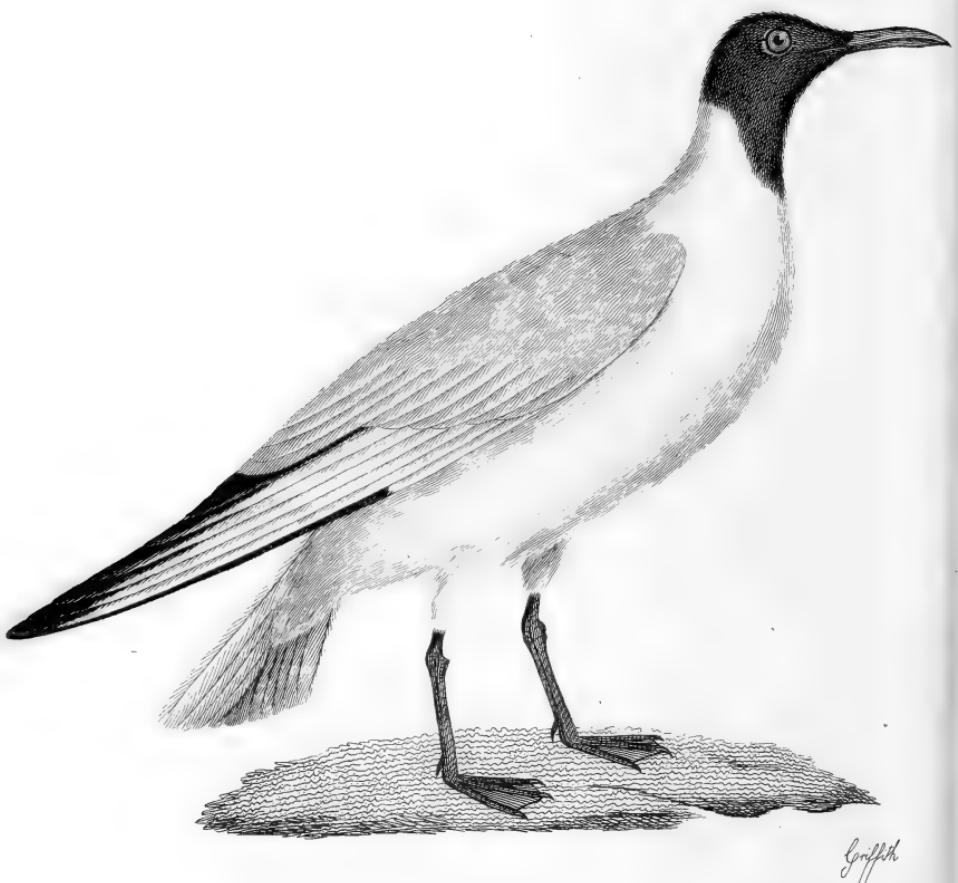
band on the tail, and a little blackish-brown towards the middle of the beak. The plumage becomes perfect on the cessation of its second vernal moult. During the summer months the old birds have the head, the occiput, the nape, and the sides of the neck of a spotless and perfect white ; in other respects the plumage agrees with that of the winter. It sometimes happens that the two primary quills are not tipped with white, or at least that that colour is nearly obliterated.

This species inhabits the sea-coasts, but upon the appearance of storms or hurricanes it flies in flocks into the interior of the country : it is common in most parts of Europe, and is most abundant in those latitudes during the winter months, as a great number retire to the Arctic regions in the summer.

These birds breed upon the ledges of the rocks close to the sea-shore ; sometimes not far above the water. Montagu says that he saw hundreds of them sitting on their nests in an island off St. David's : their nests were made of sea-weed, and were placed near together, about fourteen feet from the beach : the eggs were two or three in number, of a dull olive-brown, blotched with dusky, and about the size of those of a Hen.

They feed on living fishes, marine mollusca, and bivalva testacea : they are often observed at the mouths of the large rivers, in numbers, picking up the animal substances which are cast on shore, or come floating down with the tide. During the spring months they will follow the plough for the sake of the worms and larva that are exposed by its operation.





RED LEGGED GULL. *Summer plumage.*

RED-LEGGED GULL.

(Larus ridibundus.)

La. albus dorso cano, rostro pedibusque rubris.

White Gull with the back hoary, the beak and legs red.

Larus ridibundus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 811. *Leisler.* *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 504.Black-headed Gull. *Mont. Linn. Trans.* 7. 284. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Supp.* *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 132.SUMMER PLUMAGE.—*Larus ridibundus.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 225. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 601.*Gavia ridibunda phænicopos.* *Briss. Orn.* 6. 196. 14.*Larus cinereus.* *Raii Syn.* 128. A.*La Mouette rieuse.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 196. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 970. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 Edit. ii. 780.Brown-headed Gull. *Alb. Birds,* 2. pl. 86.Black-headed Gull. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 252. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 455. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 380. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 268. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 6. pl. 212. *Walc. Syn.* 1. pl. 115. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 222.WINTER PLUMAGE.—*Larus cinerarius.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 597. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 224.*Gavia cinerea minor.* *Briss. Orn.* 6. 178. pl. 17. f. 1.*Larus albus major.* *Raii Syn.* 129.*La petite Mouette cendré.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 430. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 969.Greater White Gull. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 252. A.Red-legged Gull. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 381. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.YOUNG.—*Larus erythropus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 597.*Gavia grisea minor.*—*Briss. Orn.* 6. 173.Red-legged Gull. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 533.Brown-headed Gull. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 383.VARIETY.—*Sterna obscura.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 810?Brown Tern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 368?Brown Gull. *Lath. Syn. Supp.* ii. 331.

THE extraordinary variations of plumage to which this bird is subject at different periods of its existence, as well as its annual changes in the adult state, have been the cause of great difference of opinion amongst naturalists as to the identity of certain specimens; but the subject has been so thoroughly investigated by our countryman Montagu, and also by Temminck, that there appears to be but little doubt of their having arrived at the truth, at least so far as regards the numerous variations: Montagu having fully stated his reasons (in the Linnean Transactions above referred to) for condensing the various synonya of Latham, above quoted, I must refer the reader to that interesting paper, as, on account of its length, it will exceed the limits of this work. I shall therefore give Temminck's description of the stages of its plumage.

Its length is fifteen inches: its winter dress is as follows: the beak and legs are deep vermillion: the irides deep brown: the head, neck, and tail are pure white, with the exception of a black spot before the eyes, and a large blackish spot on the orifice of the ears: the breast, belly, and vent are white, very slightly tinged with rose-colour: the back, scapulars, and all the wing-coverts are bright ashy-blue: the outer edge of the wing and the quills are pure white; the exterior quill is bordered longitudinally with black; and half of its interior web, as well as its point, is deep black; but, in very old birds, the extreme point of them is white; and when they have not entirely finished moulting there are several indistinct ashy-bands on the head. The young have the head and

the occiput of a clear brown : a large white spot behind the eyes : the under parts and a collar on the nape white, which colour is slightly tinted with rosy on the fore part of the neck, and marked with brown crosses on the sides of the body: the top of the back, the scapulars, and lesser wing-coverts are deep brown edged with yellowish: the upper edge of the wing, the rump, and the greater part of the tail-feathers are white ; the latter being terminated by a band of blackish-brown : the quills are white at their origin and on their inner webs ; black externally and at their tips : the greater coverts are ashy-blue : the base of the beak is livid, its tip black : the legs are yellowish. At the first autumnal moult the upper part of the back is ashy-blue, varied with several brown feathers ; the wing is also of an ashy-blue, but the feathers are spotted with brown and bordered with yellowish : the forehead and all the under parts pure white : the head is white spotted with very clear ash : before the eyes there is a brown spot, as well as another behind on the orifice of the ears : the base of the beak is reddish, its point is brown. They retain their plumage during the first winter, and after the next vernal moult the summer plumage is perfected. At this time all the head and the top of the neck are clothed, as it were, in a hood, of a very deep brown : the eyelids are surrounded with white feathers : the lower part of the neck, and all the plumage of the under parts, are of a beautiful rosy-white (but the rosy tinge disappears towards the autumn) : the beak and legs are deep carmine :

in other respects the plumage is the same as in the winter.

The Red-legged Gull inhabits the banks of large rivers or lakes, retiring in the winter to the sea-coasts: it is common in most parts of Europe, and particularly so in Holland, throughout the year. It occurs also in plenty in this country, and breeds in the fens of Lincolnshire and other parts: it makes a nest on the ground with rushes, dead grass, and such like materials, and lays three eggs of an olivaceous-brown, marked with rusty-brown blotches. As soon as the young are able to accompany their parents, they all retire from the interior to the coasts.

MASKED GULL.

(*Larus capistratus.*)

La. albus, capite brunneo, remigibus exterioribus rachidibus albis, rostro pedibusque brunneo-rufis.

White Gull with the head brown, the shafts of the outer quills white, the beak and legs brown-red.

Larus capistratus. Mouette à masque brun. Temm. man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. ii. 785.

Masked Gull. *Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 139.*

VERY similar to the foregoing bird: its length is thirteen inches: beak smaller and more slender than in the former: the outer quills with white shafts: the entire front of the head light brown, appearing as a

mask : the legs reddish-brown. In the summer the mask is dirty grey-brown : the top of the head, cheeks, opening of the ears, and throat light brown : nape and fore part of the neck white, and the brown on the throat much deeper than on the head : legs reddish.

A new species published by M. Temminck ; according to whom it is found on some of the British coasts, common in the Orcades, and in Scotland : also in various parts of the Arctic Circle, and Baffin's Bay and Davis's Straits. The eggs are said to be ashy-green, with deeper spots.

LAUGHING GULL.

(Larus atricilla.)

La. albus, capite nigricante, rostro rubro, pedibus nigris.

White Gull with the head dusky, the beak red, and the legs black.

Larus atricilla. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 225. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 600. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 813.

Gavia ridibunda. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 192. *pl.* 18. *f.* 1.

Mouette à capuchon plombe. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 779.

Laughing Gull. *Catesby, Carol.* 1. *pl.* 89. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 454. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 383. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1? *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. ix. *pl.* lxxiv. *f.* 4. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 137.

THIS bird greatly resembles the preceding, but it is distinguished by its larger size : the head and the upper part of the neck are bluish-black : between the shoulders is very deep bluish : the quills are longer

than in that species, and are uniform black, with their base bluish : the legs are of a black-purple.

A native of America, and also of the eastern parts of the vast Russian empire, and of the Austral islands ; and, according to Montagu, of this country also ; he having observed several of them feeding in a pool near Winchester, one of which he shot ; and likewise two others near Hastings, in Sussex. Its voice resembles a coarse laugh. Is supposed to breed at Hudson's Bay ; at least a bird similar to it is said to make its nest in the pine trees ! and lays four ? lead-coloured eggs.

Wilson, or at least Ord, the continuator of his admirable work, says, that this species builds in the marshes, and lays three clay-coloured eggs, which are marked with irregular spots of purple and clear brown.

LITTLE GULL.

(*Larus minutus.*)

LA. albus, capite nigro, alis cinereis, remigibus apice albis, pedibus coccineis.

White Gull with the head black, the wings ash-colour, the tips of the quills white, and the legs scarlet.

Larus minutus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 595. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 813. *Frank. Journ. App.* p. 696.

Mouette pygmée. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 787.

Larus atricilloides. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 601. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 11. 813.

Little Gull. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 391. *Mont. Orn. Dict. App.* *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 140.

THE winter plumage of this pretty little Gull is not known: it is in length about ten inches, and in its young state has the beak of a blackish-brown: the irides of a deep grey: the forehead, space round the eyes, all the under parts, and upwards of half the tail white: the top of the head and the occiput are blackish-ash: the nape and the back are blackish-grey: the lesser wing-coverts are whitish, spotted with grey and blackish: the middle-coverts are blackish-grey, edged with clear brown: the greater coverts are whitish externally and at their tips: the four first quills are black on their outer webs and at their tip, but white on their inner webs; the three following are ash-coloured outwardly, with their tips white: the tail is terminated by a broad black band, which is narrowest on the outward feathers: the legs are livid flesh-colour.

In its adult summer plumage all the head, and the fore part of the neck, are clothed in a black hood: the lower part of the neck, all the under parts of the body, the rump, and the tail are pure white: the back, scapulars, and wings are bright clear ashy-blue: the two first quills are blackish, tipped with white; the three following are ash-colour: the beak is deep bright red: the irides are deep brown: the legs are of a reddish-crimson.

This bird inhabits the rivers and lakes of the eastern countries of Europe, and the west of Asia: it is abundant in Russia and in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea. It rarely visits this part of the globe; but one specimen has been shot on the Thames near Chelsea, and is accurately described

by Montagu, in the Appendix to his Ornithological Dictionary: and another was killed near Brent, in Devonshire, and presented to the British Museum by C. Prideaux, Esq., an industrious and persevering naturalist.

PACIFIC GULL.

(Larus pacifica.)

LA. fuscus pectore uropygioque albido, rostro fulvo, prope apicem nigro.

Brown Gull with the breast and rump whitish, the beak fulvous, black near the tip.

Larus pacificus. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* lxviii.

Pacific Gull. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 332. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 169.

“ THE general colour of the plumage in this bird is deep brown; but the under parts, the rump, and tips of the lesser wing-coverts are very pale brown, approaching to white: tail rather short, rounded at the end: beak dirty orange, swelling near the point, where it is crossed with dusky or black: legs dusky. Inhabits New South Wales.”—*Latham.*

PULO-CONDOR GULL.

(Larus Pulo-Condor.)

La. cinereo-fuscus subtus albus, occipite nigro, fronte cinerea, pedibus flavis.

Ash-brown Gull beneath white, with the occiput black, the forehead ash-colour, the legs yellow.

Larus Pulo-Condor. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* lxviii.

Pulo-Condor Gull. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 332. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 160.

“ The forehead in this bird is ash-colour: crown the same, with a mixture of white: the plumage on the upper parts rusty ash-colour and brown mixed; beneath white: beak, hind-head, nape, shoulders, and claws black: legs yellow. Inhabits Pulo Condor.”—*Latham.*

STERCORARIUS. JAGER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum mediocre, validum, cylindricum, compressum, curvatum; mandibulâ superiore basi cerâ tectâ, apice aduncâ; inferiore subtus angulatâ, apice rotundatâ.

Nares in cerâ, et versus apicem rostri sitæ.

Cauda, rectricibus duabus intermediis elongatis.

Pedes graciles; *tibiæ* plumis tectæ.

Beak moderate, strong, cylindric, compressed, curved; the upper mandible furnished with a cere at the base, its tip bent down; the lower angulated beneath, with its tip rounded.

Nostrils placed in the cere, and towards the tip of the beak.

Tail, with its two middle feathers elongated.

Legs slender; *tibiæ* clothed with feathers.

STERCORARIUS. Briss.

LARUS. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

CATHARACTA. Ray, Brun.

LESTRIS. Illig., Temm.

PRÆDATRÍX. Vieil.

UNLIKE the Gulls, the Jagers and Skuas are courageous and intrepid birds, and wage eternal warfare with them: they rarely trouble themselves to





ARCTIC JAGER.

fish on their own account, but compel the former to disgorge their food, which they instantly seize and devour: however, they sometimes feed upon the dead carcases of whales and (the Jagers especially) upon mollusca. They reside in high latitudes: their flight is very peculiar, and apparently convulsive. The sexes resemble each other, but the young differ much from the old.

The Jagers are of a dingy appearance; the colours being a mixture of brown, whitish, and dull red.

ARCTIC JAGER.

(*Stercorarius Cepphus.*)

*St. suprà niger, collo pectore abdomineque albis; vel, luteo
fuscoque varius, subtus pallidior, maculâ alarum albâ; jun.*

Jager above black, with the neck, breast, and abdomen white; or, varied with yellow and brown, paler beneath, with a white spot on the wing; young.

Larus parasiticus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 226. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 601. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 819.

Stercorarius longicaudus. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 155.

Catharacta parasitica. *Brun. Amer. Bor.* 127, 128.

Le Labbe à longue queue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 445. *Buff.*
Pl. Enl. 762.

Strundt-jager. *Raii Syn.* 127.

Arctic Bird. *Edw. Glean.* p. 148, 149.

Arctic Gull. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 245. *pl. 87.* *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 459. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 389. *pl. 99.* *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 6. *pl. 207.* *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl. 116.* *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 239. *Linn. Trans.* viii. 267. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 164.

Stercoraire parasite. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 512. *Id. 2 Edit. ii.* 796.

YOUNG.—*Larus crepidatus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 602. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 819.

Catharacta Cephus. *Raii Syn.* 129. *Brun. Orn. Bor.* 126.

Stercorarius. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 150.

Le Labbe, ou le Stercoraire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 441. *pl. 34.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 991. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 515.

Le Labbe à courte queue. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 520.

Black-toed Gull. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 244. *pl. 86.* *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 460. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 387. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 268. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 6. *pl. 216.* *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl. 118.* *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 236. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 166.

LENGTH, including the long tail-feathers, about twenty-one inches: beak of a clear olive, with its tip black: irides yellowish-brown: the top of the head, the back, wings, and tail, are very deep unspotted brown: the forehead, nape, sides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck are yellowish-white: breast and belly pure white: vent and tail-coverts rayed with brown and yellowish: quills white on their inner webs at the base: their shafts white: the two middle tail-feathers are considerably longer than the others: legs black. The young have the brown on the head and the back brighter; the forehead brown, with all the feathers of these parts tipped with reddish-white: the fore part of the neck, the nape, and under parts are of a greyish-white: the sides, thighs, vent, and tail-coverts are striped with blackish, brown, and whitish: the two middle tail-feathers scarcely exceed the others in length.

This species is abundant in the Arctic regions; and also in the Hebridal islands and the Orcades, and

other northern countries: it is very scarce towards the south of Britain, never having been observed farther in that direction than the coasts of Yorkshire, excepting the young, which has been taken near Horsham in Sussex, near Oxford, and on the coast of Lancashire. It breeds in the northern regions, and in the Hebrides: its nest is composed of dry grass: the eggs are two in number, very light brown, marked with irregular dark brown blotches.

CATARRACTES. SKUA.

Generic Character.

Rostrum mediocre, validum, cylindricum, compressum, curvatum; mandibulâ superiore basi cerâ tectâ, apice aduncâ; inferiore subtus angulatâ.

Nares in cerâ, et versus apicem rostri sitæ.

Cauda pennis intermediis haud elongatis.

Pedes graciles; *tibiæ* parte inferiore nudæ.

Beak moderate, strong, cylindric, compressed, curved; the upper mandible furnished with a cere at its base, its tip hooked; the under angulated beneath.

Nostrils placed in the cere, towards the tip of the beak.

Tail with its middle feathers not elongated.

Legs slender; the lower part of the *tibiæ* naked.

CATARRACTES. Ray.

CATHARACTA. Brun.

LARUS. Linn., Gmel., Lath., Briss.

LESTRIS. Illig., Temm.

THESE birds differ from the Jagers in having the tail-feathers nearly even, the beak stouter, and the *tibiæ* divested of feathers, longer and more slender, as are also the legs. In manners and disposition they assimilate, but the Skuas are more partial to fish and

cetaceous animals than the Jagers, thus paving the way towards the Petrels.

These are also natives of the Arctic regions, and their plumage is of a dingy hue.

COMMON SKUA.

(*Cataractes Skua.*)

Ca. tarsi posticè subrugosi.

Skua with the tarsi slightly rugose behind.

Larus Catarractes. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 226. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 603. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 818.

Catharactes Skua. *Brun. Orn. Boreal.* 125.

Catarractes et Catarractus. *Raii Syn.* 128. *A.*

Larus fuscus. *Briss.* 6. 165.

Le Goëland brun. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 408.

Stercoraire cataracte. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 511.

Lestris cataractes. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 794.

Skua Gull. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 243. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 531. *A.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 385. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 6. *pl.* 211.

Walc. Syn. 1. *pl.* 117. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 233. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 161.

LENGTH about twenty-one inches : the head and space round the eyes are deep brown : the neck, as well as all the under parts, are reddish-grey shaded with clear brown : the back and scapulars are dull red, laterally bordered with deep brown : the wing-coverts, secondaries, and tail-feathers brown, the quills white for half their length ; the rest deep brown : the shafts of the quills and tail-feathers white : the

legs, claws, and beak deep black, the last brown at its base : the irides brown.

Found in the northern regions ; very abundant in the Hebrides, Orcades, in Norway, and in Lapland ; but rarely seen southwards, except in very severe tempestuous winters, when it has occurred on the coasts of Holland and England. It breeds in large flocks on the summits of mountains, amongst the grass and heath, laying three or four eggs, oliveaceous, sprinkled with large brown spots. It is a bold rapacious bird, and during the period of incubation, it defends its nest most strenuously, attacking both man and beast that offers to go near them, and that so violently that the shepherds are obliged to protect themselves with a stick ; and the persons who employ themselves in procuring their eggs are said to hold a knife or other sharp instrument over their heads, upon which the enraged bird precipitates and transfixes himself. They feed upon fishes and the flesh of cetacea ; but, unlike the Gulls, they tear their prey in pieces.

POMARINE SKUA.

(*Cataractes Pomarina.*)

Ca. tarsi posticē rugosi.

Skua with the tarsi rugose behind.

Stercoraire pomarin.—*Lestrīs pomarinus.* *Temm. man. d'Orn.*

514. *Id. 2 Edit. ii.* 793.

Stercorarius striatus. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 152. *pl. 13. f. 2.*

Pomarine Gull. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 163.



Griffith

POMARINE SKUA.



THIS species is described by Temminck, who says that it is about nineteen inches in length: all the upper parts are brown-bay, without spots: the under parts are also brown, but paler and without spots: the inner base of the quills, and the upper part only of the tail-feathers, are pure white, the rest is blackish-brown; the shafts of the quills are white: the beak is bluish: the irides are bright yellow: the tarsi are leaden-blue: the base of the toes and the membrane are whitish; the rest is black: the hinder claw is pure white. The young have the head and neck dull brown, with the ends of the feathers bordered with lighter brown: before the eyes is a black space: the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts are deep brown; each feather tipped with a lunule of bright red: the breast, belly, and sides are ashy-brown, marked on the middle of the feathers with spots and zigzags of red: the rump, vent, and tail-coverts are rayed with broad bands of blackish and red: the base of the beak is greenish, the tip black.

Inhabits the regions of the Arctic Circle; and sometimes appears on the sea-coasts of Holland and France: rarely in the interior of the country, and then only during violent storms of wind.

PROCELLARIA. PETREL.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capite brevior, apice valdè compressum, integrum; mandibulæ apice aduncæ.

Nares tubulo suprà basin rostri decumbente, truncato-geminata.

Pedes graciles; *tarsi* elongati; *unguis* posticus loco pollice.

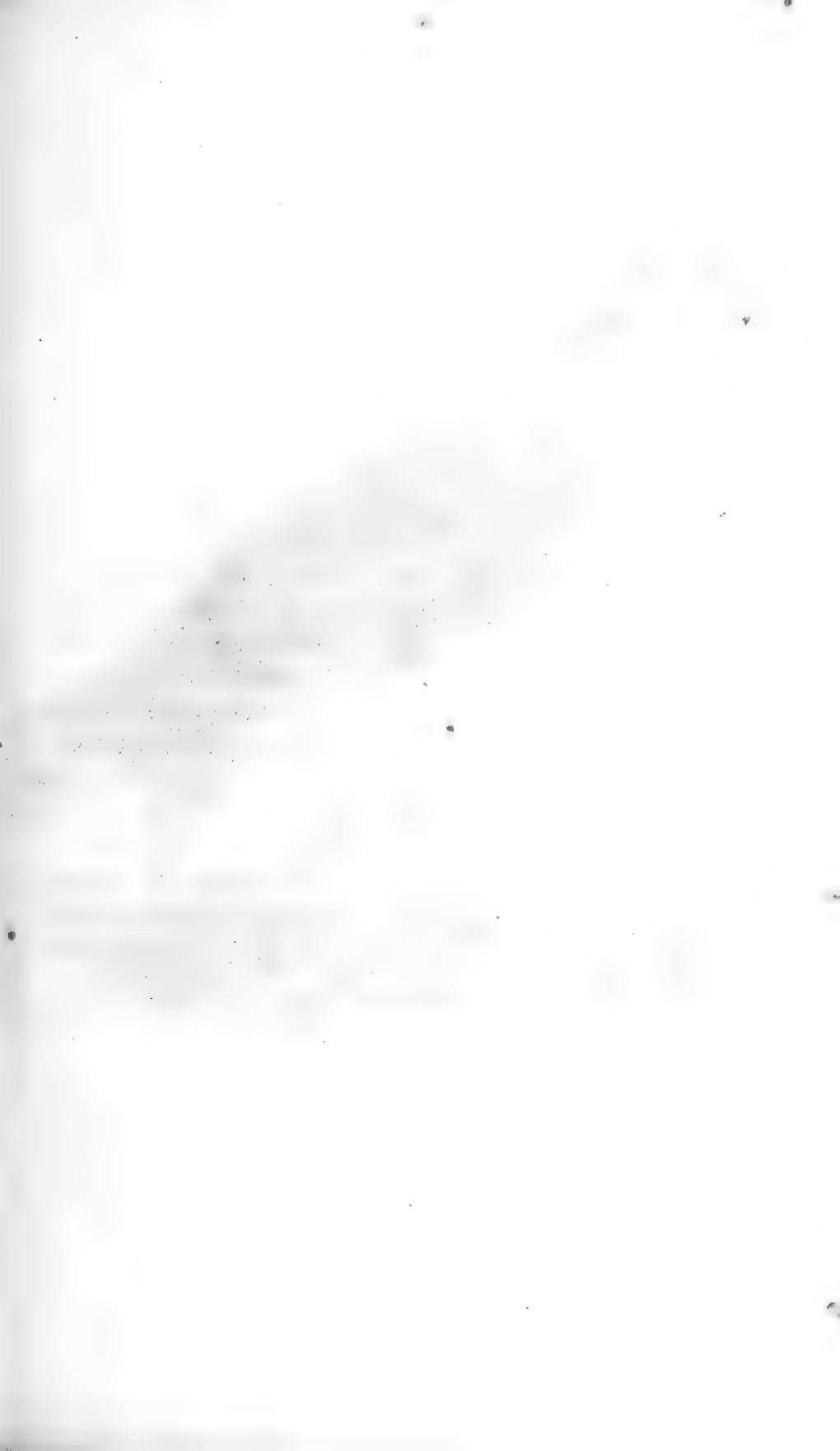
Beak shorter than the head, its tip greatly compressed, entire; both mandibles hooked.

Nostrils placed in a truncated and geminated tube above the base of the beak.

Legs slender; *tarsi* elongated; no hinder toe, but a simple *claw* instead.

PROCELLARIA Auctorum.

THE Petrels are the smallest birds of this group; they fly about in the twilight, and delight in stormy and cloudy weather; their flight is astonishingly rapid, and their movement so abrupt, that it is difficult to watch them for a long period: during fine weather they seldom appear abroad, but take refuge in the deserted hole of a rabbit, or in the cleft of a rock, making their appearance towards evening, in search of food, which consists of various insects and vermes, and also pieces of blubber and fat, that float about on the surface of the water.





Griffith

LEACH'S PETREL.

LEACH'S PETREL.

(Procellaria Leachii.)

Pr. caudâ subfurcatâ.

Petrel with the tail slightly forked.

Petrel de Leach.—*Procellaria Leachii.* *Temm. man. d'Orn.**2 Edit. ii. 812.*Leach's Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 194.

LENGTH seven inches and a half: beak and legs black: head and body dull black: sides of the belly and upper tail-coverts white, with the shafts of the feathers brown; wing-coverts dusky brown: quills and tail black, the last somewhat forked.

The first specimen known of this bird was in the splendid collection of Mr. Bullock, who killed it in the island of St. Kilda, one of the Hebrides. At the period of the dispersion of his cabinet, my friend, Dr. Leach, observed, that the bird was distinct from the Stormy Petrel, and purchased it for the British Museum, as an addition to the indigenous collection of animals, &c. preserved there. Temminck has, in consequence, named it after him, as a mark of honour due to so keen a zoologist. A second specimen has been killed on the coast of Picardy in France. In November, 1823, a specimen was brought to the London market alive: and in the succeeding month one was killed in Devonshire, and another in Hertfordshire.

It is said not to be uncommon in the isle of St. Kilda; that it lays a single white egg, in a hole of a

rock, or other cavity ; and, like its congeners, that it rarely appears till dusk, when it is in quest of food, which consists of small insects.

STORMY PETREL.

(Procellaria pelagica.)

Pr. caudâ æquale, tarsi mediocres.

Petrel with an equal tail and moderate tarsi.

Procellaria pelagica. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 212. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 561. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 140. *pl. 13. f. 1.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 826.

Oiseau de tempête. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 327. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 516.

Pétrel pigmé. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 519.

Stormfinch. *Will. Orn.* 395.

Stormy Petrel. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 259. *pl. 91.* *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 464. *Edw. Glean. pl. 90.* *Alb. Birds,* 3. *pl. 92.* *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 269. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 6. *pl. 219.* *Walc. Syn.* 1. *pl. 91.* *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. *pl. 249.* *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 189.

THIS species is about the size of a Swallow, and in its general appearance and flight not unlike that bird : its length is about six inches : its beak is black : its irides brown : the head, back, wings, and tail are deep black ; its under parts are dusky soot-colour : its rump and neck are white : and its scapulars and secondary quills are tipped with white : the wings, when closed, are of an equal length with the tail, or reach but little beyond : the legs are black, and the tarsi are scarcely one inch in length. The young are more of a dusky hue.

This species inhabits the temperate northern regions of the old world, and prefers the open seas to the land; which it only visits during the period of incubation, and during its migrations. They fly in small flocks, even in the midst of the Atlantic. They are called *Mother Cary's Chickens* by mariners, and their appearance is much dreaded by them, as they are supposed to be the harbingers of an approaching storm. They are fond of sheltering themselves in the wake of a ship, probably for the sake of the various articles of food that are occasionally thrown overboard: but even in the most tempestuous weather they often amuse themselves by skimming along with the most incredible velocity among the hollows of the waves, and sometimes over their summits.

In the breeding season they betake themselves to the fissures of the rocks and rear their young, which they conduct to the watery element as soon as hatched: they lay one large egg, of a white colour, with an obscure band of purplish-brown, formed by minute specks at the larger end.

They are remarkably fat and oily, and the inhabitants of the Feroe Islands are said to draw a wick through the body of the bird, which, being lighted at one end, serves for a candle, the fat and oil of the body feeding the flames!

Although these birds are generally seen at sea, several instances have occurred of their being found inland; specimens having at different times been killed at Oxford, Bath, near London, and in Derbyshire: and Montagu says that they are frequently picked up dead on the British coasts. During the

stormy weather in November and December last (1824) many specimens were killed in the inland counties of England ; one is in the possession of J. E. Bicheno, Esq., killed at Newbury, and another was shot between Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges.

Temminck asserts that they are only known to breed within the Arctic Circle ; but their eggs have been taken from under the parent bird in Cornwall, and in the Islets of Zetland, as noticed by Montagu ; thus proving them to be truly indigenous to Britain. Again, Mr. Scarth, as related in the Linnean Transactions, while on a small uninhabited island in Orkney, in passing over a tract of peat moss in the month of August, where he was induced to go, by hearing a whirring sound somewhat resembling that of a spinning-wheel, found a nest in a small hole in the ground, of very simple construction, being little more than a few fragments of shells laid on the bare turf ; the eggs two in number, round and white, and large in proportion : on its first seizure the bird squirted out of her mouth an oily substance, of a very rancid smell. During four days' confinement in a cage she would eat nothing ; but having observed that she drew the feathers of the breast through the beak frequently, Mr. S. was induced to smear the breast with oil ; he afterwards placed a saucer of oil in the cage, and he found that she regularly extracted the oil by dipping her breast in the vessel, and then sucking the feathers as before. In this way he kept the bird for three months. She sometimes made the same purring noise which first attracted notice, and sometimes whistled very shrilly.

They chiefly live upon small fish ; and, though silent by day, are very noisy and clamorous during the night.

LONG-LEGGED PETREL.

(Procellaria oceanica.)

Pr. caudâ æquale, tarsi elongati.

Petrel with an equal tail and elongated tarsi.

Procellaria oceanica. Forster?—Bonaparte, Philad. Journ. v. iii. 8.

Pétrel échasses. Temm. man. d'Orn. 520. note.

L'Oiseau de tempête. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 9. pl. 23. Buff. Pl. Enl. 993.

Stormy Petrel. Lath. Gen. Syn. 6. 411. 18.

Long-legged Petrel. Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 193.

TEMMINCK was the first to discriminate this species from the Common Petrel ; and he refers to the synonyms as given above for correct figures and a description. It chiefly differs in having the tarsi of greater length than that bird ; and is thus commemorated by Latham (according to Temminck) : “ Size of a Swallow : length six inches : breadth thirteen inches : beak black : the general colour of the plumage is black, but paler on the under parts, where it inclines to soot-colour : the ends of the second quills, rump, and vent white ; and the four outer tail-feathers are white on the inner webs at the base : the wings, when closed, are above an inch longer than the tail : the

legs are long and black :”—the tarsi one inch and a third long.

Inhabits the Southern and Pacific Oceans.

WILSON'S PETREL.

(*Procellaria Wilsoni.*)

Pr. caudâ subæquale, tarsi elongati, membranâ maculâ flavâ.
Petrel with a nearly equal tail, elongated tarsi, and a yellow spot on the webs.

Procellaria Wilsoni. *Bonaparte, Philad. Journ.* v. iii. no. 8.
Vigors, Zool. Jour. i. 425.
Procellaria pelagica. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. vii. p. 90. *pl. lx. f. 6.*
Stormy Petrel. *Catesby Carol. App.* 1. 14.

THE general colour of this bird is deep sooty black : vent, each side, and upper tail-coverts totally white : primaries and tail deep black : greater wing-coverts and some of the secondaries tipped with whitish : beak five-eighths of an inch long, black : feet black, with a large oblong yellow spot on the membranes : length about seven inches.

This bird is confined to the western shores of the Atlantic : it breeds, according to Wilson, in great numbers on the Bahamas and Bermuda Islands, and in some places on the coast of East Florida and Cuba : their nests are usually placed in holes and cavities of the rocks.

PUFFINUS. SHEARWATER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capite longius, gracile, ad apicem compressum, integrum; mandibulæ apice aduncæ.

Nares tubula supra basin rostri decumbente, truncato-geminatæ.

Pedes mediocres; *unguis* posticus loco pollice.

Beak longer than the head, slender, compressed at the tip, intire; both mandibles hooked at the tip.

Nostrils placed in a double truncated tube situated at the base of the beak.

Legs moderate; a *claw* alone in place of the hinder *toe*.

PUFFINUS. Ray, Briss.

PROCELLARIA. Linn., Gmel., Lath. Temm.

SHEARWATERS resemble the birds of the preceding genus in their manners; and, like them, they feed of an evening, and lie close in their holes during the day. They are greatly distributed over the globe.

MANKS' SHEARWATER.

(Puffinus Anglorum.)

Pu. corpore supra nigro, subtus albo, pedibus rufis.

Shearwater with the body above black, beneath white, the legs red.

Puffinus Anglorum. *Raii Syn.* 134. *A.*Procellaria Puffinus. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 131. *Brun. Orn. Boreal.* no. 119.Le Puffin cendré. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 516.Manks' Puffin. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 379.Shearwater Petrel. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 258. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 462. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 6. pl. 218. *Walc. Syn.* 1. pl. 90. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. 246. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 181.

LENGTH fifteen inches: the beak is dusky-brown: the top of the head, the nape, and the upper parts of the body, the wings, tail, the thighs, and the margins of the under tail-coverts, glossy black; the under parts, from chin to vent, white: the legs weak and compressed; brown, with the webs yellowish.

The Shearwater is found in greater and less profusion in most of the northern regions of the globe: it is particularly abundant in the Calf of Man, a small islet near the south of the Isle of Man: and also in the Hebrides. In the former place it appears in February; during the breeding season it takes possession of the rabbit burrows, and lays one white egg, blunt at each end; the young are hatched early in the summer, and are fit to be taken about the beginning of August, when great numbers are killed for



MANX'S SHEARWATER.



food: they are salted and barreled. They depart about September.

During the day they keep in their holes, and towards evening go out fishing and return to their young, which they feed by ejecting the oily contents of their stomach into their mouths while in the nest.

CINEREOUS SHEARWATER.

(*Puffinus cinereus.*)

Pu. suprà cinereus subitus albus, caudâ nigricante, rostro flavo, pedibus cinerascentibus.

Shearwater above ash-colour, beneath white, with the tail dusky, the beak yellow, and the legs greyish.

Pétrel Puffin. *Temm. man d'Orn. 2 Edit. ii. 805.*

Procellaria cinerea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 563. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 824.*

Cinereous Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 6. 405. Lath. Syn. Sup. ii. 335. Lath. Gen. Hist. x. 183.*

YOUNG.—Procellaria Puffinus. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 213. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 566. Lath. Ind. Orn. ii. 824.*

Le Puffin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 9. 321. Buff. Pl. Enl. 962.*

THIS is rather a large bird, being upwards of twenty inches in length: its beak is yellowish, with black sutures: irides cinereous: the upper parts of the plumage are chiefly dusky ash-colour: the crown of the head and forehead palest: the under parts from the chin are white: the tail is rounded and black; its under surface pale cinereous: legs bluish: toes

and claws testaceous; webs pale yellow. The young have all the upper part of the plumage much deeper, and where it is bright ash in the old, it is of a slate-colour or deep ash in the young; the under parts of the plumage are varied with ashy waves in some places: the beak is ashy-black, rather slenderer than in the old birds, without an apparent groove, and the two tubes of the nostrils are not united in the same arch.

This bird inhabits many parts of the old world, being found on the shores of the Mediterranean; also on the coasts of Senegal and the Cape of Good Hope, New Holland, and other southern regions.

BRASILIAN SHEARWATER.

(*Puffinus Brasilianus.*)

Pu. fusco-nigricans, collo inferiore flavo, rectricibus fusco-nigricantibus.

Brown-black Shearwater, with the lower part of the neck yellow, the tail-feathers dusky-brown.

Puffinus Brasiliensis. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 138.

Procellaria Brasiliiana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 564. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 821.

Le Puffin du Brasil. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 337.

Maiaque. *Raii Syn.* 133.

Brasilian Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 398. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 172.

As large as a Goose: the beak is hooked: the entire plumage is dusky and blackish, with the fore

part of the neck varied with yellowish feathers. It is said to inhabit Brazil about the mouths of rivers: it is an active bird, swimming and diving well: its flesh is good.

Rather a doubtful species.

ÆQUINOCTIAL SHEARWATER.

(*Puffinus æquinoctialis.*)

Pu. fuscus immaculatus, rostro flavo, pedibus fuscis.

Brown immaculate Shearwater, with the beak yellow, and legs brown.

Procellaria æquinoctialis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 213. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 564. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 821.

Procellaria pacifica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 827? *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 560?

Puffinus Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 137.

Le Petrel-Puffin brun. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 326.

Pacific Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 416? *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 197?

Great Black Petrel. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 89. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 398. *Lath. Gen. Sup.* ii. 333. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 173.

THE Black and Pacific Petrels of Latham appear both to be referable to this species: the former he describes as being the "size of a Raven: length twenty-three inches: the beak is three inches long, and the tubes of the nostrils half an inch; the whole beak is of a yellowish-colour, the sutures of it black: the whole body blackish-brown: legs, toes, and webs brown: claws black." "This varies (he adds). in

having the upper ridge of the beak black, and a large spot of white on the chin." Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and New Zealand.

Of the Pacific Petrel he says; "length twenty-two inches: breadth forty inches: the beak is two inches in length, of a lead-colour, and much hooked at the tip: in the place of a tube the nostrils only appear; they are situated obliquely, of an oval shape, a little elevated, and placed an inch and a quarter from the base; the upper parts of the plumage are black, the under dusky: legs pale on the insteps, where they are marked with some black spots, and a few others on the toes and webs." Inhabits Europa and other islands of the Pacific Ocean. Said to fly in innumerable flocks: disappear at once, dipping under water all together, and then rise as suddenly.

DUSKY SHEARWATER.

(*Puffinus obscurus.*)

Pu. nigricans subtus albus, collo lateribus fusco nebuloso, tectricibus alarum medio albido variegatis.

Dusky Shearwater beneath white, with the sides of the neck clouded with brown, the wing-coverts variegated with white in the middle.

Procellaria obscura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 559. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 828.

Dusky Petrel. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Sup.* p. 73. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 416. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 197.

Petrel obscur. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* ii. 808.

LENGTH upwards of a foot: beak black, with its sides horn-colour; its point hooked: the upper parts of the plumage are dusky black, the under white: on the sides of the neck varied with brown and white: the legs of the middle wing-coverts are whitish: the legs are externally black, internally pale: the two outward toes are yellowish: the webs are orange-colour; claws black. Inhabits the southern regions of the globe, but appearing occasionally to the north of the equinoctial, having occurred, according to Temminck, in the Mediterranean.

BLACK-TOED SHEARWATER?

(*Puffinus?* *melanopus.*)

Pu? *cinereo-nigricans*, *capistro gulâque griseis maculis minutis nigricantibus*, *rostro toto digitisque dimidiato nigris.*

Dusky-ash Shearwater? with the capistrum and throat grey, minutely spotted with dusky, the entire beak and half the toes black.

Procellaria *melanopus*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 562. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 825.

Black-toed Petrel. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Sup.* 73. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 408. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 185.

LENGTH thirteen inches: beak black, an inch and a half long: round its base, the chin and throat pale glossy grey, minutely speckled with dusky: the top of the head, and all the upper parts of the plumage,

the wings, and tail, are dusky black; that of the back inclining to hoary: the under parts of the body are hoary cinereous: the legs are very pale; the webs the same for one-third, their tips black: joints of the toes also black.

Said to inhabit North? America.

FULMARUS. FULMAR.

Generic Character.

Rostrum grossum, ad apicem dilatatum, sulcatum; mandibulâ superiore aduncâ; inferiore rectâ subtruncatâ.

Nares tubulatæ.

Pedes mediocres; *unguis* posticus loco pollice.

Beak thick, dilated at the tip, sulcated; the upper mandible hooked; the lower straight and slightly truncated.

Nostrils tubular.

Legs moderate; a *claw* only in place of the hinder toe.

FULMARUS. Leach.

WAGELLUS. Ray.

PROCELLARIA. Linn., Gmel., Lath., Briss.

THE Fulmars differ from their congeners in having the beak stronger, much hooked, suddenly swollen towards the tip, with the lower mandible somewhat truncated at the tip; the nostrils are united in a single groove or furrow on the beak: they are more diurnal than the others, and their nourishment chiefly consists of the flesh of dead cetacea, of mollusca, and vermes.

NORTHERN FULMAR.

(Fulmarus glacialis.)

Fu. albicans, dorso canescente, rostro pedibusque flavicantibus.
 Whitish Fulmar with the back hoary, the beak and legs yellowish.

Procellaria glacialis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 213. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 562. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 823. *Sabine, Linn. Trans.* xii. 523.

Procellaria cinerea. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 143. *pl. 12.f. 2.*

Fulmar, ou Petrel-Puffin gris-blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 325. *pl. 22.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 59. *Temm. man. d'Orn.* 518. *Id. 2 Edit.* ii. 802. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 515.

Wagellus Cornubiensium. *Raii Syn.* 130. A.

Fulmar Petrel. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 257. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 461. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 403. *Lew. Brit. Birds,* 6. *pl. 217.* *Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl. 89.* *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1. and *Supp.* *Bew. Brit. Birds,* 2. *pl. 243.* *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 179.

LENGTH seventeen inches: beak bright yellow, tinged with orange on its nasal tube: irides yellow: the head, neck, all the under parts of the body, the rump, and the tail, of a pure white: the back, scapulars, wing-coverts, and secondaries, are of a clear blue-ash: the quills are bright grey-brown: the tail is rounded: the legs are greyish-yellow. The young have all the parts of the body of bright grey shaded with brown; the feathers on the back and of the wings tipped with a deeper brown: the quills and tail-feathers are grey-brown: before the eye is an angulated black spot: the beak and legs are ashy-



NORTHERN FULMAR.



yellow. Captain Sabine suspects they are two years attaining maturity.

The Northern Fulmar chiefly affects the ocean, seldom visiting the shores unless for the purpose of breeding, or when compelled to shelter itself from the fury of the wind : it is said to lay one large white egg, the latter end of May, and to breed only in the north polar regions.

It is seldom seen on the British coasts, except on those of the northern part of Scotland, where it is not uncommon during the summer months. It is very numerous in the Isle of St. Kilda, where it remains the whole year (except during the months of September and October), and supplies the inhabitants with a vast quantity of oil, which is used for culinary as well as medical purposes. Pennant says of those of this island, that—" no bird is of such use to the islanders as this ; as it supplies them with oil for their lamps, down for their beds, a delicacy for their tables ! a balm for their wounds, and a medicine for their distempers."

Its food consists principally of fish, but it will devour indiscriminately any floating putrid substances, such as the filth of ships, which it fearlessly follows. These birds also follow the tracks of the wounded whales, and, when they are exhausted, alight on the carcases by hundreds, and ravenously pluck off and devour lumps of the blubber until they are satiated. This gross food causes them to become excessively fat, and their stomachs are always charged with oil, which they have the power of ejecting with force

from the beak ; and when attacked squirt it into the face of their enemy.

ANTARCTIC FULMAR.

(Fulmarus antarcticus.)

Fu. albus, dorso medio canescente, alis nigricantibus.

White Fulmar with the back hoary in the middle, the wings dusky.

Procellaria glacialis β . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 823.

Fulmar Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 405. *A.*

LATHAM says of this bird, " Size of the last (the Northern Fulmar): beak black, stout, and much curved at the end: head, neck, body, and tail white: between the wings pale ash-colour: the whole of the wing dusky black: legs dusky. Inhabits the Antarctic Ocean, pretty far to the south."

This appears to me to have sufficient character of discrimination to constitute a distinct species, exclusive of its locality; and its black beak and deep brown wings well distinguish it from the preceding species.

GIGANTIC FULMAR.

(Fulmarus giganteus.)

Fu. fusco-nebulosus subtus albidus, remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus, rostro pedibusque flavis.

Clouded-brown Fulmar beneath whitish, the quills and tail-feathers dusky, the beak and legs yellow.

Procellaria gigantea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 563 *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 820.

Quebrenta huessos, ou Brisier d'os. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 319.

Pètrel géant. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 515.

Giant Petrel. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Sup.* 2. 71. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 396. *pl. 100.* *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 170. *pl. clxxvi.*

LENGTH about three feet and a half: the beak is dusky-yellow, and four inches and a half long, very stout, and its upper mandible much hooked at the tip; its tubular process is nearly two-thirds of its length: at the corner of the mouth is a naked yellow skin: the crown of the head is dusky: the hind part of the neck, and upper part of the body are pale fuscous, varied or mottled with dusky white: the scapulars, wing-coverts, quills, and tail are plain dusky brown, the feathers of the latter being darkest in the middle: the sides of the head, the fore part of the neck, the breast, and all the under parts of the plumage are dirty white: the legs are greyish-yellow; the webs and claws dusky.

Frequent in the Southern Seas, where they are often seen by mariners sailing, with their wings expanded, close to the surface of the water, but without

appearing to move them : they are most lively, and play about the surface of the water, or glide along with their extended wings with the greatest activity, previous to, or during, storms : they are stupid birds, and suffer themselves to be knocked on the head with a stick without attempting to stir : their food appears to consist principally of fish, but they will nevertheless feed upon the dead carcases of seals, birds, &c. The sailors call them by the name of Mother Cary's Geese.

DAPTION. PINTADO.

Generic Character.

Rostrum subgracile, capite brevior, ad apicem haud dilatum; mandibulâ superiore aduncâ, inferiore rectâ, truncatâ.

Nares tubulatæ.

Pedes mediocres; *unguis* posticus loco pollice.

Beak slender, shorter than the head, not dilated at the tip; the upper mandible hooked, the lower straight, truncated.

Nostrils tubulated.

Legs moderate; a *claw* only in place of the hinder *toe*.

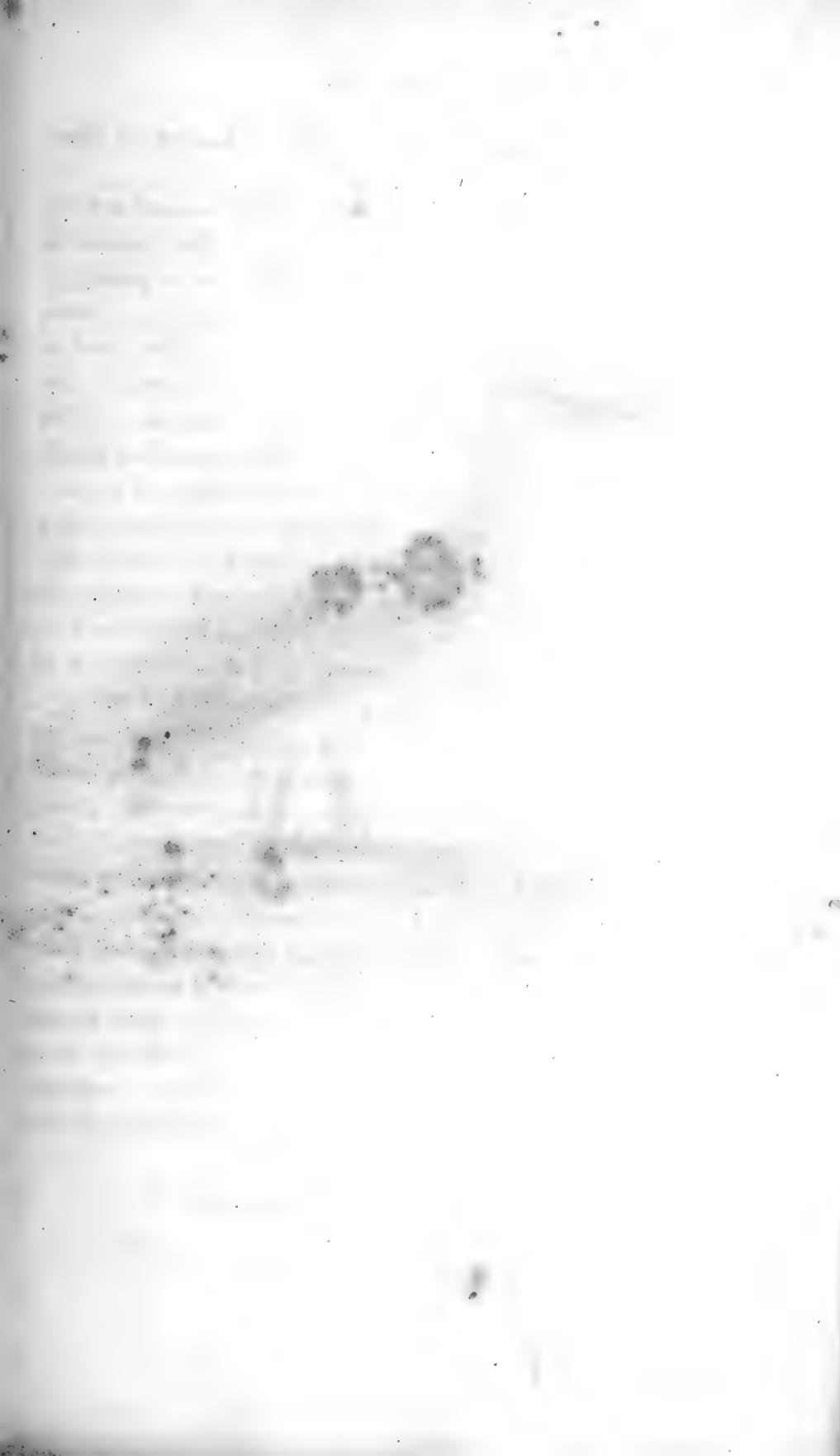
PROCELLARIA. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

THE Pintados appear to form a genus distinct from the rest of the Petrels, inasmuch as the beak is more slender and rather shorter than the head, than in the Fulmars, and the tip of the under mandible is not bent down as in the true Petrels and in the Shearwaters; again, from the Prions they are distinguished by the beak not being depressed and armed at its edges with slight denticulations, and from the Halodromes by possessing the rudiments of a hinder toe which is furnished with a claw, of which those birds are destitute. They are all apparently natives of the

southern regions, and but little is known of their manners.

It may be observed that I have introduced several new genera into the arrangement of the Natatorial Birds, in spite of the prejudices that are so predominant, both in this country and on the Continent, against the adoption of any that are not to be found in the works of Linné or his immediate followers: but experience having taught me, in a class of animals more immediately under my examination than birds, that the separation, or the promulgation of an unnoticed genus has been the means of bringing many species to light whose manners had been most indiscriminately confounded (as witnessed among the smaller Libellulidæ, or *Dragon-flies*, where the Linnean character of *one* species, yea, and that even in some of the most recent publications on Entomology, is so comprehensive, that it positively embraces no less than *two* genera *), one containing three, and the other ten indigenous species, in its extensive grasp! and the consequence has been, that Latreille and other celebrated Entomologists assert, that the sexes unite *pellmell* together, and that the varieties resulting therefrom are innumerable; whereas the fact is, that these insects are as particular in their amours as any others, and the varieties are equally referable to their proper species, the male, usually, however, differing from the female in colour); I have therefore ventured, from the slight notice of the *Daption Capensis*, in the

* *Lestes*, *Leach*, and *Agrion*, *Fabricius*.





Griffith

CAPE DAPTION.

Règne Animal, to give it as the type of a new genus, and to attach the numerous southern Petrels described by Latham thereto, being unable to obtain any correct information respecting them, from the deplorable state of ornithological collections, or rather the want of any *public one* of reference in this country.

CAPE PINTADO.

(*Daption Capenses.*)

DX. albo fuscoque varium.

Pintado varied with brown and white.

Procellaria Capensis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 213. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 565. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 822.

Procellaria nævia. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 146.

Le Petrel tacheté, ou le Damier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 304. *pl. 21. Buff. Pl. Enl.* 964. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 515.

White and black spotted Petrel. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 90.

Pintado Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 401. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 178.

THIS, which forms the type of the genus, is fourteen inches in length: the beak is black, and an inch and a half long: the head, hind part of the neck, the quills, and the tail, are black: the sides of the head are varied with black and white: the under parts of the plumage are whitish, irregularly spotted with black: the legs are black. The disposition of the colours of the plumage varies in some specimens: one is commemorated as having those parts that are

usually white of a fine cream-colour ; the tail white, with a black tip, and the base of the quills white.

Common in the Antarctic Seas, and particularly so in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, where they fly in flocks ; and appear occasionally in such prodigious numbers, that several hundreds have been captured in one night : they fly very low, almost touching the surface of the ocean. They feed on fish and the dead carcases of whales, and are very voracious : when caught they will squirt out a quantity of oil from the nostrils upon the person holding them.

ANTARCTIC PINTADO.

(Daption Antarcticum.)

Da. fuscum subtus albo-cærulescente, remigibus secundariis uropygio caudâque albis, rectricibus apice nigris.

Brown Pintado beneath bluish-white, the secondary quills, rump, and tail white, the tail-feathers black at the tips.

Procellaria Antarctica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 565. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 822.

Le Petrel Antarctique, ou Damier brun. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 311.

Antarctic Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 400. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 177.

LENGTH sixteen inches : beak an inch and a half long, brown, with a black tip : the irides brownish-hazel : the prevailing colour of the plumage on the upper parts of the body is deep brown ; and of the

under parts bluish-white : the secondaries are white, tipped with dark brown ; the quills are dark brown, with some of the webs of those nearest the body white : the rump and tail are white, the latter tipped with black : the legs are dirty lead-colour.

Met with, in small flocks, throughout the greater portion of the navigable part of the southern regions.

SNOWY PINTADO.

(*Daption niveum.*)

Da. album rachibus pennarum nigris, rostro pedibusque cœruleis.
White Pintado with the shafts of the feathers black, the beak and legs blue.

Procellaria nivea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 562. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 823.

Le Petrel blanc, ou Petrel de neige. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 314.

Snowy Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 408. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 186.

LENGTH one foot : beak black, inclining to blue at the base, and an inch and a quarter long : the entire plumage is of a pure snowy white, with the shafts of the feathers black : the wings are somewhat longer than the tail : the legs are dark blue, with pale webs : the claws long.

Found in great plenty among the ice of the southern regions, and also in the seas adjacent : also off the Isle of Georgia, and Terra del Fuego.

BROWN-BANDED PINTADO.

(Daption desolatum.)

*Da. cinereo-cærulescente subtus album, rectricibus apice fasciisque
alarum expansarum nigricantibus.*

Ashy-blue Petrel beneath white, with the tip of the tail-feathers
and band on the expanded wings dusky.

Procellaria desolata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 562. *Lath. Ind. Orn.*
2. 825.

Brown-banded Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 9. 409. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 187.

FOUND in the Isle of Desolation: its length is eleven inches: beak black, with a yellowish tip, its length one inch: the plumage on the upper parts of the body is greenish-ash colour; the crown of the head deepest: the sides of the head, including the region of the eyes, and all the under parts of the plumage, white: the ridge of the wing dirty black: the quills and tail dusky: the latter rounded at the end, and tipped with dark brown: the legs brown: webs yellow, and claws black: when the wings are expanded there appears a dark brown band from tip to tip, quite across the body.

GLACIAL PINTADO.

(Daption gelidum.)

Da. cinereo-cærulescente, dorso nigricante, gulâ jugulo pectoreque albis, rostro flavo, pedibus cæruleis.

Ashy-blue Pintado, with the back dusky, the throat, jugulum, and breast white, the beak yellow, the tips blue.

Procellaria gelida. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 564. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 822.

Glacial Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 399. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 174.

INHABITS the most southern regions, chiefly in the Antarctic Circle itself: it is in length nineteen inches: its beak is yellow, with its nasal tube, the top of the under mandible, the tip of the lower, and the edges of both, black: the top of the head, including the cheeks, and the hind part of the neck to the shoulders, are pale bluish-ash colour: the rest of the upper parts of the plumage is dusky-black: the chin, fore part of the neck and breast, are white: the rest of the under parts pale cinereous, or ash colour: the legs and webs are blue; the under parts of the last white: the claws black.

DARK-GREY PINTADO.

(*Daption griseum*.)

*DA. fuliginoso-atrum, tectricibus alarum inferioribus albis, rostro
fusco, pedibus anticè cærulescentibus.*

Dark sooty Pintado, with the lower wing-coverts white, the beak brown, the legs in front bluish.

Procellaria grisea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 564. *Lath. Ind. Orn.*
2. 821.

Dark-grey Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 399.

Grey Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 174.

EXCEPT in size, this bird greatly resembles the Equinoctial Shearwater: it is scarcely fifteen inches in length: its beak is two inches long, and brown: its entire plumage is sooty-black: with the webs of the under wing-coverts white: the fore part of the legs are greenish-blue. In some specimens the chin and throat are whitish.

Inhabits the Southern Ocean.

WHITE PINTADO.

(Daption album.)

Da. fusco-nigricante pectore ab domine crisoque albis.

Dusky-brown Pintado with the breast, abdomen, and vent white.

Procellaria alba. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 565. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 822.

White-breasted Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 400.

Norfolk Island Petrel. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* ii. 334.

Fuliginous Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 174.

DESCRIBED by Latham from a specimen formerly in the collection of the late Sir Joseph Banks: "Length sixteen inches: beak an inch and a half long, hooked at the tip, and black: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, dusky-brown, nearly black: on the throat a whitish patch: breast, belly, and vent white: under tail coverts cinereous and white mixed: tail rounded at the end: legs black-brown: the fore part of the toes half-way black; the outside of the exterior toe the same for the whole length: webs black: spurs behind blunt. Inhabits Turtle and Christmas Islands." He adds, in his second Supplement, the following account: "Inhabits Norfolk Island, where it is in great plenty, and burrows in the sand like a rabbit. On Mount Pitt, the highest land in the island, the ground was as full of holes as a rabbit warren, and an immense number of aquatic birds burrowed and built their nests in them. These, during the day, were at sea, but as night approaches, they return in vast flocks. The settlers lighted small fires every night on this mount, about which the birds dropped as fast as the people could pick them up and kill them."

SOOTY PINTADO ?

(Daption ? fuliginosum.)

DA ? *fuliginoso-fuscum, capite collo remigibus rectricibusque nigris, caudâ emarginatâ.*

Sooty-brown Pintado ? with the head, neck, quills, and tail-feathers black, the tail emarginated.

Procellaria fuliginosa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 562. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 825.

Sooty Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 409. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 187.

THIS bird is eleven inches in length : its beak is black : irides pale cinereous : the head and neck are deep sooty-black ; and the rest of the body brown-black, with the under parts palest : the rump is brown : the ridge of the wing is mixed with cinereous : the quills and tail are deep black ; the latter is slightly forked, and scarcely so long as the wings when closed : the legs are slender, an inch long, and black. Inhabits the neighbourhood of Otaheite.

PACHYPTILA. PRION.

Generic Character.

Rostrum mediocre, latum, rectum, depresso, apice uncinato; mandibulæ apice truncatæ, marginibus subdenticulatis.

Nares ad basin rostri positæ, tubulosæ, distinctæ.

Pedes breves, tridactyli; *unguis* posticus loco pollice.

Beak moderate, broad, straight, depressed, its tip uncinated; both mandibles truncated at the tip, their margins slightly denticulated.

Nostrils distinct, tubulous, placed at the base of the beak.

Legs short, three-toed; a *claw* alone in place of the hinder *toe*.

PACHYPTILA. Illig.

PROCELLARIA. Gmel., Lath.

THE Prions were judiciously separated from the rest of the Petrels by Illiger, in his *Prodromus Manualiorum et Avium*, &c.; and the most fastidious genus haters are disposed to allow them a name of distinction, notwithstanding the additional burthen to the memory (according to their ideas) in consequence of having a new name added to the catalogue. Now, as some notion may be formed of the length to which

the *decided* Linnean followers of Ornithology are disposed to proceed in their favourite scheme of genus sinking, on the plea of the new names being not only unnecessary, but burthensome to the memory, I shall transcribe the remarks of that celebrated ornithologist, Dr. Latham, in the tenth vol. (p. 395) of his General History of Birds, published in 1824, appended to his Apterous Penguin, and then ask who has continued a new name? and I think the Doctor will prove to have invented one which, according to his views, *must* cause an additional burthen to the memory; as Dr. Shaw has not called his bird the *Apterous Penguin*, but the *Southern Apteryx*, or *Apteryx Australis*.—Speaking of this bird with reference to Shaw's account, Dr. L. says, “The Doctor (S.), it is true, has made this bird the basis of a new genus, and it *certainly differs* from the general tribe of Penguins; yet it coincides with them in so many, as to render this separation less needful: and the reader cannot fail to observe, that, not only in the present instance, but in several others in the course of this work, the great desire of the author to accommodate many new species to some genus already fixed, so as to give the least violence possible to the general system; being of opinion, that creating a single new genus, when it can possibly be avoided, will serve only unnecessarily to burthen the memory, as well as to disturb the mind.”

FORSTER'S PRION.

(Pachyptila Forsteri.)

PA, cærulescens subtilis alba, remigibus rectricibus apice fasciâque alarum expansarum fusco-nigris.

Blue Prion beneath white, with the quills, tail-feathers, at the tip, and band on the expanded wings, brown-black.

Procellaria vittata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 560. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 827.

Le Petrel Bleu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 316.

Vittated Petrel. *Forst. Voyage*, 1. 153.

Blue Petrel. *Cook's Voyage*, 1. p. 29.

Broad-billed Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 414. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 195.

IN length twelve inches: its beak is blue-grey, an inch and a quarter in length, and nearly an inch broad at the base; both mandibles are bent at the point, and have their edges slightly notched: the nostrils are placed in a very short tube: the prevailing colours of the plumage are bluish-ash on the upper parts of the body, with some of the feathers brown in the middle, and white on the sides of the head and under parts: beneath the eye is a dusky-black streak: the quills and the tips of the six middle tail-feathers are deep dusky black: the legs are black. The female has the beak somewhat more slender. Both sexes possess, when the wings are expanded, a dark band from the tip of one wing to that of the other, which crosses the back. And also (according to Forster) an amazing thick plumage, having two

feathers instead of one, proceeding out of every root, and lying within one another, forming a very compact and warm covering.

These birds abound in the southern hemisphere, and, like the rest of the group to which they belong, burrow in the ground and under the roots of trees, or take refuge in the clefts of the rocks: they make a noise like the croaking of frogs. They do not appear on shore in the day-time, but towards the morning they are very active, and commence diving in search of food at an early hour, and remain out at sea nearly the whole day.

BLUE PRION.

(*Pachyptila cærulea.*)

Pa. cano-cærulescens corpore subtus retricibusque apice albis, fasciâ pectoris alarumque expansarum obscuris.

Hoary-bluish Prion, with the body beneath and tip of the tail-feathers white, a band on the breast and on the wings, when expanded, white.

Procellaria cærulea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 560. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 827.

Blue Petrel. *Forst. Voy.* 1. p. 91. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 415. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 196.

ONE foot in length: beak blue, with its tip black, and a yellow stripe in the middle, and about an inch and a quarter long: the upper parts of the plumage are pale blue-grey: the under parts white: under

the eye is a dusky patch ; and on the breast a band of the same colour : the greater quills are darker than the others, and have the inner webs of some of them nearly white : the wings have a similar mark, extending across from the tip of one to the tip of the other, as in the last species ; and they are, when closed, somewhat longer than the tail, which is nearly the colour of the back, with its outer feathers white, the next white on its inner web, and the next tipped with white : the legs are blue ; the webs pale.

Fly in flocks in the Southern Ocean, from 47 to 58 degrees of latitude.

FRIGATE PRION.

(*Pachyptila marina.*)

PA. *dorso tectricibus alarum fuscis, vertice cerviceque cærulescente-cinereis, uropygio cærulescente, genis corporeque toto subtus albis.*

Prion with the back and wing-coverts brown, the crown and cervix bluish-ash, the rump bluish, the cheeks and entire body beneath white.

Procellaria marina. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 826.

Frigate Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 410. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 189.

LENGTH eight inches and a half: beak slender, and but little hooked : the tip of the head and hind part of the neck, as far as the shoulders, bluish-ash colour : the back and wing-coverts brown : the rump

hoary blue : the sides of the head, above the eye, and all the under parts, white : beneath the eye a trace of bluish-ash colour : the tail very slightly forked : the legs black, with a yellowish mark in the middle of each web.

Found in the Southern Ocean, in latitude 27 degrees.

AMERICAN PRION.

(*Pachyptila Fregatta.*)

Pa. nigra subtus alba, pedibus nigris.

Black Prion beneath white, with the legs black.

Procellaria Fregatta. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 252. *Gmel. Syst.*

Nat. 1. 561. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 826.

Hirundo Americana. *Rochef. Antill. pl.* 152.

American Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 189.

THIS species is said to be rather less than the Common Petrel, and to be black above and white beneath, with black legs.

It inhabits the ocean.

FORK-TAIL PRION ?

(Pachyptila ? furcata.)

P.A. ? *argenteo-grisea, gulâ pallidâ, criso albo, remigibus caudâque forficatâ nigricantibus, rectrice extimâ extus albâ.*

Silvery-grey Prion ? with the throat pale, the vent white, the quills and forked tail dusky, the exterior tail-feather white on the outside.

Procellaria furcata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 561. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 825.

Fork-tail Petrel. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 463. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 410. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 188.

THIS is a northern species, and was first met with on the ice between Asia and America. It is in length ten inches: its beak is black and much hooked: the prevailing colour of the plumage is a dark silvery grey, with the under parts palest: the forehead and crown are varied with brown: the quills are dusky-grey; the secondaries are paler grey on their edges: the inner ridge of the wing is dusky black: the chin is pale grey; the vent white: the tail is forked and coloured similarly to the quills, with its outer feathers, on each side, white on its exterior web: the legs are black.

HALODROMA. HALODROME.

Generic Character.

Rostrum mediocre, compressum, rectum, apice adunco; mandibulâ superiore utrinque sulco obsoleto, inferiore compressâ, truncatâ.

Nares geminatæ.

Alæ elongatæ.

Pedes breves, tridactyli; *ungue* pollicis nullo.

Beak moderate, compressed, straight, its tip hooked; the upper mandible with an obsolete groove on each side, the lower compressed, truncated.

Nostrils geminated.

Wings elongated.

Legs short, three-toed; no hinder *claw*.

HALODROMA. Illig.

PROCELLARIA. Gmel., Lath.

THIS genus was also detached by Illiger from the Procellariæ, from which it not only differs as above stated, but also in possessing a dilatable pouch, as in the Cormorants, and in wanting the hinder claw entirely, as in the Albatrosses.

Unlike the rest of the birds of this family, the one comprised in this genus is said to dive admirably.

DIVING HALODROME.

(Halodroma urinatrix.)

Ha. fusco-nigricans subtus alba, gulâ plicatâ nigrâ.

Dusky-brown Halodrome beneath white, with a dilatable black throat.

Procellaria urinatrix. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 560. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 827.Diving Petrel. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 6. 413. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 194.

THIS singular bird is the size of the Common Sea-Dove: its length is eight inches and a quarter: its beak is stout and black, with the middle of its lower mandible white on the sides; its irides are dusky-blue: the upper parts of the plumage are dark-brown: the chin is black, and the rest of the under parts are white: the wings are rather shorter than the tail: the legs are bluish-green: the webs black.

Inhabits New Zealand in large flocks, sporting and diving on the surface of the water, and frequently to a considerable distance, with great activity. They are said to croak like frogs, or to make a noise like the cackling of a hen.

DIOMEDEA. ALBATROSS.

Generic Character.

Rostrum longissimum, validum, crassum, rectum, lateratim compressum; mandibulâ superiore sulcatâ, apice aduncâ; inferiore apice truncatâ.

Nares tubulatæ.

Pedes tridactyli; *ungue* postico nullo.

Beak very long, strong, thick, straight, laterally compressed; the upper mandible with a groove, its tip hooked; the lower with its tip truncated.

Nostrils tubulated.

Legs three-toed; no hinder *claw*.

DIOMEDEA. Linn., Gmel., Lath.

ALBATRUS. Briss.

THE Albatrosses are the largest of the aquatic birds, and all inhabit the southern regions, living on the smaller fishes, vermes, and mollusca. In the Linnean Transactions, vol. xii. p. 489, Captain Carmichael observes that at least four species breed on the Island of Tristan de Cunha; that all of them nourish their young by disgorging the contents of the stomach: during the time of incubation no alarm is experienced on the approach of any man, as the birds suffer themselves to be kicked or pulled off their





griffith

WANDERING ALBATROSS.

nests without the smallest resistance, and soon return again to their post: when irritated the feathers of the cheeks are separated, so as to display a beautiful stripe of naked orange skin, running from the corners of the mouth towards the back of the head.

WANDERING ALBATROSS.

(Diomedea exulans.)

Di. suprà fusco-rufescens nigricante striata et maculata subtus alba, collo suprà et lateribus fusco transversim striatis, remigibus majoribus nigris, minoribus rectricibusque plumbeo-nigricantibus.

Albatross above brown-red, striped and spotted with dusky, beneath white, the upper part and sides of the neck transversely striped with brown, the greater quills black, the lesser and tail-feathers dusky-lead colour.

Diomedea exulans. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 214. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 566. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 789.

Albatrus. *Briss. Orn.* 6. 126. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 9. 339. *pl.* 24. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 237. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* 1. 517.

Man of War Bird. *Albin. Birds*, 3. *pl.* 81.

Wandering Albatross. *Edw. Glean.* *pl.* 88. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 423. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 304. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 48.

THE Wandering Albatross is as large as a Swan: length near four feet: extent about ten feet, or upwards: its beak is dirty yellow: the crown of the head is pale ashy-brown: the prevailing colour of the rest of the body is white, crossed with blackish lines on the back and wings, and with spots towards the rump: the greater quills are black: the tail is dusky-

plumbeous, and rounded : the legs are flesh-colour. The young are described as being brown ; and as they advance in age, become more or less mottled with white.

These birds are principally found in the seas adjacent to the Cape of Good Hope, and in those that divide Kamtschatka from the continent of America. They are exceedingly voracious, and feed on various species of fish and mollusca : they are great enemies to the flying-fish, and destroy them when they make their temporary appearance in the air : they likewise devour the salmon, and pursue the shoals of that fish into the mouths of large rivers ; and so gorge themselves as to be prevented by their repletion from rising ; and are said when they cannot take the whole of a large fish into their stomach at once, to swallow the thick end only, leaving the tail sticking out of their mouths ; and in this situation they are taken by the natives, many of whom set a high value upon their feathers, which they use for their arrows. The natives of the South Sea Islands watch the arrival of these birds at the rainy season ; and, when they observe them, they launch from their canoes a light float of wood into the water, baited with a small fish. When one of the birds approaches it a man stands ready with a pole, and on its pouncing upon the bait he strikes at it, and seldom fails of bringing it down. If, however, he miss his aim, he must wait for some other birds, for that will no more be tempted to approach.

The inhabitants of Kamtschatka make bouys to their nets of the intestines of these birds, which they

blow up into bladders: they also use the bones of the wings for tobacco-pipes and needle-cases. Their flesh is very hard and dry. Their cry is harsh and disagreeable, not unlike the braying of an Ass.

They are said to breed in the southern regions about September; their nests are formed of earth on the ground, and are from one to three feet in height, and indented at the apex: the egg is larger than that of a Goose, white, marked with dull spots at the larger end, and is thought to be very good food, and possesses the singular property of the white not becoming hard by boiling. When the female is sitting the male supplies her abundantly with food, and during this time she is so tame as to allow herself to be pushed off the nest, while her eggs are taken from her; though when attempted to be seized at other times, both sexes make a vigorous resistance with their beaks, when not suffering from the effects of repletion.

CHOCOLATE ALBATROSS.

(*Diomedea spadicea.*)

Di. rostro albido, corpore saturate castaneo-fusco, abdomine pallido, facie alisque subtus albis.

Albatross with a whitish beak, the body dark chesnut-brown, the abdomen pale, the face and wings beneath white.

Diomedea spadicea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 568. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 790.

Albatross de la Chine. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 963.

Chocolate Albatross. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 308. *Lath. Gen. His^o.* x. 52.

LENGTH about three feet: the beak of a yellowish-white colour: the irides brown: the fore part of the head, round the eyes, the chin, and the throat, white: the general colour of the plumage is a fine deep chocolate colour; the neck and under parts palest: the inner ridge of the wing and under wing-coverts white: the belly is whitish: the tail is short and rounded: the legs bluish-white: their claws white. It varies in having more or less white about the head. Found in the Pacific Ocean.

YELLOW-NOSED ALBATROSS.

(*Diomedea chlororhynchos.*)

Di. rostro nigro suprà basique flavo, corpore suprà atro-cæruleo, subtus uropygioque albis.

Albatross with the beak black, above and its base yellow, the body above dark bluish, beneath and rump white.

Diomedea chlororhynchos. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 568. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 790.

Yellow-nosed Albatross. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 309. *pl. 94.* *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 52. *pl. clxix.*

DESCRIBED and figured by Latham from a specimen said to be in the British Museum, and which was taken off the Cape of Good Hope. "Length three feet: breadth seven: the beak four inches long, hooked at the end, but not very stout; the colour of it is black, except the upper ridge, which is yellow the whole length quite to the tip, where it is hooked;

the base of the under mandible is also yellow : irides brown : the head is grey ; between the beak and eyes is an obscure black spot ; just over the eye a dusky one : the hind part of the neck dusky, the lower part white : back, scapulars, and wings, dusky blue-black : rump and under part of the body white : the tail dusky : the legs are pale yellowish-white ; the fore part of them, and the webs dusky. This species is met with in the southern hemisphere, from thirty to sixty degrees all round the pole. Fly about five or six feet above the water.” This bird, according to Captain Carmichael, builds its solitary nest, in the Island of Tristan de Cunha, in some sheltered corner ; selecting in particular the small drains that draw the water off the land into the ravines : the nest is of the height of ten or twelve inches, of a cylindrical form, with a small ditch round the base ; and there is only one egg, which is white, and very large.

SOOTY ALBATROSS.

(Diomedea fuliginosa.)

Di. rostro nigro, corpore fuliginoso-fusco, pone oculos lunulâ albâ.

Albatross with the beak black, the body sooty-brown, and a white lunule behind the eyes.

Diomedea fuliginosa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 568. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 791.

Sooty Albatross. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 309. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* x. 54.

“ LENGTH three feet : beak black : irides pale yellow : at each angle of the eye a nictitating membrane : the prevailing colour of the plumage is brown ; the head and tail inclining to black or soot-colour : for a small space, above, behind and beneath the eye, the feathers are white ; but not on the fore part of it : quills and tail dark-brown, nearly black : the shafts of both white ; and the last pointed in shape : the legs pale brownish lead-colour : claws black. This species is found throughout the Southern Ocean, within the Antarctic Circle.”—*Latham*. Also breeds in the Island of Tristan de Cunha : is gregarious, many of them building their nests close to each other* : the nest is of mud, raised five or six inches, and slightly depressed at the top : when the young birds are more than half grown, they are covered with a whitish down : they stand on their respective hillocks like statues till approached close, when they make a strange clattering with their beaks, and if touched, squirt a deluge of foetid oily fluid from their stomachs.

* As many as one hundred have been counted within the compass of half an acre.

INDEX

TO

VOL. XIII.—PART I.

ALBATROSS	page	258	ALCA	<i>pygmæa</i> , Gmel.	p. 48
— chocolate	.	261	— <i>tetricula</i> , Pall.	.	46
— sooty	.	263	— <i>Torda</i> , Linn.	.	27
— wandering	.	259	— <i>f.</i> Linn.	.	50
— yellow-nosed	.	262	— <i>unisulcata</i> , Brun.	.	30
<i>Albatrus</i> , Briss.	.	258, 259	ALCADÆ	.	24
ALCA	.	50	<i>Alcatraz</i>	.	117
— <i>Linn.</i>	.	26, 33, 36, 43	<i>Anhinga</i>	.	132
— <i>alle</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	.	34	<i>Anas</i> , Ray	.	36
— <i>antiqua</i> , Gmel.	.	42	— <i>arctica</i> , Ray	.	37
— <i>arctica</i> , Linn.	.	37	ANOÜS	.	139
— <i>candida</i> , Brun.	.	34	— <i>fuscatus</i>	.	141
— <i>cirrhata</i> , Pall.	.	40	— <i>niger</i>	.	140
— <i>cristatella</i>	.	47	— <i>plumbeus</i>	.	142
— <i>deleata</i> , Brun.	.	38	— <i>spadiceus</i>	.	143
— <i>Hoieri</i> , Ray	.	27	<i>Anser</i> , Ray	.	99
— <i>impennis</i>	.	51	— <i>bassano</i> <i>congener</i> ,		
— <i>Labradoria</i> , Gmel.	.	37	— <i>Ray</i>	.	104
— <i>major</i> , Briss.	.	51	— <i>cinereo-</i>		
— <i>minor</i> , Briss.	.	51	— <i>albus</i> , Ray	.	105
— <i>pica</i> , Linn.	.	30			
— <i>Psittacula</i> , Pall.	.	44			

<i>Anser, bassanus, Ray</i>	p. 100	<i>Bird, Arctic, Edw.</i>	p. 211
APTEENODYTES	54	BOOBY	104
— <i>Forst.</i>	57, 63	— <i>brown and white,</i>	
— <i>antarctica, Gmel.</i>	67	— <i>Lath.</i>	106
— <i>catarractes, Gmel.</i>	61	— <i>great, Lath.</i>	101
— <i>Chiloensis</i>	56	— <i>lesser, Lath.</i>	107
— <i>chrysocoma, Gmel.</i>	58	— <i>spotted, Lath.</i>	101
— <i>demersa, Gmel.</i>	64	<i>Burgomeister, Ray</i>	189
— <i>Magellanica, Gmel.</i>	65	<i>Carbo, Meyer</i>	75
— <i>minor, Gmel.</i>	61	— <i>Javanicus</i>	90
— <i>papua, Gmel.</i>	59	CATARRACTES	214
— <i>Patagonica</i>	55	— <i>Briss.</i> 57, 61	
— <i>torquata, Gmel.</i>	60	— <i>pomarina</i>	216
APTERYX	70	— <i>Skua</i>	215
— <i>australis</i>	71	<i>Cataractus, Ray</i>	215
— <i>southern</i>	71	<i>Catharacta, Ray</i>	210, 214
AUK	50	— <i>Cephus, Ray</i>	212
— <i>Penn.</i>	27	— <i>parasitica, Brun.</i>	211
— <i>ancient, Penn.</i>	42	— <i>Skua, Brunn.</i>	215
— <i>black-billed, Penn.</i>	30	<i>Chicken, Mother Cary's</i>	221
— <i>crested, Penn.</i>	47	CHRYSOCOMA	57
— <i>dusky, Penn.</i>	46	— <i>Catarractes</i>	61
— <i>flat-billed, Lath.</i>	48	— <i>minor</i>	61
— <i>great</i>	51	— <i>papua</i>	59
— <i>Labrador, Lath.</i>	38	— <i>saltator</i>	58
— <i>little, Penn.</i>	34	— <i>torquata</i>	60
— <i>Perroquet, Penn.</i>	44	<i>Coddy-Moddy, Penn.</i>	198
— <i>pygmy, Penn.</i>	48	COLYMBIDÆ	1
— <i>tufted, Penn.</i>	40	<i>Colymbus, Briss.</i>	3
<i>Avis Maderaspatanos major novaculæ facies, Ray</i>	136	— <i>Linn.</i>	1
— <i>tropicorum, Ray</i>	125		

<i>Colymbus, auritus, Linn.</i> p. 12		CORMORANT, common p. 76
— <i>Caspicus, Gmel.</i>	10	— crested 83
— <i>Cayennensis, Gmel.</i>	5	— <i>Bew.</i> 77
— <i>cinereus major, Ray</i>	3	— Javan 90
— <i>cornutus, Briss.</i>	3	— Magellanic 89
— <i>Gmel.</i>	9	— New Holland 93
— <i>minor, Briss.</i>	10	— pied 92
— <i>cristatus, Briss.</i>	3	— red-faced 86
— <i>dominicu, Linn.</i>	6	— Shag 82
— <i>fluviatilis, Briss.</i>	14	— spotted 88
— <i>Carolinensis, Briss.</i>	17	— tufted 95
— <i>Hebridicus, Gmel.</i>	13	— violet 86
— <i>Insulæ St. Thomæ, Briss.</i>	6	<i>Cormorant, Penn.</i> 77
— <i>Ludovicianus, Gmel.</i>	18	<i>Corvus, Ray</i> 75
— <i>major, Aldrovandi, Ray</i>	3	— <i>aquaticus, Ray</i> 76
— <i>cristatus et cornutus, Ray</i>	3	— <i>minor, Ray</i> 82
— <i>minor, Briss.</i>	10	<i>Crane</i> 82
— <i>Gmel.</i>	14	<i>Cutwater, Catesby</i> 136
— <i>obscurus, Gmel.</i>	10	DAPTION 239
— <i>parotis, Gmel.</i>	8	— <i>album</i> 246
— <i>Podiceps, Linn.</i>	16	— <i>antarcticum</i> 242
— <i>rubicollis, Gmel.</i>	8	— <i>Capense</i> 241
— <i>subcristatus, Gmel.</i>	8	— <i>desolatum</i> 244
— <i>urinator, Linn.</i>	3	— <i>fuliginosum</i> 248
— <i>Thomensis, Gmel.</i>	6	— <i>gelidum</i> 245
CORMORANT	75	— <i>griseum</i> 246
— <i>African</i>	85	— <i>niveum</i> 243
— <i>black and white</i>	93	DARTER 130
— <i>brown-necked</i>	91	— <i>black-bellied</i> 131
— <i>carunculated</i>	94	— <i>white-bellied</i> 132
— <i>Chinese</i>	96	— <i>Surinam, Lath.</i> 22
		<i>Didapper, Walc.</i> 14
		DIOMEDEA 258
		— <i>Linn.</i> 63

DIOMEDEA	<i>Chilensis</i> , Mo-		FRIGATE-BIRD		p. 119
lin.	.....	p. 56	— common	.....	120
— chlororhynchos	.....	262	— Palmerstone	.....	123
— <i>demersa</i> , Linn.	.....	64	— white-headed	.....	122
— <i>exulans</i>	.....	259			
— <i>fuliginosa</i>	.....	263	FULMAR	.....	233
— <i>spadicea</i>	.....	261	— <i>Buff.</i>	.....	234
<i>Diver, small black and white</i> , Shaw	.....	34	— antarctic	.....	236
<i>Dobchick</i> , Edw.	.....	10	— gigantic	.....	237
— <i>black and white</i> , Edw.	.....	10	— northern	.....	234
— <i>eared</i> , Edw.	.....	12			
<i>Dove, Greenland</i> , Edw.	.....	34	FULMARUS	.....	233
<i>Ducker, greater crested and horned</i> , Alb.	.....	3	— <i>antarcticus</i>	.....	236
<i>Dysporus</i> , Illig.	.....	99	— <i>giganteus</i>	.....	237
<i>Eudyptes</i> , Illig.	.....	57, 63	— <i>glacialis</i>	.....	234
FINFOOT	.....	20			
— <i>African</i>	.....	21	GANNET	.....	99
— <i>Surinam</i>	.....	22	— <i>booby</i>	.....	104
			— <i>brown</i>	.....	105
			— and white	.....	106
FRATERCULA	.....	36	— <i>lesser</i>	.....	107
— <i>antiqua</i>	.....	42	— <i>Lath.</i>	.....	103
— <i>arctica</i>	.....	37	— <i>Soland</i>	.....	100
— <i>cirrhata</i>	.....	40	— white	.....	103
— <i>glacialis</i>	.....	40			
FREGATTA	.....	119	<i>Gavia</i> , Briss.	139, 180, 198	
— <i>aquilus</i>	.....	120	— <i>cinerea</i> , Briss.	.....	198
— <i>leucocephalus</i>	.....	122	— <i>major</i> , Briss.	.....
— <i>minor</i> , Briss.	.....	120	— <i>minor</i> , Briss.	201	
— <i>Palmerstoni</i>	.....	123	— <i>nævia</i> , Briss.	181	
			— <i>fusca</i> , Briss.	.....	140
			— <i>grisea</i> , Briss.	.....	194
			— <i>minor</i> , Briss.	201	
			— <i>hyberna</i> , Briss.	.....	198
			— <i>ridibunda</i> , Briss.	.....	205
			— <i>phænico-</i>	.....
			— <i>pos</i> , Briss.	.....	201

<i>Goose, Soland. Alb.</i>	p. 100	<i>GULL, brown-headed,</i>
<i>GORFOU</i>	57	<i>Penn.</i> p. 201
— collared	60	— common 198
— hopping	58	— crimson-billed 196
— little	61	— <i>fork-tailed, Lath.</i> 177
— papuan	59	— glaucous 189
— red-footed	61	— great 185
		— <i>black and white,</i>
<i>GREBE</i>	1	<i>Alb.</i> 186
— black-breasted	6	— <i>backed</i> 186
— <i>chinned, Penn.</i>	13	— <i>greater white, Penn.</i> 201
— Cayenne	5	— <i>herring, Penn.</i> 191
— crested	3	— <i>Iceland, Lath.</i> 191
— dusky, <i>Penn.</i>	10	— <i>ivory</i> 195
— eared	12	— <i>Kittiwake, Penn.</i> 181
— <i>var. Lath.</i>	10	— <i>laughing</i> 205
— horned	9	— <i>lesser black-backed</i> 194
— little	13	— <i>little</i> 206
— <i>var. Lath.</i>	16	— <i>masked</i> 204
— Louisiane	18	— <i>pacific</i> 208
— New Holland	18	— <i>Pomarine, Lath.</i> 216
— Philippine	16	— <i>Pulo-Condor</i> 209
— pied-bill	16	— <i>red-legged</i> 201
— red-necked	8	— <i>silvery</i> 191
— <i>Sclavonian, Mont.</i>	10	— <i>Skua, Penn.</i> 215
— <i>tippet, Penn.</i>	4	— <i>Tarrock, Penn.</i> 181
— white-winged	7	— <i>Wagel, Penn.</i> 187
		<i>Halieus, Illig.</i> 75
<i>GULL</i>	184	<i>HALODROMA</i> 256
— <i>Adriatic</i>	197	— <i>urinatrix</i> 257
— <i>arctic, Penn.</i>	211	<i>HALODROME</i> 256
— <i>black-toed, Penn.</i>	212	— <i>diving</i> 257
— <i>backed, Penn.</i>	186	<i>Heliornis, Vieil.</i> 20
— <i>headed, Penn.</i>	201	— <i>Senegalensis, Vieil.</i> 21
— <i>brown, Lath.</i>	201	

<i>Hirundo Americana</i> , Ray		LARUS glaucus	p. 189
	p. 254	— <i>Temm.</i>	191
— <i>marina</i> , Ray	150	— <i>griseus</i> , Briss.	191
<i>Hydrocorax</i> , Vieil.	75	— <i>hybernus</i> , Gmel.	198
JAGER	210	— <i>ichthyaetus</i>	185
— <i>arctic</i>	211	— <i>marinus</i>	186
KITTIWAKE	180	— <i>maximus ex albo et</i>	
— <i>Brunnich's</i>	181	— <i>nigro varius</i> , Ray	186
LARIDÆ	134	— <i>melanocephalus</i>	197
LARUS	184	— <i>minutus</i>	206
— <i>Linn.</i>	176, 180, 210	— <i>nævius</i> , Gmel.	186
— <i>Ray</i>	144, 166	— <i>niger</i> , Briss.	186
— <i>albus major</i> , Ray	201	— <i>fidipes alis longi-</i>	
— <i>argentatus</i>	191	— <i>oribus Aldrovandi</i> , Ray	167
— <i>atricilla</i>	205	— <i>nostras</i> ,	
— <i>atricilloides</i> , Gmel.	206	— <i>Ray</i>	167
— <i>candidus</i> , Fabr.	195	— <i>Gesneri</i> , Ray	167
— <i>canus</i>	198	— <i>Novæ Hollandiæ</i>	196
— <i>capistratus</i>	204	— <i>pacificus</i>	208
— <i>Catarractes</i> , Linn.	215	— <i>parasiticus</i> , Linn.	211
— <i>cinerarius</i> , Gmel.	201	— <i>piscator Aldrovandi</i> ,	
— <i>cinereus</i> , Ray	201	— <i>Ray</i>	163
— <i>minor</i> , Ray	198	— <i>Pulo-Condor</i>	209
— <i>collaris</i>	177	— <i>ridibundus</i>	201
— <i>crepidatus</i> , Gmel.	212	— <i>Rissa</i> , Linn.	181
— <i>eburneus</i>	195	— <i>Sabini</i> , Sabine	177
— <i>erythropus</i> , Gmel.	201	— <i>tridactylus</i> , Linn.	181
— <i>fuscus</i>	194	— <i>varius</i> , Briss.	187
— <i>Briss.</i>	215	— <i>Brun.</i>	191
— <i>Gmel.</i>	199	<i>Larva</i> , Vieil.	36, 50
— <i>fuscus, seu hybernus</i> ,		<i>Lepturus</i> , Briss.	124
Ray	198	— <i>candidus</i> , Briss.	125
		<i>Leu-tze</i>	96
		<i>Lestris</i> , Illig.	210, 214
		— <i>catarractes</i> , Temm.	215

<i>Lestrus pomarinus</i> , Temm.		<i>Onocrotalus rostro denti-culato</i> , Briss.		p. 117
	p. 216			
<i>Loon, greater</i> , Edw.	3			
<i>Maiaque</i> , Ray	228	<i>PACHYPTILA</i>		249
<i>Man of War Bird</i>	121	— <i>caerulea</i>		252
	Alb.	— <i>Fregatta</i>		254
	259	— <i>Fosteri</i>		251
		— <i>furcata</i>		255
		— <i>marina</i>		253
<i>MERGULUS</i>	33	<i>Pan Cowee</i>		91
— <i>melanoleucus</i>	34	<i>Passer stultus</i> , Ray		140
— <i>rostro acuto</i>		<i>Pechuck</i>		91
<i>brevi</i> , Ray	34			
<i>Mergus Bellonii</i> , Ray	30	PELECANIDÆ		78
<i>Mew, Winter</i>	198	<i>PELECANUS</i>		108
<i>Misamichus Pallasii</i> ,		— <i>Linn.</i>	75, 99, 119	
<i>Leach</i>	185	— <i>Africanus</i> , Gmel.	85	
<i>Mormon, Illig.</i>	36	— <i>aquilus</i> , Linn.	120	
— <i>fratercula</i> , Temm.	38	— <i>australis</i>	113	
<i>Morus, Vieil.</i>	99	— <i>bassanus</i> , Linn.	100	
<i>Murre, Penn.</i>	27	— <i>Carbo</i> , Linn.	76	
		— <i>Carolinensis</i>	115	
NATATORES	1	— <i>carunculatus</i> , Gmel.	94	
		— <i>cirratus</i> , Gmel.	95	
<i>NODDY</i>	139	— <i>cristatus</i> , Febr.	83	
— black	140	— <i>erythrorhynchos</i> , Gm.	117	
— brown	143	— <i>Fiber</i> , Linn.	105	
— dusky	141	— <i>fuscus</i>	112	
— short-tailed	142	— <i>occidentalis</i> , Linn.	112	
		— <i>graculus</i> , Linn.	82	
<i>Onocrotalus</i> , Ray	108	— <i>Javanicus</i>	116	
— <i>fuscus</i> , Briss.	112	— <i>leucocephalus</i> , Gmel.	122	
— <i>Mexicanus dentatus</i> ,		— <i>leucogaster</i> , Vieil.	86	
Ray	117	— <i>maculatus</i> , Gmel.	101	
— <i>Pelecanus</i> , Briss.	109			
— <i>Philippensis</i> , Briss.	109			

PELECANUS <i>Magellanicus</i>,			PELICAN, red-backed	p. 114
<i>Gmel.</i>	p. 89		<i>rose-coloured, Lath.</i>	110
<i>Manillensis, Gmel.</i>	110		<i>rough-billed</i>	117
<i>melanoleucus, Vieil.</i>	93		<i>saw-billed</i>	117
<i>minor, Gmel.</i> . .	120		<i>white, Edw.</i>	109
<i>nævius, Gmel.</i> . .	88		<i>headed frigate, Lath.</i>	122
<i>Onocrotalus</i>	109			
<i>Palmerstoni, Gmel.</i>	123			
<i>parvus, Gmel.</i> . .	108		PENGUIN	54
<i>Philippensis, Gmel.</i>	109		<i>Ray</i>	57
<i>piscator, Linn.</i> . .	103		<i>antarctic, Lath.</i>	67
<i>punctatus, Gmel.</i> .	88		<i>apterous, Lath.</i>	71
<i>pygmaeus, Lath.</i> . .	97		<i>black-footed, Edw.</i>	64
<i>roseus, Gmel.</i> . . .	109		<i>Cape, Lath.</i>	64
<i>rufescens</i>	114		<i>Chiloe</i>	56
<i>Sinensis, Lath.</i> . .	96		<i>collared, Lath.</i>	60
<i>Sula, Linn.</i>	104		<i>crested, Lath.</i>	58
<i>Thagus</i>	117		<i>hairy, Lath.</i>	68
<i>trachyrhynchos</i> . .	117		<i>little, Lath.</i>	61
<i>Urile, Gmel.</i>	86		<i>Magellanic, Lath.</i>	65
<i>varius, Gmel.</i>	92		<i>New Holland, Lath.</i>	68
<i>violaceus, Gmel.</i> . .	86		<i>papuan, Lath.</i>	59
PELICAN	108		<i>Patagonian</i>	55
<i>brown</i>	112		<i>red-footed, Edw.</i>	61
<i>Charlestown</i>	115		<i>woolly, Lath.</i>	69
<i>common</i>	109			
<i>diving, Lath.</i>	257			
<i>Frigate, Lath.</i>	121		PETREL	218
<i>lesser, Lath.</i>	121		<i>American, Lath.</i>	254
<i>Javan</i>	116		<i>antarctic, Lath.</i>	242
<i>Manilla, Lath.</i>	110		<i>black-toed, Penn.</i>	231
<i>New Holland</i>	113		<i>blue, Cook</i>	251
<i>Palmerstone frigate, Lath.</i>	122		<i>blue, Forster</i>	252
<i>Philippine, Lath.</i>	110		<i>Brasilian, Lath.</i>	228
			<i>broad-billed, Lath.</i>	251
			<i>brown-banded, Lath.</i>	244
			<i>cinereous, Lath.</i>	227

PETREL, <i>dark-grey</i> , <i>Lath.</i>		PHALACROCORAX	
	p. 246	— <i>Briss.</i>	p. 75
— <i>diving</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	. 257	— <i>Africanus</i>	. 76
— <i>dusky</i> , <i>Penn.</i>	. 230	— <i>Carbo</i>	. 85
— <i>fork-tailed</i> , <i>Penn.</i>	. 255	— <i>carunculatus</i>	. 76
— <i>frigate</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	. 253	— <i>cirrhatus</i>	. 94
— <i>fuliginous</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	. 247	— <i>cristatus</i>	. 95
— <i>Fulmar</i> , <i>Penn.</i>	. 234	— <i>fuscicollis</i>	. 83
— <i>A. Lath.</i>	. 236	— <i>graculus</i>	. 91
— <i>giant</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	. 237	— <i>javanicus</i>	. 82
— <i>glacial</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	. 245	— <i>Magellanicus</i>	. 90
— <i>great black</i> , <i>Edw.</i>	. 229	— <i>melanoleucus</i>	. 89
— <i>grey</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	. 246	— <i>minor</i> , <i>Briss.</i>	. 93
— <i>Leach's</i>	. 219	— <i>Novæ Hollandiæ</i>	. 82
— <i>long-legged</i>	. 223	— <i>punctatus</i>	. 93
— <i>Norfolk Island</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	. 247	— <i>pygmæus</i>	. 88
— <i>pacific</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	. 229	— <i>Sinensis</i>	. 97
— <i>pintado</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	. 241	— <i>varius</i>	. 96
— <i>Shearwater</i> , <i>Penn.</i>	. 226	— <i>violaceus</i>	. 92
— <i>snowy</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	. 243	— <i>Urile</i>	. 86
— <i>sooty</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	. 248		
— <i>stormy</i>	. 220	PHALERIS	. 43
— <i>Catesby</i>	. 224	— <i>cristatella</i>	. 47
— <i>Lath.</i>	. 223	— <i>Psittacula</i>	. 44
— <i>vittated</i> , <i>Forst.</i>	. 251	— <i>pygmæa</i>	. 48
— <i>white and black spot-</i>		— <i>tetracula</i>	. 46
<i>ted</i> , <i>Edw.</i>	. 241		
— <i>white-breasted</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	. 247	PLOTUS	. 130
— <i>Wilson's</i>	. 224	— <i>Gmel.</i>	. 20
		— <i>Klien.</i>	. 135
PHAËTON	. 124	— <i>anhinga</i>	. 132
— <i>Linn.</i>	. 57	— <i>melanogaster</i>	. 131
— <i>aethereus</i>	. 125	— <i>Surinamensis</i> , <i>Gmel.</i>	. 22
— <i>demersus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	. 61		
— <i>melanorhynchos</i>	. 127	PODICEPS	. 1
— <i>phœnicurus</i>	. 128	— <i>auritus</i>	. 12

PODICEPS Carolinensis	p. 16	PROCELLARIA <i>Capensis</i> , . . .
— <i>Caspicus</i> , <i>Lath.</i> . . .	10	— <i>Linn.</i> p. 241
— <i>cayanus</i>	5	— <i>cærulea</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> 252
— <i>cornutus</i>	9	— <i>cinerea</i> , <i>Briss.</i> 234
— <i>cristatus</i>	3	— <i>Gmel.</i> 227
— <i>dominicu</i> s	7	— <i>desolata</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> 244
— <i>Hebridicus</i> , <i>Lath.</i> . . .	13	— <i>Fregatta</i> , <i>Linn.</i> 254
— <i>Ludovicianus</i>	18	— <i>fuliginosa</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> 248
— <i>minor</i>	13	— <i>furcata</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> 255
— β , <i>Lath.</i>	16	— <i>gelida</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> 245
— <i>Novaë Hollandiæ</i>	18	— <i>gigantea</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> 237
— <i>obscurus</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	10	— <i>glacialis</i> , β , <i>Lath.</i> 236
— <i>Philippensis</i>	16	— <i>Linn.</i> 234
— <i>rubicollis</i>	8	— <i>grisea</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> 246
— <i>Thomensis</i>	6	— <i>Leachii</i> 219
PODOA	20	— <i>marina</i> , <i>Linn.</i> 243
— <i>Senegalensis</i>	21	— <i>melanopa</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> 231
— <i>Surinamensis</i>	22	— <i>nævia</i> , <i>Briss.</i> 241
Poukoul	91	— <i>nivea</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> 243
Prædatrix, <i>Vieil.</i>	210	— <i>obscura</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> 230
PRION	249	— <i>oceanica</i> 223
— American	254	— <i>pacifica</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 229
— blue	252	— <i>pelagica</i> 220
— fork-tail	255	— <i>Wilson</i> 224
— Forster's	251	— <i>puffinus</i> , <i>Briss.</i> 226
— frigate	253	— <i>Linn.</i> 227
PROCELLARIA	218	— <i>urinatrix</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 257
— <i>Gmel.</i>	249, 256	— <i>vittata</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> 251
— <i>Linn.</i>	225, 233	— <i>Wilsoni</i> 224
— <i>æquinoctialis</i> , <i>Linn.</i> . . .	229	
— <i>alba</i> , <i>Gmel.</i>	246	
— <i>antarctica</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> . . .	242	
— <i>Brasiliana</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> . . .	228	
		PUFFIN 36
		— ancient 42
		— arctic 37
		— Manks', <i>Edw.</i> 226
		— northern 40
		— tufted 40

PUFFINUS . . .	p. 225	SEA-PINTADO, white . . .	p. 246
— <i>aequinoctialis</i> . . .	229	<i>Senator, Ray</i> . . .	195
— <i>Anglorum</i> . . .	226	<i>Shag</i>	82
— <i>Brasilianus</i> . . .	228	— <i>African, Lath.</i> . . .	85
— <i>Brasiliensis, Briss.</i>	228	— <i>brown-necked, Lath.</i> .	91
— <i>Capitis Bonæ Spei, Briss.</i> . . .	229	— <i>carunculated, Lath.</i> .	94
— <i>cinereus</i> . . .	227	— <i>Chinese, Lath.</i> . . .	96
— <i>melanopus</i> . . .	231	— <i>crested, Penn.</i> . . .	83
— <i>obscurus</i> . . .	230	— <i>dwarf, Lath.</i> . . .	97
RAZOR-BILL . . .	26	— <i>Magellanic, Lath.</i> .	89
— common . . .	27	— <i>New Holland, Lath.</i> .	93
— white-throated . . .	30	— <i>red, Lath.</i> . . .	92
RHYNCHOPS . . .	135	— <i>faced, Lath.</i> . . .	86
— <i>flavirostris</i> . . .	138	— <i>spotted, Lath.</i> . . .	88
— <i>fulva, Linn.</i> . . .	136	— <i>tufted, Lath.</i> . . .	95
— <i>nigra</i> . . .	136	— <i>violet, Lath.</i> . . .	86
RISSA . . .	180	SHEARWATER . . .	225
— <i>Brunnichii</i> . . .	181	— <i>aequinoctial</i> . . .	229
Rygchopsalia, Briss. . .	135	— <i>black-toed</i> . . .	231
— <i>fulva, Briss.</i> . . .	136	— <i>Brasilian</i> . . .	228
SEA-DOVE . . .	33	— <i>cinereous</i> . . .	227
— common . . .	34	— <i>dusky</i> . . .	230
SEA-PINTADO . . .	239	— <i>Manks'</i> . . .	226
— <i>antarctic</i> . . .	242	SKIMMER . . .	135
— <i>brown-headed</i> . . .	244	— <i>black</i> . . .	136
— <i>Cape</i> . . .	241	— <i>yellow-beaked</i> . . .	138
— <i>dark-grey</i> . . .	246	SKUA . . .	214
— <i>glacial</i> . . .	245	— <i>common</i> . . .	215
— <i>snowy</i> . . .	243	— <i>pomarine</i> . . .	216
— <i>sooty</i> . . .	248	SPHENISCUS . . .	63
		— <i>antarcticus</i> . . .	67
		— <i>demersus</i> . . .	64

SPHENISCUS Magellanicus	p. 65	STERNA, Caspia	p. 145
— <i>nævius</i> , Briss.	. 64	— <i>Caspia γ</i> , Lath.	. 146
— Novæ Hollandiæ	. 68	— <i>Cayenensis</i>	. 155
SPHENISQUE	. . . 63	— <i>cinerea</i> , Lath.	. 167
— antarctic	. . . 67	— <i>cristata</i>	. . . 146
— Cape	. . . 64	— <i>Delamotta</i> , Vieil.	. 171
— Magellanic	. . . 65	— <i>Dougallii</i>	. . . 153
— New Holland	. . . 68	— <i>fidipes</i> , Linn.	. 167
STARIKI	. . . 43	— <i>fuliginosa</i>	. . . 164
— black	. . . 47	— <i>fusca</i> , Briss.	. 141
— crested	. . . 47	— <i>fuscata</i> , Linn.	. 141
— dusky	. . . 46	— <i>grisea</i>	. . . 159
— flat-billed	. . . 48	— <i>Hirundo</i>	. . . 150
— Perroquet	. . . 44	— <i>Javanica</i>	. . . 158
STERCORARIUS	. . . 210	— <i>leucopareia</i> , Temm.	. 171
— <i>Briss.</i>	. . . 212	— <i>leucoptera</i> , Temm.	. 170
— <i>Cephus</i>	. . . 211	— <i>maculata?</i> Vieil.	. 149
— <i>longicaudus</i> , Briss.	211	— <i>major</i> , Briss.	. 150
— <i>striatus</i> , Briss.	. . . 216	— <i>media</i>	. . . 158
STERNA	. . . 144	— <i>metopoleucus</i> , Gmel.	. 163
— <i>Linn.</i>	139, 166	— <i>minor</i> , Briss.	. 163
— <i>affinis</i> , Horsf.	. 175	— <i>minuta</i>	. . . 163
— <i>Africana</i> , Gmel.	. 147	— <i>nævia</i> , Gmel.	. 167
— <i>alba</i>	. . . 160	— <i>nebulosa</i> , Spar.	. 147
— <i>Anglica</i> , Mont.	. 174	— <i>nigra</i> , Linn.	. 167
— <i>aranea</i> , Wils.	. 174	— <i>Nilotica</i>	. . . 160
— <i>arctica</i>	. . . 152	— Novæ Hollandiæ	. 161
— <i>atricapilla</i> , Briss.	. 167	— <i>obscura</i> , Lath.	. . . 201
— <i>australis</i>	. . . 162	— <i>Panaya</i>	. . . 157
— <i>Boysii</i> , Lath.	147; β, 167	— <i>Panayensis</i> , Gmel.	. 157
— <i>candida</i> , Gmel.	. 160	— <i>Philippina</i> , Lath.	. 140
— <i>cantiaca</i>	. . . 147	— <i>plumbea</i> , Wils.	. 142

STERNA, striata, Gmel. p. 147	TERN, dusky, Lath. p. 141
— <i>superciliaris</i>	149
— <i>Surinamensis</i>	155
— <i>vittata</i>	156
Stormfinch	221
Strundt-Jager, Ray	211
SULA	99
— <i>australis</i>	104
— <i>bassana</i>	100
— <i>candida</i>	103
— <i>Fiber</i>	105
— <i>fusca, Briss.</i>	105
— <i>Hoieri, Ray</i>	100
— <i>leucophea</i>	106
— <i>major</i>	101
— <i>parva</i>	107
Swallow, Sea,	
— <i>greater, Alb.</i>	147
— <i>lesser, Alb.</i>	167
Tachypetes, Vieil.	119
TERN	144
— <i>African, Lath.</i>	147
— <i>arctic</i>	152
— <i>black, Penn.</i>	167
— <i>headed, Lath.</i>	167
— <i>black-naped</i>	158
— <i>brown, Lath.</i>	143, 201
— <i>Caspian</i>	145
— <i>B, Lath.</i>	146
— <i>Cayenne</i>	155
— <i>Chinese, Lath.</i>	173
— <i>common</i>	150
— <i>crested</i>	146
— <i>Egyptian</i>	160
— <i>greater, Penn.</i>	150
— <i>gull-billed, Mont.</i>	174
— <i>hoary</i>	159
— <i>hooded, Lath.</i>	163
— <i>Javan</i>	158
— <i>Kamtskatchan, Penn.</i>	167
— <i>lesser, Penn.</i>	163
— <i>little</i>	163
— <i>marsh, Wils.</i>	174
— <i>mustachoe, Lath.</i>	171
— <i>New Holland</i>	161
— <i>Panayan</i>	157
— <i>Philippine, Lath.</i>	140
— <i>roseate</i>	153
— <i>Sandwich</i>	147
— <i>Lath.</i>	167
— <i>short-tailed, Lath.</i>	142
— <i>simple, Lath.</i>	172
— <i>sooty</i>	164
— <i>southern</i>	162
— <i>striated, Lath.</i>	147
— <i>Surinam</i>	155
— <i>Tehary, Lath.</i>	160
— <i>white</i>	160
— <i>browed</i>	149
— <i>winged, Lath.</i>	170
— <i>wreathed</i>	156
TROPIC-BIRD	124
— <i>black-billed</i>	127
— <i>common</i>	125
— <i>New Holland, Lath.</i>	127
— <i>red-tailed</i>	128

<i>Tropicophilus, Leach</i>	p. 124	VIRALVE	.	.	p. 166
<i>Uria, Briss.</i>	.	— black	.	.	167
— <i>alle, Sabine</i>	.	— Chinese	.	.	173
— <i>minor, Briss.</i>	.	— gull-billed	.	.	174
UTAMANIA	.	— Javan	.	.	175
— <i>Ray</i>	.	— Mustachoe	.	.	171
— <i>pica</i>	.	— simple	.	.	172
— <i>Torda</i>	.	— Tehary	.	.	169
VIRALVA	.	— white-winged	.	.	170
— <i>affinis</i>	.	<i>Wagel, Penn.</i>	.	.	191
— <i>Anglica</i>	.	<i>Wagellus Cornubiensium,</i>			
— <i>Indica</i>	.	— <i>Ray</i>	.	.	186
— <i>leucopareia</i>	.	XEMA	.	.	176
— <i>leucoptera</i>	.	— <i>Sabini</i>	.	.	177
— <i>nigra</i>	.	XEME	.	.	176
— <i>simplex</i>	.	— <i>Sabine's</i>	.	.	177
— <i>Sinensis</i>	.				

END OF PART I.

LONDON:

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GENERAL ZOOLOGY

— or —

SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

commenced by the late

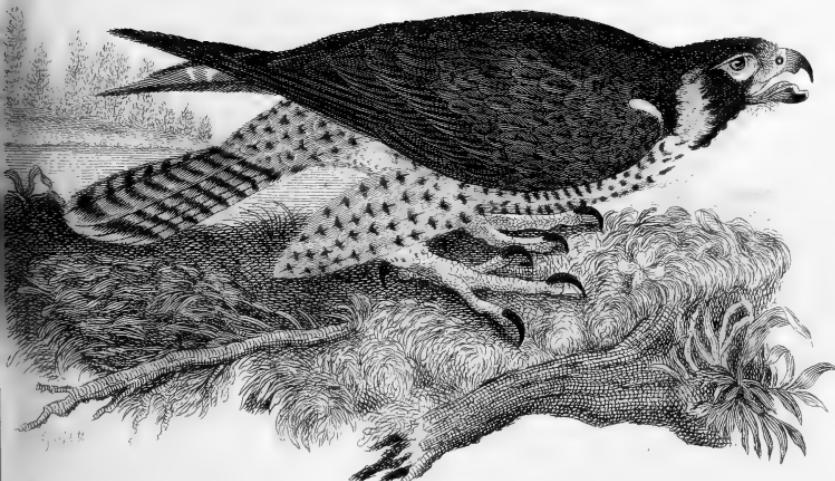
GEORGE SHAW, M.D.F.R.S.&c.

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens

Engraved principally by

MRS GRIFFITH.



VOL. XIII. Part. II. AVE S. by J.F. Stephens, F.L.S.&c.

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GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME XIII.—PART II.

BY

JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.S. &c.

BIRDS.

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BIRD S.

S U P P L E M E N T.

I HAVE endeavoured, in the subsequent pages, to arrange all the published genera of birds (with the exception of the *Natatores*) in conformity with the excellent views developed by the learned author of *Horæ Entomologicæ*, and so admirably illustrated by my friend Mr. Vigors, in his valuable paper recently published in the fourteenth volume of the *Linnean Transactions*; as they appear to be more strictly in accordance with nature than any that have hitherto been promulgated; and I trust they will contribute towards the removal of the opprobrium under which the ornithologists of this country, for the most part, unfortunately labour, from their observations being chiefly confined to the description of the plumage alone of birds, without any reference to their anatomical structure, or physiological economy, combined with the fact, that their arrangements (with few recent exceptions) are forced into unnatural groups by a too rigid adherence to the nomenclature of the celebrated

Swede, in defiance of the new lights which have been exhibited to our view by the brilliant continental discoveries since the period in which he flourished. I have also attempted to distribute, under their proper genera, such species as are described in the preceding volumes of this work with reference to the Linnean groups, whose stations I have been enabled to ascertain, and to add as many of the newly described species thereto as the limited space to which I am necessarily confined, and the nature of my usual avocations will permit; and in order to show the geographical position of the respective species, their habitats are introduced.

As usual in all insulated classes of animals, birds appear to be naturally divisible into two great groups, one of which is typical of the class, and is susceptible of two, and the other, which is aberrant, of three subdivisions, or orders, as exhibited below, and so happily illustrated by the author of the above-named essay; but I regret that want of space prevents me from entering into any of the arguments and facts that he has adduced in support of his views: I must therefore refer those individuals who are anxious to become acquainted with them to the paper itself in the Linnean Transactions, vol. xiv. p. 395, &c.: and I have farther to observe, that for a similar reason the characters of the subdivisions and of the genera, throughout the following arrangement, are as concisely given as is consistent with the intention in view, of illustrating the natural affinities.

According to Mr. Vigors, birds are divided into the following five orders:

Feet formed for } grasping . }	{ RAPTORES, or Birds of Prey. INSESSORES, or Perching Birds.
Feet not formed } for grasping }	{ RASORES, or Gallinaceous Birds. GRALLATORES, or Wading Birds. NATATORES *, or Swimming Birds.

ORDER I.—RAPTORES, *Vigors.*

RAPTORES, Illiger.—ACCIPITRES, Linné.

Rostrum robustum, basi cerigerum, apice aduncum; pedes robusti, breves aut mediocres; tibiæ plumis tectæ; tarsi nudi vel plus minusve plumosi, verrucosi; unguis validi, mobiles, retractiles, arcuati, acuti aut subobtusi.

The Raptorial Birds, or Birds of Prey, have the *beak* stout, covered with a *cere* at its base, its tip bent down; the *legs* strong, short, or of moderate length; the *tibiæ* clothed with feathers; the *tarsi* naked, or more or less covered with feathers or down; the *toes* four in number, three anterior, one posterior, and rough beneath; the *claws* strong, moveable, retractile, arcuated, acute, or somewhat blunt.

THESE birds chiefly subsist upon flesh; those of the second family preferring it in a tainted, or putrid, state: while, on the other hand, those of the other families, for the most part, refuse to partake thereof unless perfectly fresh; and to obtain it thus they pursue other birds and small mammalia: a few of the species also attack serpents and fishes, and some of the *Strigidæ* devour insects. They are all endowed with considerable powers of flight, the species

* Mr. Vigors places the most perfect, or typical, group in the centre, which method will be adopted in the subsequent pages: as this order is consequently the first that presents itself to our view, and has been already treated of with reference to the quinary and circular distribution of natural objects, it is unnecessary to notice it again.

of the last-mentioned family, with few exceptions, flying (and feeding) by night, and those of the others by day.

Four families only are known belonging to this Order, which may be thus divided :

Structure well calculated for rapine; prey upon superior animals:	} {	VULTURIDÆ. Vigors.
		FALCONIDÆ. Leach.
Structure less calculated for rapine; prey upon inferior animals:	} {	STRIGIDÆ. Leach.
	 ?
	} {	GYPOGERANIDÆ? Vigors.

ACCORDING to the plan before alluded to, the group that our arrangement commences with will be

FAMILY I.—GYPOGERANIDÆ?

Rostrum capite brevior, compressum; lora glabra; pedes longissimi; tarsi scutellati; oculi laterales.

Beak shorter than the head, compressed; lores naked; legs very long; tarsi scutellated; eyes lateral.

GENUS I.—GYPOGERANUS, Illiger. SNAKE-EATER.

SERPENTARIUS, Shaw.—FALCO, Linné.—VULTUR, Lath.—SAGITTARIUS, Vosmaër.

THIS is the only genus belonging to this family; it is therefore unnecessary to repeat the characters: the single species known subsists on snakes, lizards, tortoises, beetles, and other insects, and inhabits the sandy deserts of Africa.

Sp. 1. Gy. Africanus *.

Serpentarius Africanus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 46. pl. 14.

FAMILY II.—VULTURIDÆ.

Caput et collum plus minusve nudæ; cera glabrum aut pilorum, simplex aut carunculatum; pedes nudæ; tarsi reticulati; oculi laterales.

The Vulturidæ have the *head* and *neck* more or less divested of feathers; the *cere* bald or hairy, simple or carunculated; the *feet* naked; the *tarsi* reticulated; the *eyes* lateral. They chiefly subsist upon carrion, and a foetid humour exudes from their nostrils; they reside in the hotter regions of the globe.

GENUS II.—VULTUR Auctorum. VULTURE.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi rectum, crassum, validum, suprà convexum.	<i>Beak</i> straight at the base, thick, strong, above convex.
<i>Nares</i> transversales, basales.	<i>Nostrils</i> transverse, basal.
<i>Caput et collum</i> nudæ; <i>torque</i> plumoso.	<i>Head</i> and <i>neck</i> naked; the last with a plumose <i>collar</i> .

VULTURES inhabit the old continent only.

Sp. 1. Vu. fulvus. Briss.—Shaw, v. vii. p. 27. pl. 11.

Vu. castaneus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 29. pl. 12.—Vu. indicus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 26.—Temm. Pl. Col. 26.

Sp. 2. Vu. auriculatus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 24.

Vu. Ponticerianus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 25. pl. 10.—Temm. Pl. Col. 2.

Sp. 3. Vu. Monachus. Linn.—Shaw, v. vii. p. 19. pl. 7, 8, 9.—Temm. Pl. Col. 13.

Sp. 4.? Vu. Bengalensis. Shaw, v. vii. p. 30.

Sp. 5.? Vu. niger. Briss.—Shaw, v. vii. p. 31.

* It is necessary to observe that my limits preclude the possibility of correcting, or adding to, the synonyma of the birds described in the early volumes of this work, beyond the references to a few of the best figures, recently published.

GENUS III.—SARCORAMPHUS, Dumeril. CONDOR.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi rectum, validum, supra convexum; <i>mandibula superior</i> marginibus dilatatis.	<i>Beak</i> straight at the base, stout, convex above; the <i>upper mandible</i> with its edges dilated.
<i>Nares</i> ovales, longitudinales.	<i>Nostrils</i> oval, longitudinal.
<i>Caput</i> carunculâ armatum, nudum; <i>collum</i> nudum.	<i>Head</i> furnished with a caruncle, naked; <i>neck</i> naked.

GYPAGUS, Vieillot.—CATHARTES, Temm.

CONDORS are all natives of America.

Sp. 1. Sa. papa.

Vultur papa. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 39. *pl.* 13.

Sp. 2. Sa. Gryphus.

Vultur Condor. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 2. *pl.* 2, 3? 4.—Cathartes Gryphus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 133.

Sp. 3. Sa? Californianus.

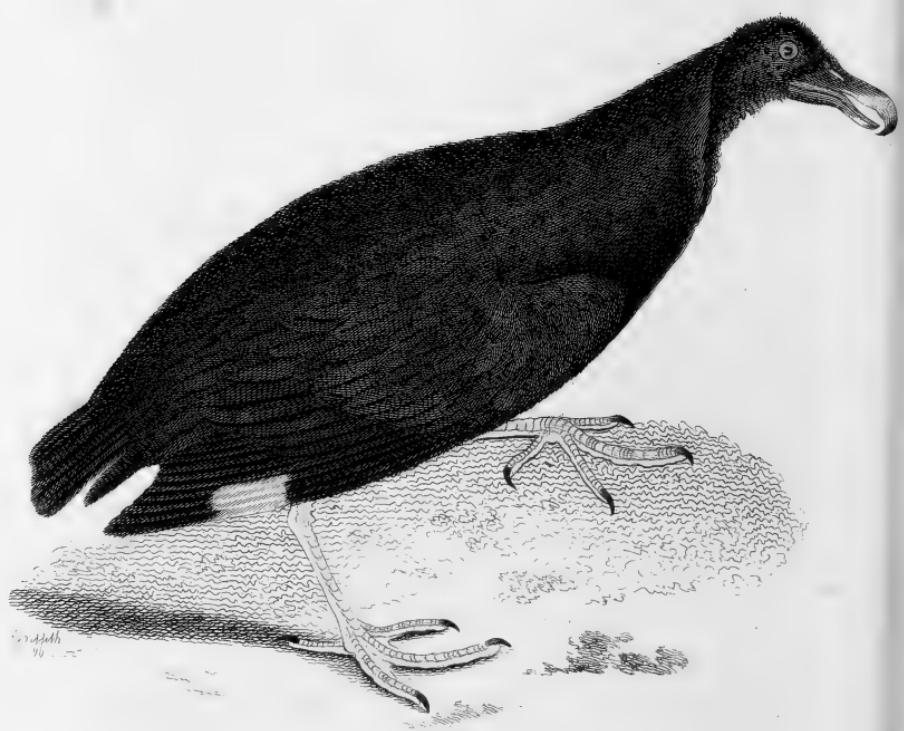
Vultur Californianus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 10.—Cathartes Vulturinus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 31.

GENUS IV.—PERCNOPTERUS Antiquorum.

<i>Rostrum</i> elongatum, gracile, basi tumidum, supra convexum; <i>mandibula superior</i> marginibus haud dilatatis.	<i>Beak</i> elongated, slender, swollen at the base, convex above; the <i>upper mandible</i> without dilated edges.
<i>Nares</i> ovales, longitudinales, antrorsum spectantes.	<i>Nostrils</i> oval, longitudinal, directed forwards.
<i>Caput</i> nudum.	<i>Head</i> naked.
<i>Collum</i> plumosum.	<i>Neck</i> feathered.

GYPAETOS, Beckstein.—NEOPHRON, Savigny.—CATHARTES, Illiger, Temm.—CATHARISTA, Vieillot.





PERCNOPTERUS ATRATUS.

THESE are smaller and fiercer birds, and are more filthy in their habits than those of the two preceding genera ; they prey upon the foulest carrion, not disdaining even excrementitious matter, thereby being of infinite service in clearing the surface of the ground from those noxious substances.

Sp. 1. Pe. *Ægyptiacus*.

Vultur Percnopterus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 33.—*Vultur ginginianus*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 32.—Inhabits the warmer and temperate regions of the old continent.

Sp. 2. Pe. *Aura*.

Vultur Aura. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 36.—Inhabits the new continent, in similar regions to the last.

Sp. 3. Pe. *Uruba*.

Pe. obscure niger, maculâ alarum albâ.

Dull-black *Percnopterus* with a white spot on the wings.

Vultur Uruba. *Vieil. Ois. d'Amer. Sept. pl. 2*.—*Vultur atratus*.

—*Turkey Buzzard*. *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. ix. p. 104. pl. lxxv. f. 2*.

RATHER less than the immediately preceding : beak and legs white : irides reddish-hazel : head and neck covered with a pale ash-coloured down, mixed with a few hairs, but not carunculated : the general colour of the plumage is plain bluish-grey : in the old birds nearly black and slightly glossy ; wings yellowish-white beneath : the tail even at the end.

The eggs of this species are two in number, and are of a sooty-white.

Inhabits nearly the same regions of America as the last described, and not much unlike it in manners.

Sp. 4. Pe. *Monachus*.

Pe. fusco-spadiceus, remigibus nigris.

Chocolate-brown *Perchnopterus* with black quills.
Cathartes monachus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 222.

INHABITS the western coast of Africa: length two feet three inches: the prevailing colour of the plumage is dull brown or chocolate: the wings and tail are also of this colour: the quills are black: the top of the head, the region of the eyes and ears, and the fore part of the neck, are naked and reddish; the occiput, hind part of the neck, and the crop, are clothed with a firm and short ashy down: the tarsi are feathered a little below the knee; the rest of the legs and feet are yellow.

GENUS V.—GYPAËTOS, Storr.

Rostrum rectum, basi plumis setaceis antrorum directis tectum, suprà rotundatum; *mandibula inferior* basi fasciculo plumis rigidis, elongatisque ornata.

Cera plumis tecta.

Tarsi brevi, plumosi.

Beak straight, its base covered with setaceous feathers tending forward, rounded above; the *under mandible* furnished at the base with a fasciculus of stiff and elongated feathers.

Cere clothed with feathers.

Tarsi short, feathered.

FALCO, Gmel., Lath., &c.—PHÈNE, Savigny, Vieillot.

THE only known species of this genus is the largest bird of prey which inhabits the old continent: it is extremely fierce, and not only feeds upon carrion, but is said to attack living animals.

Sp. 1. Gy. *alpinus*.

Vultur barbatus. *Linn.*—*Shaw*, v. vii. p. 12. *pl.* 5, 6.

FAMILY III.—FALCONIDÆ.

Caput plumosum; rostrum forte, aduncum, basi cerigerum; nares laterales, in ceromate positæ, plus minusve rotundatæ, apertæ; digiti externi præcipuè mediis connexi; unguis validi, acutissimi, maxime incurvi, retractiles.

The Falconidæ have the *head* clothed with feathers*; the *beak* strong, bent down, and furnished with a cere; the *nostrils* lateral, placed in the cere, more or less rounded, and open; the *outer toes* chiefly connected with the middle one; the *claws* stout, very acute, much incurved, and retractile.

I HAVE followed the arrangement of this family proposed by Mr. Vigors, in the Zoological Journal, vol. i. p. 336, &c., as being a good exemplification of the natural system of the affinities of birds, according to the beautiful theory which I have endeavoured to illustrate.

Unlike the Vulturidæ, these birds delight in killing their own prey, which they devour fresh; those of the second and third stirps seizing it while in the air (thence called *noble*); and those of the first, fourth, and fifth stirps pouncing upon it on the ground, and called *ignoble* by the falconers. They inhabit almost every climate.

STIRPS I.—AQUILINA (EAGLES).

Rostrum longum ad apicem solum aduncum; remex quarta præcipue longissima.

Beak long, hooked at the tip only; the fourth *quill* usually longest.

A. *Alæ longæ.* A. Wings long.

* Excepting the adult birds of the three first genera, in which it is partly naked.

GENUS VI.—IBYCTER, Vieillot.

Rostrum suprà convexum ;
mandibula inferior ad apicem emarginata, subacuta ;
ceroma nudum.

Malæ, gula, jugulumque
nudæ.

Ungues acuti.

Beak above convex ; the *under mandible* notched towards the tip, rather acute ; *ceroma* naked.

Cheeks, throat, and jugulum
naked.

Claws acute.

CARACARA. Cuv.

OF this genus one species only has been discovered, which is said to be of mild and gentle manners, and to subsist on food of a vegetable nature.

Sp. 1. Ib. aquilinus. *Vieil. Gal. des Ois.* pl. 16.—*Falco formosus.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 159.*—*Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl. 485.*—South America.

GENUS VII.—DAPTRIUS, Vieillot. CARACARA.

Rostrum suprà convexum ;
mandibula inferior subtus
angulosa, ad apicem emarginata, obtusa ; ceroma
pilis adspersum.

Orbitæ, gula, jugulumque
implumes.

Ungues acuti.

Beak above convex ; the *under mandible* angulated beneath, and notched towards the tip, obtuse ; *ceroma* with scattered hairs.

Orbits, throat, and jugulum
naked.

Claws acute.

Sp. 1. Daptrius ater. *Vieil. Anal. d'une Nouv. Orn. élé.* p. 68.—*Falco aterimus.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 37.*

Da. niger cæruleo nitente, caudâ rotundatâ, basi albâ ; rostro
unguibusque albis ; pedibus flavis ; cerâ cinereo-nigrâ.
Black Caracara glossed with blue, with a rounded tail white at
its base ; the beak and claws white ; the legs yellow ; the cere
ashy-black.



DAPTRIUS ATER.



AN inhabitant of Brazil, and described by M. Vieillot in the above quoted work. It is black, glossed with blue: its tail is white at the base and rounded: the beak and claws are white: the legs are yellow: the cere ashy-black: its length is about fifteen inches.

GENUS VIII.—POLYBORUS, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> suprà compressum;	<i>Beak</i> above compressed; the
<i>mandibula inferior</i> integra,	<i>under mandible</i> entire, ob-
<i>obtusa</i> ;	<i>acute</i> ;
<i>ceroma hispidum,</i>	<i>hisped, large.</i>
<i>magnum.</i>	
<i>Genis</i> gulaque implumes.	<i>Cheeks and throat</i> naked.
<i>Jugulum</i> lanosum.	<i>Jugulum</i> downy.
<i>Ungues</i> obtusi.	<i>Claws</i> obtuse.

CARACARA. Cuvier.

Sp. 1. Po. Brasiliensis.

Falco Brasiliensis. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 106. *Vieil. Gal. des Ois.* pl. 17.—*Vultur Cheriway.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 43.—Brazil.

Sp. 2. Po. Novæ Zælandiæ.

Falco Novæ Zælandiæ. *Lath. Syn.* i. pl. 4.—*Shaw*, v. vii. p. 159.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 192, 224.—Australasia and adjacent islands.

Sp. 3. Po. degener.

Falco degener. *Illiger.*—*Falco Caracca.* *Shaw*, v. vii. 64?—South America.

GENUS IX.—PANDION, Savigny. OSPREY.

<i>Rostrum</i> suprà rotundatum;	<i>ceroma</i> hispid; <i>nostrils</i> lunulated,
<i>ceroma hispidum;</i>	<i>membranaceous</i> on the
<i>nares</i> lunulatae ad marginem su-	<i>upper edge.</i>
<i>periorem membranaceæ.</i>	
<i>Tarsi</i> nudi; <i>acrotarsia</i> ri-	<i>Tarsi</i> naked; <i>acrotarsia</i>
<i>gidè squamosa, reticulata.</i>	<i>strongly scaled, reticu-</i>
	<i>lated.</i>

<i>Digiti liberi, externus versatilis; unguis aequales, subtus rotundati.</i>	<i>Toes free, the outer one versatile; claws equal, rounded beneath.</i>
<i>Remex secunda longissima.</i>	<i>Wings with the second quill longest.</i>

OSPREYS frequent the borders of rivers and lakes, and feed chiefly on fish.

Sp. 1. Pa. *Haliæetus Auctorum.*

Falco Haliæetus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 82.*—Inhabits Britain and other parts of Europe: also found in North America.

Sp. 2. Pa. *Americanus.*

Falco Americanus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 88.*—*Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 37. f. 1.*—North America.

Sp. 3. Pa. *Ichthyæetus.*

Pa. fuscescens, ventre posticè crrosso caudâ cruribusque albis, caudâ apice nigrescente.

Brownish Osprey with the belly behind, the rump, tail, and thighs white, the tail dusky at the tip.

Falco Ichthyæetus. *Linn. Trans.*—*Horsfield, xiii. p. 136.*—*Temm. Pl. Col. 311.*—Marine Eagle. *Lath. Gen. Hist. i. 160.*

INHABITS Java: called *Jokowuru*. Length two feet four inches: beak long: nostrils large: cere with a few hairs on the sides: plumage in general brownish: quills deep brown: head grey: chin whitish: neck brownish-grey: breast and belly pale ferruginous-brown: lower part of the latter, the vent, and thighs, white: tail dusky at the tip.

GENUS X.—HALIÆTUS, Savigny. SEA-EAGLE.

Rostrum suprà convexum; *nares lunulatæ, transverse;* *ceroma subhispidum.*

Beak convex above; *nostrils lunulated, transverse;* *ceroma subhisped.*

<i>Tarsi semiplumati; acro-</i>	<i>Tarsi half-feathered; acro-</i>
<i>tarsia scutellata.</i>	<i>tarsia scaled.</i>
<i>Digiti liberi, externus ver-</i>	<i>Toes free, the outer one</i>
<i>satilis; ungues inæquales,</i>	<i>versatile; claws</i> <i>sun equal,</i>
<i>acuti.</i>	<i>acute.</i>

THESE birds chiefly frequent the sea-coast, and, like the Ospreys, usually subsist on fishes.

Sp. 1. *Ha. leucocephalus.*

Falco leucocephalus, Shaw, v. vii. p. 78.—*Falco ossifragus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 81. pl. 18.*—*Falco albicilla. Shaw, v. vii. p. 79.*—Inhabits Britain, the north of Europe and of America.

Sp. 2. *Ha. Ponticerianus.*

Falco Ponticerianus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 91.—India.

Sp. 3. *Ha. Blagrus.*

Falco Blagrus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 96.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 4. *Ha. vocifer.*

Falco vocifer. Shaw, v. vii. p. 94.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 5. *Ha. vulturinus.*

Falco vulturinus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 58.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 6. *Ha. leucogaster.*

Ha. atro-fuscus, capite, collo, corpore subtus, femoribus et apice caudæ albis.

Dark-brown Sea-Eagle with the head, neck, body beneath, the thighs, and tip of the tail, white.

Falco leucogaster. Lath. Gen. Hist. i. p. 242.—*Temm. Pl. Col. 49.*

INHABITS the islands in the North Pacific. Length two feet nine inches: beak brownish-yellow and large: head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, and vent, white: back, wings, and tail, dark-brown, except the end of the latter, which is white for three inches: legs yellow, very stout: claws black.

Sp. 7. Ha. Macei.

Ha. capite, nuchâ, dorsoque superiorè rufis; superciliis, malis, gulâ colloque antice albidis; dorso posticè, alis, abdomine rectri- cibusque apice fuscis; caudâ fasciâ albâ.

Sea-Eagle with the head, nape, and upper part of the back red; the eyebrows, cheeks, throat, and neck in front whitish; the hinder part of the back, the wings, abdomen, and tip of the tail-feathers brown; the tail with a white fascia.

Falco Macei. Cuvier. Temm. Pl. Col. 8. old; 223. jun.

INHABITS India. Head, nape, and upper part of the back clear rufous, shaded on the sides of the neck with whitish: eyebrows, cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck white: the breast and belly bright red, the colour becoming duller towards the thighs, and the last shade covering the abdomen: the wings, back, the base, and tip of all the tail-feathers, deep brown: the tail with a broad unspotted band in the middle: the tarsi and toes yellow: length two feet two inches. This is the adult. The young differ in being more spotted than the old.

GENUS XI.—CIRCÆËTUS, Vieil.

Rostrum suprà convexum; nares lunulatæ; ceroma subhispidum.

Tarsi elongati, nudi; acrotarsia reticulata.

Digiti breves; externus cum medio ad basin connexus; ungues breves subæquales.

Beak above convex; nostrils lunulated; ceroma subhispid.

Tarsi elongated, naked; acrotarsia reticulated.

Toes short; the outer connected at the base to the middle one; claws stout, nearly equal.

Sp. 1. Ci. brachydactylus.

Falco Gallicus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 89. pl. 19.—Falco brachydactylus. Temm. man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. v. i.—France and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. *Ci. cinereus.*

Falco cinereus. *Vieil. Gal. des Ois.* pl. 11.

GENUS XII.—*AQUILA* Auctorum. EAGLE.

Rostrum suprà subangulare; *nares* rotundatæ; *ceroma* subhispidum. *Beak* somewhat angular above; *nostrils* rounded; *ceroma* rather hisped.

Tarsi usque ad digitos plumat. *Tarsi* clothed with feathers to the toes.

THE Eagles are the largest and most powerful of the Falconidæ; they frequent mountainous regions, and subsist on birds and quadrupeds.

Sp. 1. *Aq. heliaca.* *Savigny, Ois. d'Egypte,* pl. 12.

Falco fulvus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 71.*—*Falco melanaëtos.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 74.*—*Falco Mogilnik.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 87.*—*Falco Astrakanus.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 85?*—*Falco melanotos.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 86?*—The temperate regions of Europe and Asia.

Sp. 2. *Aq. chrysaëta.*

Falco chrysaëtos. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 75. pl. 17.*—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 3. *Aq. nævia.*

Falco nævius. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 84.*—Europe.

Sp. 4. *Aq. bellicosa.* *Daudin.*

Falco armiger. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 57.*—Africa.

Sp. 5. *Aq. pennata.*

Falco pennatus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 146.*—*Temm. Pl. Col. 33.*—Africa.

Sp. 6. *Aq. Malayensis.*

Aq. fusco-nigra, rectricibus lunulis albidis.

Brown-black Eagle with whitish lunules on the tail-feathers.

Falco Malaiensis. *Reinw.*—*Temm. Pl. Col. 117.*

INHABITS the Indian Archipelago. All the plumage of the adult bird is sooty-brown, more or less dusky, according to the age of the individual, and

deepest when aged : on the broader webs of the tail-feathers are eight or nine whitish lunules, which are marbled and edged with brown, and the feathers are also rayed with distinct grey-brown bands on a dusky ground : at the base of the wing-quills are also several irregular whitish bands : the rest of the plumage, as well as the tarsal feathers, is dusky.

Sp. 7. Aq. Sinensis.

Falco Sinensis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 88.*—China.

Sp. Aq. 8. fucosa.

Aq. fusco nigricans, rufo variegata, caudâ elongatâ, cuneiformâ. Dusky-brown Eagle variegated with rufous, with an elongated wedge-formed tail.

Falco fucus. *Cuvier.—Temm. Pl. Col. 32.*

INHABITS New Holland. Length two feet and a half: the prevailing colour of the plumage brownish-black varied with yellowish-red : the throat and fore part of the neck are dusky-brown : head and neck beautiful golden-red : wings more or less varied with the same on a brown ground : the rest of the body, the secondaries, and the tail above are dusky-brown : the tail is yellowish beneath with indistinct bands ; and the tips of its feathers are reddish : beak and legs yellow.

B. *Alæ breves.* B. Wings short.

GENUS XIII.—HARPYIA, Cuvier. HARPY.

Rostrum suprà convexum ; mandibula superior sub-dentata ; nares semilunares, transversæ.

Beak above convex ; the upper mandible somewhat dentate ; nostrils semilunar, transverse.

Tarsi elongati, fortissimi, ad basin plumati; *acrotarsia* scutellata.

Ungues longi, fortissimi, acuti.

Tarsi elongated, very strong, feathered to the base; *acrotarsia* scutellated.

Claws long, very strong, acute.

Sp. 1. *Ha. imperialis.*

Falco imperialis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 52. pl. 15.*—*Falco Harpyia.*
Shaw, v. vii. p. 54.—South America.

GENUS XIV.—MORPHNUS, Cuvier.

Rostrum suprà convexum; *nares* elliptici.

Tarsi elevati, subgraciles; *acrotarsia* scutellata.

Beak convex above; *nostrils* elliptic.

Tarsi elevated, rather slender; *acrotarsia* scutellated.

Digiti subbreves; *ungues* acuti.

Toes rather short; *claws* acute.

SPIZAËTUS, Vieillot.

A. *Tarsis nudis.* A. *Tarsi naked.*

Sp. 1. *Mo. Guianensis.*

Falco Guianensis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 68.*—Guiana.

Sp. 2. *Mo. Urubitinga.*

Falco urubitinga. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 63.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 55.*—

Falco zonurus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 62?*—Brazil.

B. *Tarsis plumatis.* B. *Tarsi plumed.*

Sp. 3. *Mo. occipitalis.*

Falco occipitalis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 59.*—Africa.

Sp. 4. *Mo. ornatus.* *Daudin.*

Falco superbus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 64.*—*Falco coronatus.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 61. pl. 16.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 5. *Mo. albescens.*

Falco albescens. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 93.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 6. Mo. maculosus.

Mo. *niger gulâ pectoreque albis, nigro maculatis; abdomine nigro maculis albis; criso femoribusque ferrugineis.*

Black Morphnus with the throat and breast white, spotted with black; the abdomen black spotted with white; the vent and thighs rust-coloured.

Aquila maculosa. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 3* bis.*

INHABITS Guiana and Mexico: feeds on fish: length two feet: beak blue: irides yellow: cere and lore blue: head, neck, and back black: chin, throat, and breast white: each feather streaked with black: belly black, marked with round spots of white: vent and thighs rust-colour, the middle of the feathers darkest: rump and upper tail-feathers white, striped across with black: quills and tail lead-colour above, and light bluish-grey beneath, with three broad dark black bands on both surfaces of the latter, one of them near the tip; the quills have also seven or eight black bands, and black ends: legs orange.

Sp. 7. Mo? Manduyti.

Falco Manduyti. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 66.—Cayenne.*

Sp. 8. Mo? Sonnini.

Falco Sonnini. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 67.—Guiana.*

Sp. 9. Mo? Linnæetus.

Mo? *fuscus, caudâ subtus præter apicem albido-cinereâ, tarsis usque ad extremitatem dense plumosis.*

Brown Morphnus? with the tail beneath, except the tip, whitish-ash.

Falco Linnæetus. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 138. Temm. Pl. Col. 134.*

INHABITS Java. Length two feet: the entire plumage of the body, with the wings and the tail, is of a hister brown, slightly tinged with purple: the top of

the head is somewhat shaded with reddish, and the edges of the feathers (which are white at the base) are also the same: the tip of the tail-feather is rather of a paler hue than the rest of the plumage: the cere is yellowish, the beak black, and the feet bluish.

Found by my friend, Dr. Horsfield, on one of the extensive lakes formed during the rainy season, in the southern parts of Java: said by him to subsist on fishes.

Sp. 10. Mo? niveus.

Mo? *albus corpora suprà, alis caudàque fuscis, rectricibus fasciis apiceque brunneis.*

White Morphnus with the body above, wings and tail fuscous, the latter with its tip and fasciæ brown.

Falco niveus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 127.

INHABITS Java. Length two feet one inch: the top of the head, the neck, tarsi, and all the under parts of the plumage, white: back and wings clothed with feathers, which are white at their origin, brown towards the tip, and white at the tip; the secondaries are outwardly deep brown, and whitish, with brown bars on their inner webs; the base of the quills is white, the rest dusky: the tail feathers, with the exception of the two middle, are whitish on the edges of their inner webs, and bright brown on the other parts; of which last colour the two middle feathers are composed; all of them are transversely banded with deeper brown; most distinctly so on the under part; and towards their tips is a much broader band; their tips are white; feet yellow. The old birds become much whiter in plumage.

Very similar to the preceding species, and, like it, feeds on fishes, living at the borders of lakes.

Sp. 11. Mo? atricapillus.

Mo? albus maculâ utrinque inter rostro et oculis; occipite dorso alisque nigris.

White Morphnus with a spot on each side between the beak and eyes; the occiput, back, and wings black.

Falco atricapillus. Cuv. Temm. Pl. Col. 79.

INHABITS Cayenne. Length sixteen inches: the lores are adorned with a spot composed of small black feathers and bristles, passing over the eye in a streak: the occiput, shoulders, back, and wings are plain black, or brownish in younger birds: the forehead, the top of the head, the neck, nearly all the under parts, the lower surface of the wings, and the base of their feathers, are pure unspotted white: the tail is rayed above with broad brown and narrow black lines, beneath with ashy and dusky black: the legs, the base of the beak, and the cere are yellowish; the rest of the beak black.

Sp. 12. Mo? tyrannus.

Mo. cristatus capite colloque postice dorsoque superiorè plumis albis, apicibus fuscis, tectis, corpore fusco.

Crested Morphnus with the head and neck behind and upper part of the back clothed with white, brown-tipped, feathers; the body brown.

Falco tyrannus. Maxim. Trav. i. 317.—Tyrant Eagle. Lath. Gen. Hist. i. 234.

INHABITS Brazil. Length about twenty-six inches: feathers at the back of the head lengthened into a crest, and erect; hind parts of the head and neck, sides of the neck, and upper parts of the back covered with white feathers, tipped with dark brown, but lie over each other, so that the white is covered: the

rest of the bird dark brown: greater wing-coverts marked slightly with white: quills with some grey-brown, dark, marbled transverse stripes: tail broad, with four whitish transverse stripes, marbled with greyish-brown: feathers of the thighs, legs, lower parts of the back, rump, and vent dark brown, with narrow transverse lines.

GENUS XV.—PHYSETA, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum breve; mandibula inferior ad apicem cordiforme-emarginata; nares tuberculatae.</i>	<i>Beak short; the under mandible with a heart-shaped emargination towards the tip; nostrils tuberculated.</i>
<i>Tarsi digitique breves; digiti externi basi membranâ connexi; ungues subæquali, acuti.</i>	<i>Tarsi and toes short; the outer toe connected at the base by a membrane; the claws nearly equal, acute.</i>

Sp. 1. Ph. sufflator.

Falco sufflator. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 155.*

INHABITS South America. The natural situation of this extraordinary bird is doubtful, but it appears to belong to the present stirps, and to be allied to the Morphni.

GENUS XVI.—CYMINDIS, Cuvier.

<i>Rostrum suprà convexum; nares subclausi, rimæformes.</i>	<i>Beak convex above; nostrils nearly closed, and resembling a cleft.</i>
<i>Tarsi breves; digiti semi-palmati.</i>	<i>Tarsi short; toes half-webbed.</i>

A. *Acrotarsiis scutellatis.* A. *Acrotarsia scutellata.*

Sp. 1. Cy. hamatus.

Cy. *plumbeus aut fuscus rufo maculatus, remigibus nigris, basi tectricibusque inferioribus caudæ albis.*

Lead-coloured Cymindis (or brown spotted with red) with the quills black, and the base of the tail and its lower coverts white.

Falco hamatus. Illig. Temm. Pl. Col. 61, 231, jun.

INHABITS Brazil. Length sixteen inches: the adult bird has all the body, wings, and tail of a deep lead-colour; the tip of the secondaries slate-colour; the quills black: the base of the tail and the under coverts whitish: the irides bright red: the cere and base of the beak bright orange: the legs reddish-orange. The young have all the upper parts dull brown, edged and spotted with reddish; the top of the head and the cheeks are marked with small yellowish dashes: above the eyes is a yellowish stripe: throat, and fore part of the neck whitish, marked with yellow and brown spots and stripes: the lower parts of the body are covered with large brown dashes, edged with red and whitish: the under tail-coverts are pure unspotted white or yellowish: tail-feathers brown, ashy at their base and tips: irides reddish-brown; cere and base of the beak olive-green: legs pale orange.

B. *Acrotarsius reticulatis.* B. Acrotarsia reticulated.

Sp. 2. Cy. uncinnatus.

Cy. *plumbeus subtus pallidior; remigibus fusco-plumbeo fasciatis, basi caudæ albo, apice griseo; rostro adunco.*

Lead-coloured Cymindis, beneath paler; the quills banded with brown-ash, the base of the tail white, its tip griseous; the beak hooked.

Falco uncinnatus. Temm. Fl. Col. 103, 104, 115, jun.

INHABITS Brazil. Length fifteen to seventeen inches: the adult male bird greatly resembles the preceding, the entire plumage being of a lead-colour, palest beneath, and sometimes marked with indistinct transverse lines: the feathers on the under part of the tail are slightly tinged with brown and reddish; those of the wings and of the secondaries are somewhat rayed with deep lead: the tail is dusky, with a broad white band near its base, and its tip griseous: the legs are orange-yellow: irides white: cere orange: lores and eyes green brown. The female has the upper parts of a much paler hue, and the under transversely striped with whitish. The young have the head, cheeks, and upper part of the body dusky, with a red brown waved collar on the nape, and reddish margin to all the feathers: the lower parts of the plumage are whitish, with transverse brown-red stripes which disappear by age, and are replaced by ashy feathers.

Sp. 3. Cy. Cayennensis.

Falco Cayennensis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 160.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 270.—Cayenne.

Sp. 4. Cy. coronatus.

Cy. cristatus capite rufo-griseo; rostro parte alarum et colli pectoreque nigris; abdomine albo; femoribus albis nigro maculatis. Crested Cymindis with the head reddish-grey; the beak, part of the wings and of the neck and the breast black; the abdomen white; the thighs white spotted with black.

Falco coronatus. *D'Azara.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 235.—Crowned Eagle. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* i. 233.

INHABITS Grenada. Length about two feet six inches: the crest is six inches long.

Sp. 5. Cy? Baccha.

Falco Bacha. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 157. pl. 22.*—The interior of Africa and Java.

Sp. 6. Cy? albidus.

Cy. cinerascens, subtus capiteque albis; macula oculari tectricibusque alarum minoribus nigris; caudâ subfurcatâ.

Cinerascent Cymindis with the under parts and head white; a spot round the eyes and the lesser wing-coverts black; the tail slightly forked.

Falco albidus. *Cuv.?*—Azara's Eagle. *Lath. Gen. Hist. i. 251.*

INHABITS South America. Length thirteen inches: beak black: cere yellow: head and under parts of the body white: round the eye a black patch: body and wings bluish, but the lesser wing-coverts, near the body, are black: tail hollowed out at the end, the two middle feathers being five lines shorter than the rest, yet the exterior is seven lines shorter than that adjoining, making the shape somewhat forked, or rather doubly rounded; the two middle-feathers are bluish, the other white, but the shafts and tips incline to blue: legs yellow.

GENUS XVII.—ASTURINA, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> suprà convexum; <i>nares</i> lunulatæ.	<i>Beak</i> convex above; <i>nostrils</i> lunulated.
<i>Tarsi</i> breves, subgraciles.	<i>Tarsi</i> short, rather slender.
<i>Ungues</i> longi, acutissimi.	<i>Claws</i> long, very acute.

Sp. 1. *As. cinerea.* *Vieil. Analysé, p. 68. (B.) Gal. des Ois. pl. 20.*

As. cinereo-cærulescens corpore subtus fasciis albidis; caudâ fasciis duabus nigris, apice albâ.

Ashy-blue Asturina with the body beneath striped with whitish; the tail with two black bands, its tip white.

INHABITS Guiana. Length fifteen inches: its beak is bright blue beneath: cere blue: legs yellow: the general colour of the plumage ashy-bluish: the under parts of the body are banded with whitish: the tail has two black bands, and its tip is white.

STIRPS II.—ACCIPITRINA. (HAWKS.)

Rostrum breve à basi aduncum; alæ breves; remex quarta plerumque longissima.
Beak short, hooked from the base; wings short; the fourth quill generally largest.

GENUS XVIII.—DÆDALION, Vigors.

<i>Rostrum breve.</i>	<i>Beak short.</i>
<i>Tarsi mediocres; acrotarsia reticulata.</i>	<i>Tarsi moderate; acrotarsia reticulated.</i>

Sp. 1. Dæ cachinans.

Falco cachinans. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 156.* *Vieil. Gal. des Ois. pl. 19.*—South America.

Sp. 2. Dæ. melanops.

Falco melanops. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 175?*—Cayenne.

GENUS XIX.—ASTUR Auctorum. GOSHAWK.

<i>Rostrum breve; nares sub-ovales.</i>	<i>Beak short; nostrils nearly oval.</i>
<i>Tarsi mediocres; acrotarsia scutellata.</i>	<i>Tarsi moderate; acrotarsia scutellated.</i>

SPARVIUS pars. Vieillot.

Sp. 1. As. palumbarius.

Falco palumbarius. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 118. pl. 20.*—*Falco gentilis. Shaw, v. vii. p. 122.*—Britain; the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

Sp. 2. As. Novæ Hollandiæ.

Falco Novæ Hollandiæ. Lath. Ind. Orn. i.—Falco Novæ Hollandiæ albus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 92.—New Holland.

Sp. 3. As. hemidactylus.

As. cinereo-plumbeus subtus pallidior, caudâ rufescente fasciis duâbus nigris.

Ashy-lead coloured Goshawk paler beneath, with the tail reddish, with two black bands.

Falco hemidactylus. Temm. Pl. Col. 3.

INHABITS Brazil. Plumage above ashy-lead colour, rather paler beneath: the quills black, with a broad white band: the tail with two very broad black bands, and a third much narrower, and very indistinct at its base; also with two clear reddish bands: the lower coverts bright reddish. Length about fifteen inches.

Sp. 4. As. gracilis.

As. cinereo-plumbeus, subtus cinereo albidoque transverse striatus.
Ashy-lead coloured Goshawk, transversely striated with cinereous and whitish.

Falco gracilis. Temm. Pl. Col. 91.

INHABITS Brazil. Greatly allied to the preceding: length eighteen or nineteen inches: the colour of the plumage on the upper parts of the body rather of a deeper ash, than in that bird: the lores, the cheeks, and the throat are whitish: all the under parts are transversely striped with bands of white and ashy: the under tail-coverts are slightly tinged with an isabella colour with very slight indications of transverse stripes.

Sp. 5. *As. nitidus*.

As. plumbeus suprà albus, transversè cinereo undulatus; caudâ nigrâ fasciis duabus angustis albis.

Lead-coloured Goshawk beneath white, transversely waved with ash-colour; the tail black, with two narrow white bars.

Falco nitidus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* i. 41. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 87.—294, jun.

INHABITS Cayenne and Guiana. Length thirteen inches and a half: irides bright red: plumage above lead-colour: round the eye rather bare: chin pale ashy-white: under parts white, crossed with narrow ash-coloured bars: between the legs plain white: wings and tail darker than the rest of the upper parts; the last six inches long, nearly black, and crossed with two narrow lines of white, one near the base, the other about the middle, but, except on the two middle feathers, ashy on their inner webs: legs long and yellow.

Sp. 6. *As. xanthothorax*.

As. suprà fusco-rufescens subtus albus rufo transversa striatus; capite, gulâ colloque anticè rufo-cinnamomea.

Goshawk above reddish-brown, beneath white transversely striped with rufous; with the head, throat, and neck cinnamon-red.

Falco xanthothorax. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 92.

INHABITS Guiana and Brazil. Length twelve or thirteen inches: the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, are of a cinnamon-red, more or less bright and varied, according to the age of the bird: the nape, the back, the wings, and upper part of the tail are reddish-brown; the two middle feathers of the latter and the outer webs of the lateral feathers are of one colour, but on the edge of the inner webs are a few

whitish lanceolated spots, more or less distinct, according to the age: all the under parts of the plumage, from the superior point of the breast, are white transversely striped with reddish-brown bands: the young male has the throat and fore part of the neck reddish-white: the chin fawn-colour with several reddish stripes, and the breast reddish and whitish.

Sp. 7. As. brachypterus.

As. fusco-nigricans subitus et torque nuchali albus nigro transverse striatus, caudâ cuneiformâ fasciis tribus albis; superciliis albis.

Dusky-brown Goshawk, beneath and nuchal collar white transversely striped with black, with the tail wedge-shaped with three white bands; the eyelids white.

Falco brachypterus. Temm. Pl. Col. 141, 116.; young.

INHABITS Brazil. Length eighteen or twenty inches: the old male has the top of the head, occiput, back, scapulars, and wings dull black, slightly tinged with brown: the tail black, wedged and marked above with three narrow white bands, and the appearance of a fourth at the base: those bands are broader and more regularly formed on the under side, and all the feathers are tipped with white: superciliæ, cheeks, and all the under parts of the body, as well as a broad collar on the nape, white with very delicate black stripes: beak bluish-black, cere and under mandible yellow. The young and the females differ considerably from the males: in the former the nuchal collar is whitish, and the under parts of the body are distantly rayed brown on a white or reddish ground; the upper parts of the body, the wing-coverts, and those of the tail are also rayed with broad brown and red bands: the feathers on the top of the head and

on the cheeks are brown with reddish edges : the females have the nuchal collar, and all the under parts reddish, the last transversely striped at great distances with broad bands : the head, cheeks, back, wings, and upper surface of the tail chocolate-brown, the tail with the indications of the three transverse white bands that are so conspicuous in the male.

Sp. 8. *As. magnirostris.*

Falco magnirostris. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 190.*—Ceylon.

Sp. 9. *As. radiatus.*

Falco radiatus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 177.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 123.*—New Holland.

Sp. 10. *As. poliogaster.*

As. nigro-schistaceus, subtus cinereo-albus, gulâ albâ, caudâ nigrâ
suprà fasciis tribus griseis infrâ quatuor; mas. : *aut rufescens,*
alis dorsoque nigris pennis rufo marginatis, capite colloque
postice hypochondriisque fusco maculatis; female.

Slaty-black Goshawk beneath ashy-white, with the throat white, the tail black, with three grey bands above and four beneath; male : or, reddish, with the wings and back dusky, the feathers edged with rufous, with the head and neck behind and sides of the body spotted with brown ; female.

Falco poliogaster. *Natterer.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 264—295.* jun.

INHABITS Brazil. Length sixteen or seventeen inches : the upper parts of the head and nape are black : the cheeks, feathers on the ears, the wings, and back, are of an uniform dusky slate-colour : the tail is black, with three very narrow grey bands above and four broader ones beneath ; it is slightly tipped with whitish : the chin and the throat are white ; the rest of the under parts uniform ashy-white. The young female has the occiput and the head black : the nape reddish, spotted with black : the back and wings are dusky-brown, with two or three white spots

in the middle of each feather, more or less covered : the tail has three ashy bands above and four beneath, and is tipped with white : all the under parts and the sides of the neck are reddish ; the former are unspotted, and the latter, as well as the sides, are longitudinally dashed with brown.

GENUS XX.—ACCIPITER Auctorum. SPARROWHAWK.

<i>Rostrum breve ; nares sub-ovales.</i>	<i>Beak short ; nostrils somewhat oval.</i>
<i>Tarsi elongati, glabri ; acrotarsia scutellata, suturâ vix decernenda.</i>	<i>Tarsi elongated, glabrous ; acrotarsia scutellated, the sutures scarcely visible.</i>

SPARVIUS pars, Vieillot.—*IERAX*, Leach.—*NISUS*, Cuvier.

Sp. 1. *Ac. fringillarius*. *Ray.*

Falco nisus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 187—*Britain, and other parts of Europe.*

Sp. 2. *Ac. torquatus*.

Ac. cinereus subtus albus rufo transverse striatus, torque nuchali rufo ; remigibus rectricibusque fusco fasciatis.

Ash-coloured Sparrowhawk with the under parts white transversely striped with rufous ; a red collar on the nape ; the quills and tail-feathers banded with brown.

Falco torquatus. *Cuvier*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 43—93.

INHABITS the north of New Holland, Timor, &c. Length about fifteen inches : top of the head, cheeks, back, wings, and tail deep ash : on the lower part of the nape is a broad half collar of red, more or less bright, and varied with ashy according to age ; the tail and the quills are rayed with numerous brown bands, most distinct in young subjects : all the under parts of the male are whitish, transversely striped with narrow reddish bands, which are most distant



ACCIPITER TORQUATUS.



on the abdomen : the under parts of the female have those bands broader and disposed in blotches ; and her throat and fore part of her neck are tinged with bright reddish : the beak and claws are black ; the cere and legs yellow. The young are brown, varied and spotted with red : the nuchal collar is indicated by spots of brown and whitish ; the throat is longitudinally striped, and the other parts transversely, with brown.

Sp. 3. *Ac. velox*.—Sharp-shinned Hawk. *Lath. Hist.* i. 279.

Ac. fusco-ferrugineus, subtus albidus fusco lineatis, rectricibus cinereis fasciis quatuor nigris.

Rusty-brown Sparrowhawk beneath whitish dashed with brown, with the tail-feathers ash, with four black bands.

Falco velox. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. iii. *pl.* 45. *f.* 1.

INHABITS North America. Length of the male ten inches : the beak dusky : cere and irides yellow : head dusky, streaked with rust-colour : back and wing-coverts brown, edged with rust : primaries dusky-ash, barred with black ; and within with oval, transverse, ferruginous spots : breast and belly dirty white, with oblong brown streaks : tail long, deep ash, crossed with four bars of black : legs long and slender ; claws black. The female is said to be thirteen inches in length, with the colours less bright, but not essentially different, except that the vent and under tail-coverts and the tips of the tail-feathers are white.

According to Wilson this species is remarkable for the sharpness of the insides of the shins below the knee : it feeds on small birds and lizards.

Sp. 4. Ac. Pennsylvanicus.—Slate-coloured Falcon. *Lath. Hist.* i. 280.

Ac. suprà schistaceus nigro maculatus, subtus rufo alboque varius; superciliis gulâque albis; caudâ subfurcalâ fasciis quatuor nigris, apice albo.

Sparrowhawk above slate-colour spotted with black, beneath varied with rust-colour and white; with the eyebrows and throat white, the tail somewhat forked; with four black bands and a white tip.

Falco Pennsylvanicus. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* v. iii. pl. 46. f. 1. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 67.

INHABITS North America. Allied to the last. Length (of the male) thirteen inches: beak blue-black; cere and sides of the mouth dull green: eyelids yellow; irides fiery orange: plumage above slate-colour: primary quills brown-black, and, with the secondaries, barred with dusky; scapulars spotted white and brown: shafts of all the feathers on the upper parts black: over the eye a dull white streak: chin white, with very fine black markings: breast and belly varied with rust-colour, and transverse spots of white: thigh the same: vent pure white: tail slightly forked, brownish ash-colour, crossed with four broad black bands tipped with white, and is three inches longer than the wings: legs long, very slender, fine orange-yellow; claws black, large and sharp.

Sp. 5. Ac. virgatus.

Ae. suprà cæruleo cinereus, collo anticâ, pectoris medio, abdomine tectricibusque inferioribus caudâ albis; caudâ æqualis fasciis tribus nigris.

Sparrowhawk above ashy-blue, with the fore part of the neck, the middle of the breast, the abdomen, and lower tail-coverts white; the tail even, with three black bands.

Falco virgatus. *Reinw.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 109.

INHABITS Java. Length near ten inches : the plumage of the upper parts of the body and wings is deep bluish-ash, and on elevating the dorsal feathers there appears a white spot in the centre of each, and on those of the wings a series of large white spots on their inner webs, which are not visible when the plumage is depressed ; the upper surface of the tail is similar in colour to that of the back, and is marked with three broad black bands : the fore part of the neck and the middle of the breast are white, with a longitudinal brown band down the middle, composed of spots : the sides of the neck, those of the breast, and part of the flanks are bright red : the lower belly and the coverts are striped with broad transverse red and white spots : the abdomen and the under tail-coverts are pure white : the inner part of the wing is rayed with white, but the lesser coverts are red, spotted with brown : the tail is even at the end.

Sp. 6. Ac. pileatus.

Ac. cinereo-schistaceus, subtus albido-cinereus, vertice alisque nigrantibus; femoribus rufis.

Ashy-slate coloured Sparrowhawk beneath whitish-ash, with the crown and wings dusky-lead ; the thighs red.

Falco pileatus. *Temm. Pl. Col. 205.*

INHABITS Brazil. The male has the top of the head and the wings of a slaty-ash : the cheeks, the nape, the back, and the scapulars ash : the throat, the fore part of the neck, the breast, and the belly are whitish-ash ; with a brown stripe down each feather in the direction of the shaft : the thighs are bright red : the under wing-coverts are edged with reddish : the

quills are indistinctly banded, and the tail with black on an ashy ground: the legs and irides are orange-yellow: the cere yellowish: it is near fourteen inches in length: the female is upwards of sixteen inches long, and differs in a few particulars from the male: the plumage is generally of a deeper colour, and more variegated: the dusky colour on the top of the head and on the wings is less distinct: the under parts are of a duller ash; but dashed in the middle of each feather as in the male: the tarsi and legs are more robust than in the male, but less brilliant in colour.

Sp. 7. Ac. Soloënsis.

Ac. *suprà plumbeo-cinereus, infrà sordide ferrugineus; remigibus nigris; tectricibus basi albis; rectricibus (externis exceptis) nigro-fasciatis, subtus albidis.*

Sparrowhawk above ashy-blue, beneath dull ferruginous, with the quills black; the wing-coverts white at the base; the tail-feathers (the exterior excepted) fasciated with black, beneath whitish.

Falco Soloënsis. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* xiii. p. 137. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 129. 110; young.—Inhabits Java. Length eleven inches.

Sp. 8. Ac. musicus. *Vigors.*

Falco musicus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 143.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 9. Ac. gabar. *Vigors.*

Falco gabar. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 202.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 122—140; young.—The interior of Africa.

Sp. 10. Ac. minullus.

Falco minullus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 205.*—The interior of Africa.

GENUS XXI.—HARPAGUS, *Vigors.*

<i>Rostrum breve; mandibula superior fortiter bidentata, inferior bis emarginata.</i>	<i>Beak short; the upper mandible strongly bidentate, the lower doubly emarginate.</i>
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HARPAGUS DIODON.

Tarsi mediocres; *acrotarsia* || *Tarsi* mediocral; *acrotarsia* scutellata.

Remiges *tertia* et *quarta* || *Wings* with the *third* and *longissimæ*, *æquales*. || *fourth quills* longest, equal.

Sp. 1. Ha. bidentatus.

Falco *bidentatus*. *Shaw*, v. vii. 175. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 38, 228; jun.—Cayenne.

Sp. 2. Ha. diodon. *Vigors*.

Ha. schistaceo-niger, *nuchâ genis lateribusque colli saturatè cinereis*, *subtus cinereus*; *femoribus rufis*.

Slaty-black Harpagus beneath ash, with the nape, cheeks, and sides of the neck deep ash; the thighs red.

Falco diodon. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 198.

INHABITS Brazil: length about eleven inches: the adult male has the head, the back, and the wings of a slaty black: the nape, the cheeks, and the sides of the neck deep ash: all the under parts bright ash: the throat and the under tail-coverts white: the smaller under wing-coverts and the feathers of the thighs are bright red: the tail and the wings are striped above with black and ash-colour; and beneath with whitish and black: the quills are indistinctly barred with brown and black: when the scapulary feathers are elevated, two large white spots become visible, which are hidden by the dusky tips of the feathers when they are depressed: the beak is horn-colour: the irides yellow: the legs azure. The young male has all the upper part of the plumage of a deep brown, with the edges of the feathers paler: the cheeks longitudinally spotted with brown and bright red: all the under parts are whitish, dashed with dusky-brown: the thighs are reddish. The female differs but little from the male:

the head and wings are brownish-black : the throat is yellowish-white, without spots ; the sides of the belly are slightly tinged with ashy-red : in other respects the plumage resembles that of the male.

GENUS XXII.—GAMPSONYX, Vigors.

Rostrum breve ; mandibulæ integræ ; nares rotundatae.

Alæ breves ; remex secunda longissima, tertia secundæ ferè æquali ; primæ et secundæ pogonio interno fortiter prope apicem emarginato.

Cauda mediocris, æqualis.

Pedes mediocres ; tarsi reticulati ; acrotarsia infræ genu usque ad medium plumata.

Beak short ; mandibles entire ; nostrils rounded.

Wings short ; the second quill longest ; the third nearly even with the second ; the inner web of the first and second strongly emarginated towards the tip.

Tail short, equal.

Legs moderate ; tarsi reticulated ; acrotarsia feathered to the middle.

Sp. 1. Ga. Swainsonii. *Zool. Jour. (Vigors.) v. ii. 69.*

Ga. supernè cinereo-niger, subtus albus ; fronte, genis, abdominis lateribus, plumisque femoralibus aurantiacis, maculâ pectorali utrinque nigrâ.

Gampsonyx above ashy-black, beneath white ; with the forehead, cheeks, sides of the abdomen and femoral feathers orange, and a black spot on each side of the breast.

INHABITS Brazil : discovered by Mr. Swainson. Length barely nine inches and a half : beak black : the feathers of the back and scapulars ashy-black, spotted with rust-colour : the lower part of the sides and nuchal collar white, slightly variegated with

orange: the quills dusky, internally margined with white at the tips; the secondaries slightly sprinkled with rust-colour, beneath white: the tail-feathers ashy-black, all but the two middle ones internally edged with white, beneath white: legs yellow: claws black: irides hazel.

STIRPS III.—FALCONINA. (FALCONS.)

Rostrum breve, à basi aduncum; alæ longæ; remex secunda longissima.

Beak short, hooked from the base; wings long; the second quill largest.

GENUS XXIII.—IERAX, Vigors.

Rostrum breve; mandibula superior fortiter bidentata, inferior simpliciter emarginata. || *Beak short; the upper mandible strongly bidentate, the under simply emarginated.*

Tarsi mediocres; acrotarsia scutellata. || *Tarsi mediocral; acrotarsia scutellated.*

Alæ breves; remex secunda longissima, leviter internè propè apicem emarginata. || *Wings short, the second quill longest, slightly emarginated internally near the tip.*

Sp. 1. Ie. cærulescens.

Falco cærulescens. Shaw, v. vii. p. 208. pl. 27.—India.

GENUS XXIV.—FALCO Auctorum. FALCON.

Rostrum breve; mandibula superior fortiter dentata, inferiore emarginata. || *Beak short, the upper mandible strongly dentate, the under emarginate.*

Acrotarsia reticulata. || *Acrotarsia reticulated.*

Remex secunda longissima, || *Wings* with the *second quill*
prima et secunda propè || longest, the *first* and *second*
apicem internè fortiter || strongly emarginate inter-
emarginata. || nally near the tip.

Sp. 1. Fa. *frontalis.*

Falco galericulatus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 149. pl. 21.*—Africa.

Sp. 2. Fa. *chiquera.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 176.*—India.

Sp. 3. Fa. *tibialis.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 174.*—Africa.

Sp. 4. Fa. *Sparverius.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 199. pl. 26.*—North America.

Sp. 5. Fa. *tinnunculus.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 179.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 6. Fa. *rupicolus.* *Daud.*

Falco Capensis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 192.*—Africa.

Sp. 7. Fa. *punctatus.*

Fa. suprà rufus, capite colloque nigro longitudinaliter lineatis, dorso alisque nigro maculatis; caudâ fasciis septem nigris; corpore subtus albo nigro maculato.

Falcon above rufous, with the head and neck longitudinally striped with black, and the back and wings spotted with black; the tail with seven black bands; the body beneath white, spotted with black.

Fa. *punctatus.* *Cuv.—Temm. Pl. Col. 45.*

INHABITS the Isle of France. Length ten inches: the upper parts of the plumage are very bright red: the head and neck are marked with small black longitudinal stripes, the back and the wings with large black spots: the tail is transversely adorned with seven nearly equal black bands: the lower parts of the plumage are pure white: with longitudinal stripes of brown on the sides of the neck, and very regular triangular black spots on the breast, the belly, and the thighs: the beak is bluish: the cere and the legs are yellowish.

Sp. 8. Fa. femoralis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 121.

Fa. suprà cinereo-fuscus, subtus rufus, infrà poneque oculis fasciâ nigrâ, femoribus rufis.

Falcon above ashy-brown, beneath red, with a black band above and behind the eye, and red thighs.

INHABITS Brazil. Length rather more than a foot : the upper parts of the body, the wing-coverts, the tail, and the top of the head, are deep ashy-brown : the tail-feathers, those of the middle excepted, are transversely banded with reddish, and their tips are also of that colour : the greater wing-coverts are tipped with white ; the quills are outwardly black, but are barred with white on their inner webs : beneath and behind the eye is a dash of black : on the breast are several spots, which, with the middle of the belly and the flanks, are deep purplish-black : round the beak, the ears, the throat, the thighs, and abdomen, the under tail-coverts, and the edges of the wing are bright red : the beak is blue : the cere yellow : the legs ash-colour.

Sp. 9. Fa. Islandicus. *Gmel.*—*Falco gyrfalco.* *Shaw, v. vii.*
p. 120.—Inhabits Britain and the northern parts of Europe.

Sp. 10. Fa. subbuteo. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 193. pl. 25.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 11. Fa. æsalon. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 196.*—*Falco lithofalco.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 182. pl. 24.*—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 12. Fa. rufipes. *Becks.*—*Falco vespertinus.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 190.*—Inhabits — ?

Sp. 13. Fa. peregrinus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 128.*—*Falco communis.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 124.*—*Falco stellatus.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 154.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 14. Fa. severus. *Linn. Trans. (Horsfield.)* xiii. p. 135.

FA. *supra fusco-nigricans, remigibus nigris; subtus castaneus gulâ pallidiore.*

Falcon above dusky-brown, with the quills black; beneath chestnut, with the throat paler.

Falco Aldrovandi. Temm. Pl. Col. 128?

INHABITS Java. Length ten inches and a half.

Sp. 15. Fa. *tinnunculoides. Naterer.—Temm. man. d'Orn. 2 Ed. i. p. 31.*

FA. *rufo-ruber, vertice lateribus capitis nuchâque pallide cinereis; gulâ pallidâ; remigibus, criso, caudâque basi cœruleo-cinereo; hæc versus apicem fasciâ nigrâ, apice alba.*

Rufous-red Falcon with the crown, sides of the head, and the nape, pale ash; the throat pale; the quills, vent, and base of the tail bluish-ash; towards the tip of the latter a black band, its tip white.

INHABITS Europe. Length eleven inches: beak bluish: cere, and round the eyelids, yellow: crown, sides of the neck, and nape pale ash-colour: back, scapulars, and greater part of the wing-coverts deep rufous, inclining to red; some of the larger, the second quills, rump, and nearly the whole of the tail bluish-ash, near the end of the last a broad black band, and the end white: throat pale: the rest of the under parts pale reddish-rufous, marked with longitudinal black streaks: legs yellow: claws pure white. The female is rather larger. Said to feed on beetles and large insects, rarely on small birds.

Sp. 16. Fa? *aurantius. Shaw, v. vii. 194.—South America.*

STIRPS IV.—BUTEONINA. (BUZZARDS.)

Rostrum mediocre, à basi aduncum; cauda æqualis.
Beak mediocral, hooked from the base; tail equal.

GENUS XXV.—ICTINIA, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> breve; <i>mandibula superior</i> subdentata, <i>inferior</i> emarginata.	<i>Beak</i> short; the <i>upper mandible</i> somewhat dentate, the <i>under</i> emarginate.
<i>Tarsi</i> breves, debiles; <i>acrotarsia</i> scutellata.	<i>Tarsi</i> short, weak; <i>acrotarsia</i> scutellated.
<i>Alæ</i> longæ; <i>remex</i> <i>tertia</i> longissima.	<i>Wings</i> long; the <i>third quill</i> longest.

Sp. 1. Ic. plumbea.

Falco plumbeus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 196. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 180.
Lath. Gen. Hist. v. xii.—Cayenne.

GENUS XXVI.—CIRCUS Auctorum. HARRIER.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre; <i>nares</i> subovales.	<i>Beak</i> mediocral; <i>nostrils</i> somewhat oval.
<i>Tarsi</i> elongati; <i>acrotarsia</i> scutellata.	<i>Tarsi</i> elongated; <i>acrotarsia</i> scutellated.
<i>Digitæ</i> plerumque breves.	<i>Toes</i> generally short.
<i>Remex</i> <i>tertia</i> longissima.	<i>Third quill</i> longest.
<i>Capitis</i> latera plumarum circulo instructa, disco capitali <i>Strigium</i> persimili.	<i>Sides</i> of the head furnished with a circle of feathers resembling that of the <i>Owls</i> .

Sp. 1. Ci. æruginosus.

Falco æruginosus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 116.—*Falco rufus.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 113 and 150.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Ci. pygargus.

Falco Cyaneus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 163,—*Falco montanus.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 183.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 3. C. cinerascens.

Ci. fusco-cinereus *subtus albidus*, *rachidibus pennarum spadiceis*, *remigibus secundariis fasciis* *tribus nigricantibus*.

Brown-ash Harrier, beneath whitish, with the shafts of each feather bay, the secondary quills with three dusky bars.

Falco cinerascens. *Linn. Trans. (Mont.)* ix. 188. *Vieil. Gal. des Ois. pl.* 13.

INHABITS England. A new bird to Britain, discovered by Montagu, and described by him in the Linnean Transactions. Length eighteen inches: beak black: cere greenish: eyelids and irides bright yellow: crown, cheeks, throat, under part of the neck, and upper part of the breast dark ash-colour: neck above, back, and scapulars ashy-brown: lesser wing-coverts nearly the same, greater dusky-black; quills nearly black: secondary quills ashy-brown, with three dusky bars across them, half an inch broad, two of which are hid by the coverts: body beneath white, with a broad bright bay streak down the shaft of each feather: tail somewhat cuneiform, the two middle feathers dark brown, the others dark ash-colour, palest on the two or three outer feathers, the inner webs approaching to white, and all, except the two middle ones, with four equidistant bars on the inner webs, in the two outer bay, in the rest more or less dusky: legs orange-colour, long and slender: claws small, black. The female much resembles that sex of the *C. Pygargus*, but the ferruginous parts are much brighter, and instead of the under being streaked with dusky, they are purely bright ferruginous.

Sp. 4. *Ci. acoli.*

Falco acoli. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 172. pl. 23.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 5. *Ci. melanoleucus.*

Falco melanoleucus.—*Shaw, v. vii. p. 154.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 6. *Ci. palustris.*

Ci. *pallide fuscus subtus pallide flavo-ruber, longitudinaliter fusco striatus; gulâ saturatè fuscâ; remigibus caudâque cinereo-griseis fusco transverse fasciatis; superciliis albis.*

Pale-brown Harrier beneath pale yellow-red longitudinally striped with brown; with the throat deep brown; the quills and tail ashy-grey transversely striped with brown; the eyebrows white.

Falco palustris. *Pr. Max.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 22.—*Salvador Falcon.* *Lath. Hist.* i. 276.

INHABITS Brazil. Length twenty inches: head yellowish-white and dark brown mixed: over the eye a whitish stripe: all the upper parts of the plumage dark brown: lower parts pale yellowish-red, with dark brown longitudinal stripes: throat dark brown: thighs and rump rusty-red: quills and tail ashy-grey, with dark-brown transverse stripes.

Sp. 7. *Ci. rutilans.*

Ci. *rufo-aureus, capite longitudinaliter striato; dorso alisque cinereo-fusco maculatis; corpore subtus transverse nigricante striato.*

Golden-red Harrier with the head longitudinally striped; the back and wings spotted with ashy-brown; the body beneath transversely striped with dusky.

Falco rutilans. *Lichtenst.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 25.

INHABITS South America. Length eighteen or twenty inches: the old birds have the plumage bright golden-red, varied on the head with small longitudinal striæ: the back and wings are marked with large ashy-brown spots: the neck, breast, and belly are transversely striped with very narrow blackish bands: thighs and inner parts of the wings red: quills and secondaries striped with black for three-fourths of their length, the rest black: the tail is dusky, with a single

white or ashy band, and all its feathers tipped with ash-colour : cere, base of the beak, and legs yellow. The young have the head, neck, and under parts reddish-white, blotched and spotted with brown : the back and wing-coverts ashy-brown, with the edges of the feathers reddish : the greater coverts have several large red spots, which are striped with black zigzag lines : the secondaries and quills are red at the base, and marked on that part with distant black zigzag lines ; their tips are deep brown : the thighs are red, with numerous black zigzags : the tail is marbled at the base with red, white, and brown, irregularly rayed with red and brown in the middle, and tipped with deep brown.

Said by D'Azara to be very abundant in Paraguay : it lays two eggs, of a tawny-red, spotted with blood-colour.

GENUS XXVII.—PERNIS, Cuvier. HONEY-BUZZARD.

Rostrum mediocre.

Beak mediocral.

Lorum plumis serratis tec-tum.

Lores covered with serrated feathers.

Tarsi mediocres, semiplu-mati ; acrotarsia reticu-lata.

Tarsi mediocral, half-fea-thered ; acrotarsia reticu-lated.

Remex tertia longissima.

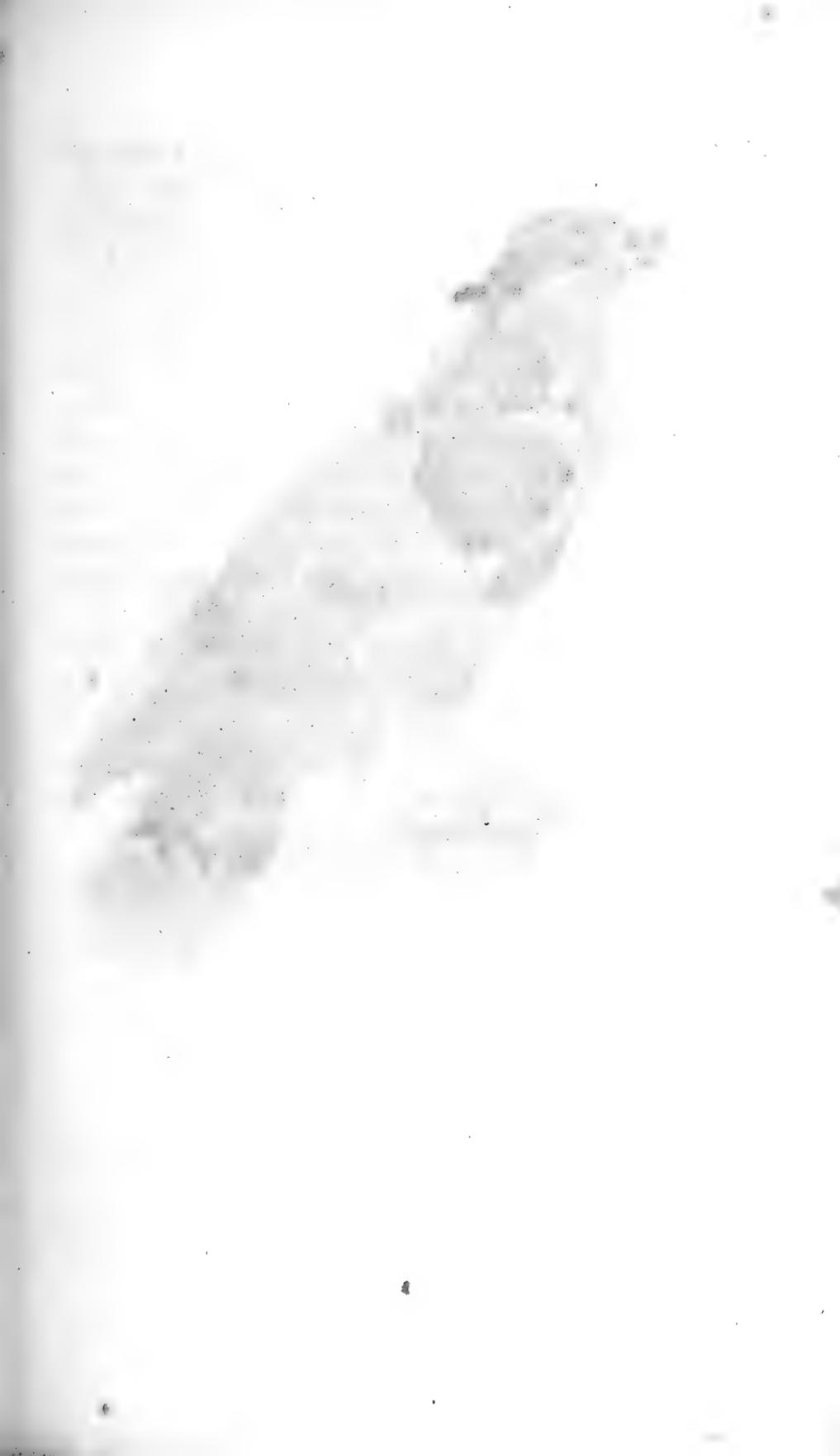
Third quill longest.

Sp. 1. Pe. apivorus.

Falco apivorus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 114.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Pe. ptilorynchus.

Pe. cristatus, fuscus, suprà transversim undulatus ; alis fasciâ cinereo-griseâ ornatis ; caudâ nigrâ ; basi fasciâ albidiâ.





PERNIS PTILONORYNCHUS.

Crested-brown Honey-Buzzard above transversely waved ; the wings with an ashy-grey bar ; the tail black, with a whitish fascia at the base.

Falco ptilorynchus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 44.

INHABITS Java and Sumatra. Length two feet ; the females rather more : the occiput furnished with a crest composed of six broad dependant feathers, as in many of the Falconidæ : the tail is long and rounded : all the plumage of the upper parts is bright brown, each feather being edged with paler brown, and varied with transverse undulated spots : at the junction of the secondary feathers the wing is ornamented with a broad transverse band, of a beautiful ashy-grey, marked with deeper zigzags, and edged with black : the quills are rayed with bands of brown and cinereous : the tail is black, with a broad whitish band, marbled with brown, passing through all the feathers at the base, and at the tip : the under parts of the plumage are dull brown : the beak is black, and the legs yellow. The young want the ashy band on the wing ; all the feathers are rayed ; the tail has three marbled whitish bands and three ashy-brown bands : the head is pure ashy : the upper part of the plumage is varied with dull brown and ashy-brown : the long occipital feathers are black : the throat is varied with black and brown, and the under parts are ashy-brown spotted with white.

GENUS XXVIII.—*BUTEO* Auctorum. BUZZARD.

Rostrum mediocre, subde-
bile ; *nares* subrotundatae.

Tarsi breves ; *acrotarsia* scu-
tellata.

Remex quarta longissima.

Beak mediocral, rather weak ;
nostrils somewhat rounded.

Tarsi short ; *acrotarsia* scu-
tellated.

Fourth quill longest.

A. *Tarsis nudis.* A. Tarsi naked.

Sp. 1. Bu. tachardus.

Falco tachardus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 201.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 2. Bu. Jackal.

Falco Jackal. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 173.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 3. Bu. busarellus.

Falco bazarellus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 203.—Cayenne.

Sp. 4. Bu. buson.

Falco buzon. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 202.—Cayenne.

Sp. 5. Bu. tachiro.

Falco tachiro. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 201.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 6. Bu. vulgaris.

Falco Buteo. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 109.—Falco variegatus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 112.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 7. Bu. pterocles.

Bu. schistaceus subtus albus, hypochondriis lateribusque abdominis rufo transversim undulatis; caudâ albâ versus apicem fasciâ nigrâ.

Slate-coloured Buzzard beneath white, with the flanks and sides of the abdomen transversely waved with rufous; the tail white, with a black bar towards the tip.

Falco pterocles. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 56. 139. jun.

INHABITS Brazil. Length sixteen or seventeen inches: the adult bird has the throat, head, cheeks, neck, and top of the back and wings slate-colour: the scapulars clear red, with brown spots: the fore part of the neck and all the under parts of the body pure white; with the flanks, the sides of the abdomen, and the under wing-covers, transversely striped with reddish zigzag lines: the tail, which is rather short, is of a pearly white, with a broad black band near its tip: the white is marked with six or seven transverse lines above, and beneath with a few blotches. The young have the lores and forehead white: the cheeks and sides of the neck reddish-yellow, with



BUTEO PTEROCLES.



dusky dashes : the head, throat, fore part of the neck and back, black, more or less spotted with paler : the under parts are dull white, tinged with red, and varied with brown and reddish spots, which disappear with age : the tail is white, irregularly barred with brown lines at unequal distances. The wings in this species reach to the tip of the tail.

Sp. 8. *Bu. pæcilonotus*.

Bu. albus alis nigris maculis albis ; caudâ fasciâ nigrâ, basi apiceque albis.

White Buzzard with the wings black spotted with white ; the tail with a black band ; its base and tip white.

Falco pæcilonotus. *Cuv.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 9.

INHABITS Guiana. A beautiful species, with the body white, as well as the base and apex of the tail : the wings black spotted with white ; the spots being of the form of a crescent : the beak is black : the legs yellowish.

Sp. 9. *Bu. borealis*.

Falco borealis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 112.*—*Wils. Amer. Orn. v. vi. pl. 52. f. 1.*—North America.

Sp. 10. *Bu. Leverianus*.

Falco Leverianus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 151.*—North America.

B. *Tarsis plumatis.* B. *Tarsi feathered.*

Sp. 11. *Bu. lagopus*.

Falco lagopus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 145.*—*Falco pennatus.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 146.*—*Falco St. Johannis.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 149?*—England and the north of Europe.

Sp. 12. *Bu. niger*.

Bu. suprà fusco-niger albo sparsus, subtus niger, fronte albo, remigibus quinque primoribus internè albis, caudâ nigrâ fasciis angustis quinque albis, apice albido.

Buzzard above brown-black sprinkled with white; beneath black, with the forehead white; the first five quills white within; the tail black, with five narrow white bands and a whitish tip.

Falco niger, or Black Hawk. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* vi. p. 82. pl. 53. f. 1. 2.

INHABITS North America. Length twenty-one inches: beak bluish-black: cere, sides of the mouth, and feet, orange yellow: irides bright hazel: plumage above brown black, slightly dashed with white: front white: nape white under the surface: all the under parts black, slightly tinged with brown, and a few circular touches of the same on the thighs: the five first prime quills white on their inner webs: tail rounded at the end, deep black, crossed with five narrow white bands, and broadly tipped with dull white: vent black, spotted with white; inside webs of the primaries white: legs black, tinged with brownish: claws black, strong, sharp: toes very short.

A powerful species; and feeds on mice, frogs, moles, and ducks: it has been seen to kill the latter on the wing.

STIRPS V.—MILVINA (KITES).

Rostrum mediocre, à basi subaduncum; cauda furcata.

Beak mediocral, somewhat hooked from the base; tail forked.

GENUS XXIX.—ELANUS, Savigny.

<i>Rostrum mediocre, debile, compressum.</i>	<i>Beak mediocral, weak, compressed.</i>
<i>Tarsi breves, semiplumati; acrotarsia reticulata.</i>	<i>Tarsi short, half-feathered; acrotarsia reticulated.</i>





ELANUS MELANOPTERUS.

<i>Ungues, medio excepto, interne rotundati.</i>	<i>Claws, the middle one excepted, internally rounded.</i>
<i>Remex secunda longissima, prima et secunda fortiter interne emarginata.</i>	<i>Second quill longest, the first and second strongly emarginated internally.</i>

Sp. 1. El. melanopterus.

Falco melanopterus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 177.—Leach. Zool. Misc. iii. pl. 122.—Africa, the coast of New Holland, &c.

Sp. 2. El. furcatus.

Falco furcatus. Shaw, v. vii. 107.—North America.

Sp. 3. El. Riocourii.

El. cinereo-cæruleus subitus, fronte, loris, malis, pennarumque secundariorum apice albis; tectricibus inferioribus alarum nigerrimis.

Ashy-blue Elanus with the under parts, the forehead, lores, cheeks, and tip of the secondary feathers white; the lower wing-coverts deep black.

Falco Riocourii. Vieil.—Temm. Pl. Col. 85.

INHABITS Senegal. Length thirteen or fourteen inches: the plumage is very similar in colour to that of the first species, all the upper parts being of an ashy-blue, which is deepest on the back and on the scapulars, wings, and tail: the tip of the secondary wing-feathers is white: the under wing-coverts are deep black: the forehead, the lores, the cheeks, and the under parts in general are pure white: the tail is considerably forked; the outer feathers being one inch and a half longer than the rest: the beak is black; and the legs clear yellow. The young have the tail less forked; all the feathers of the wings tipped with reddish; and several slight tinges of yellowish and reddish are disposed over the feathers of

the under parts of the body, which disappear when the bird puts on his adult plumage.

GENUS XXX.—MILVUS Auctorum. KITE.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, debile, supra subangulare; <i>nares</i> obliquæ, ellipticæ.	<i>Beak</i> mediocral, weak, above somewhat angular; <i>nostrils</i> oblique, elliptic.
<i>Tarsi</i> breves; <i>acrotarsia</i> scutellata.	<i>Tarsi</i> short; <i>acrotarsia</i> scutellated.
<i>Alæ</i> longissimæ; <i>remex</i> quarta longissima.	<i>Wings</i> very long; the <i>fourth</i> quill longest.
<i>Cauda</i> furcata.	<i>Tail</i> forked.

Sp. 1. Mi. ictinus.

Falco ictinus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 103.—*Falco austriacus.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 107.—*Britain and Europe.*

Sp. 2. Mi. ater.

Falco ater. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 105.—*Falco Forskahlii.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 178.—*Egypt.*

FAMILY IV.—STRIGIDÆ.

Caput grande, plumosum; oculorum ambitus pennis decompositis (in utroque capitis latere circulum efformant) ornatus; rostrum breve, aduncum; ad basin plumis antrorsum incumbentibus tectum; cera absconditum; nares oblongæ; auricularum foramina amplissima, valvâ obtecta; digitus externus retro mobilis.

The Strigidæ have the *head* large and plumose; the *region of the eyes* furnished with decomposed feathers, forming a circle on each side of the head; the *beak* short, and hooked; clothed at its base with incumbent feathers pointing forwards; *cere* hidden; *nostrils* oblong; the *opening of the ears* very ample, and furnished with a valve; the *outer toe* moveable backwards.

THESE birds usually prey upon the smaller mammalia; but some of them attack birds, and even insects: they generally search for their food by twi-



MILVUS ICTINUS.







SCOPS ATRICAPILLA.

light, or by the light of the moon ; a few, however, are said to feed by day. They inhabit all regions. The following arrangement of the genera of this family is founded on that of M. Cuvier in his *Règne Animal*.

GENUS XXXI.—SCOPS, Savigny.

<i>Rostrum breve, arcuatum.</i>	<i>Beak short, arched.</i>
<i>Caput fasciculis pennarum, auricularum simulantibus, instructum.</i>	<i>Head furnished with feathers resembling ears.</i>
<i>Discus faciei imperfectus.</i>	<i>Facial disc incomplete.</i>
<i>Aures parvæ.</i>	<i>Ears small.</i>
<i>Digiti nudi.</i>	<i>Toes naked.</i>

Sp. 1. Sc. Asio.

Strix Scops. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 233.—*Strix Carniolica.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 231.—*Strix pulchella.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 239.—England and Europe.

Sp. 2. Sc. albifrons.

Strix albifrons. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 238.—North America.

Sp. 3. Sc. atricapilla.

Sc. vertice nigro; corpore suprà, alis caudáque subflavis fusco nigroque variis; subitus albo, fusco longitudinaliter maculato et striato; torque nuchali rufescente.

Scops with the crown black ; with the body above the wings and the tail yellowish, varied with black and brown ; beneath white, longitudinally spotted and striped with brown ; a reddish collar on the nape.

Strix atricapilla. *Natterer.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 145.

INHABITS Brazil. Length about ten inches : the top of the head is black : a broad whitish band with delicate dots and zigzags of black surrounds the occiput : the eyebrows and the inner webs of the auri-

form feathers are white, pencilled with black ; the outer webs of the latter, as well as a band directed towards the eyes, are plain black : on the nape is an indistinct reddish collar marked with brown zigzags : the feathers of the cheeks are edged with black : the irides are bright yellow ; and the eyes are surrounded by small black feathers : the upper parts of the body, the wings, and the tail, are yellowish, varied with brown and black : the under parts are white, with longitudinal stripes, spots, and zigzags of brown : the toes are yellow : the tail is even at the end.

Sp. 4. *Sc. noctula.*

Sc. suprà nigra, aut fuscescens, rufescente marmorata ; subtus rufo-alba transversè undulata et maculata ; torque duplii nuchi supernè albo fusco maculato, infrà nigro rufo-albo maculato.

Scops above black, or brownish, marbled with reddish ; beneath reddish-white transversely waved and spotted ; with a double collar on the nape, white above with brown spots, black below with reddish-white spots.

Strix noctula. *Reinwardt.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 99.

INHABITS Java and other eastern islands : length eight or nine inches : the male has the forehead, eyebrows, and throat whitish, finely marked with brown : the beak is yellow, and furnished with white bristles : the lower part of the neck is adorned with a white collar, spotted with brown : beneath this, on the nape, is another collar of black, spotted with reddish-white : all the upper parts of the body are black, each feather being marbled with reddish, and having four or six spots of the same thereon ; and on the outer webs of the quills are several square spots : the

scapulars and edges of the wings are spotted with white: the tail is black, with four reddish zigzag bars: the lower parts of the body are white, slightly tinged with reddish, and marked with fine transverse zigzag stripes, with a broad black stripe and three irregular spots on each feather, in the direction of the shaft. The female is larger: the upper parts are reddish-brown, marked with brighter red bands; and all the feathers of the back have a black stripe in the direction of the shaft: those parts which are white in the male are yellowish in the female: the feathers of the wings and tail are rayed with angular red and dusky-brown bands.

This species may probably be the *Strix Lempyi* of Dr. Horsfield: see Linnean Transactions, vol. xiii. p. 140.

Sp. 5. Sc. ? Leschenaulti.

Sc. ? *fusco-rufescens nigro striata, subtus rufescens fusco transversè undulata; tarsis nudis cœruleis.*

Brown-red Scops? striped with red, beneath reddish transversely waved with brown; with naked blue tarsi.

Strix Leschenaulti. *Temm. Pl. Col. 20.*

INHABITS India. Length nineteen inches and a half: the egrets are very small and placed behind, and at a distance from the eyes: the head, the nape, the back, and the scapulars are of an earthy-red, with a black stripe down the middle of each feather: the lesser wing-coverts are varied with large black and white spots; the latter colour predominating near the bend of the wing: the greater coverts are white in the centre, and those placed nearest to the body are of the same colour on the back: the wing and

tail-feathers are transversely barred with brown and reddish-white : the throat is white, slightly dashed with black ; the rest of the under parts is bright reddish, palest on the coverts and under surface of the tail, with each feather delicately marked with zigzags of a deeper hue, and a broad black dash in the direction of the shaft : the tarsi and toes are naked, and covered with a rough, shagreened, blue skin : the last joints of the toes are scaled : the beak is yellow.

Sp. 6. Sc? Ceylonensis.

Strix Ceylonensis. *Shaw*, v. vii. 218. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 74.—*Strix Ketupa.* *Horsfield.* *Linn. Trans.* v. xiii. 141.—*Hutum Horned Owl.* *Lath. Gen. Hist.* i. 337. *pl.* xiii?—India.

Sp. 7. Sc? strepitans.

Sc. nigricans rufescente transversè undulata ; subtus albida fusco striata, caudâ apice albâ ; tarsis albis fusco fasciatis.

Dusky Scops transversely waved with reddish ; beneath whitish striped with brown, with the tip of the tail white ; the tarsi white barred with brown.

Strix strepitans. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 174.

INHABITS India. Length nineteen inches : the egrets are composed of long black feathers, of which the shortest are striped with black and whitish : all the upper parts of the plumage and wings are dusky, distantly striped with reddish zigzags ; those on the wings being broadest and inclining to whitish : the quills are striped with broad bands : the tail is striped with several bands on the inner webs of the feathers, and with distant zigzag lines on the outer ; the tip of the feathers is white : the under parts are whitish transversely rayed with brown ; the cheeks, belly, and

vent being distantly rayed, and the belly more closely with brown and reddish-white : the down on the tarsi is white, barred with brown : the toes are yellow : the beak yellowish-white : the claws whitish, with brown tips.

GENUS XXXII.—*BUBO*, Cuvier. HORN-OWL.

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, arcuatum.	<i>Beak</i> short, arched.
<i>Caput</i> parvum, fasciculis pen- narum auricularum æmu- lis, instructum.	<i>Head</i> small, furnished with earlike feathers.
<i>Discus faciei</i> parvus.	<i>Facial disc</i> small.
<i>Pedes</i> robusti, usque ad un- gues plumosi.	<i>Legs</i> robust, clothed with feathers to the claws.

Sp. 1. *Bu. microcephalus*. *Leach. Cat. Mus. Brit.*

Strix Bubo. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 211. *pl. 28*.—England and Europe.

Sp. 2. *Bu. Africanus*.

Strix Bubo var. (African Horned Owl.) *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 215.
—Southern Africa.

Sp. 3. *Bu?* *lactea*.

Bu? *albus* *suprà* *fusco varia* *et* *griseo albidoque lineata*, *subtus* *fusco undulata*, *remigibus rectricibusque flavo fasciatis*; *tarsis* *albis*, *digitis cæruleis*.

White Horn-Owl above varied with brown and striped with grisous and white ; beneath waved with brown, with the quills and tail-feathers banded with yellow ; the tarsi white, and the toes blue.

Strix lactea. *Temm. Pl. Col. 4.*

INHABITS Senegal. Length about two feet : the beak is large and clear bluish ; furnished with strong black bristles : the cheeks are white surrounded by a circle of dusky brown : the throat is pure white : the

lower parts of the body are dull white, varied with delicate irregularly disposed brown zigzag lines: the top of the head and the nape somewhat similar: the back and wings are of a deeper tinge, the former being varied with clear brown, and finely striped grey and white: the quills, the secondaries, and the tail-feathers are marked with broad yellow bands and fine zigzag lines: several of the middle wing-coverts have part of their outer webs white, forming four or five large spots on the wings: the tarsal feathers are white: the toes blue: the tail is slightly rounded, and is about half covered by the wings, when the latter are closed.

GENUS XXXIII.—OTUS, Cuvier. EAR-OWL.

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, arcuatum.	<i>Beak</i> short, arcuated.
<i>Caput</i> fasciculis pennarum, auricularum æmulis, instructum.	<i>Head</i> furnished with ear-like feathers.
<i>Discus</i> capitis magnus.	<i>Facial disc</i> large.
<i>Aures</i> magnæ.	<i>Ears</i> large.
<i>Pedes</i> graciles, usque ad ungues plumosi.	<i>Legs</i> slender, clothed with feathers to the claws.

Sp. 1. *Ot. Ascalaphus.* Cuvier.

Ot. rufo-ferrugineus fusco maculatus, alis dorsoque fusco vermiculatis, ventreque transversè lineato; auriculæ breves.

Rusty-red Ear-Owl spotted with brown, with the wings and back vermiculated, and the belly transversely linedated with brown; the earlike feathers short.

Strix Ascalaphus. Savigny Egypt. Temm. Pl. Col. 57.

INHABITS Africa. Length about eighteen inches: beak black: the body, wings, and tail are whitish-

red, varied with different shades ; the whole body being spotted and striped with brown-black ; the spots being lanceolate on the head and nape, and confluent on the ears : the quills and tail-feathers are adorned with broad bands and narrow zigzag stripes of brown, and the breast dashed with the same, and the rest of the under parts is finely striped transversely : the under surface of the tail is white, transversely barred with five or six very narrow dusky-brown lines : the throat and the middle of the breast are white : the tarsi are very long, clothed as well as the toes with whitish feathers.

Sp. 2. Ot. Europæus.

Strix Otus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 221.*—England and Europe.

Sp. 3. Ot. brachyotos.

Strix brachyotos. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 223.*—England and Europe.

Sp. 4. Ot. Americanus.

Strix Americanus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 228.*—*Strix Mexicana.*

Shaw, v. vii. p. 228.—America.

Sp. 5. Ot. Virginianus.

Strix Virginianus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 215. pl. 30.*—North America.

Sp. 6. Ot. Asio.

Strix Asio. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 229.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 80.*—*Strix nævia.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 230.*—North America.

Sp. 7. Ot. leucotis.

Or. albus rufescente nigroque undulatus et maculatus, fasciâ auriculari nigrâ; remigibus rectricibusque cinereis fusco undulatis.
White-Ear Owl undulated and spotted with reddish and black, with a black band on the ear ; the quills and tail ash-coloured, waved with brown.

Strix leucotis. *Temm. Pl. Col. 16.*

INHABITS Senegal. Length above six inches : the face and cheeks are entirely white ; which colour is

surrounded on the external ear by a broad black band extending to the origin of the egrets, which, with the feathers of the head and nape, are dull white, varied with reddish zigzags, and having a longitudinal black stripe in the direction of the shafts: the tip of each feather is black: the upper and under parts of the body are the same, but the former are of a browner cast, and the latter yellowish: the quills and tail-feathers are ashy, delicately marked with brownish zigzags, and broadish transverse stripes: the vent is white, with brown stripes: the tarsal feathers are white, with yellowish spots: the beak is whitish horn-colour, with pure white bristles, which nearly hide it from observation.

Sp. 8. Ot? Coromandus.

Strix Coromanda. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 220.*—Coromandel.

Sp. 9. Ot? Sinensis.

Strix Sinensis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 219.*—China.

Sp. 10. Ot? Africanus.

Ot? *facie colloque supremo fusco cinereo albidoque transversè fasciatis; capite dorsoque nigris, albo maculatis; remigibus fusco alboque fasciatis; caudâ subtus fuscâ, fasciis quinque albis.*

Ear-Owl with the face and upper part of the neck transversely barred with brown, ash-colour, and whitish; with the head and back black spotted with white; the quills banded with brown and white; the tail brown beneath, with five white bands.

Strix Africanus. *Temm. Pl. Col. 50.*

INHABITS Southern Africa. Length between sixteen and eighteen inches: the face and part of the neck are clothed with feathers which are rayed transversely with brown, ash-colour, and whitish: the chin

and lower part of the neck are pure white: the head, the egrets, the back, and the wing-coverts, are sooty black, spotted on the edges of the webs with white: the quills are alternately barred with brown and whitish, and tipped with brown and dusky: the tail has five white bars beneath, on a brown ground, and varied with spots, disposed in bars and zigzags above: the under parts of the body are whitish, rayed transversely and spotted with black: the vent and lower tail-coverts are whitish, with five brown lines: the tarsi are also whitish, with brown zigzag lines: the tail is long and slightly rounded: the beak is black, and much hidden by the feathers of the face: the egrets arise at some distance from the hinder angle of the eyes.

Sp. 11. *Otus macrorhynchus.*

Otus corpore suprà fusco, rufo albidoque vario; subtus albido fusco transversè undulato; pectore albo fusco lineato; rostro magno.

Ear-Owl with the body above varied with brown, red, and whitish; beneath whitish transversely waved with brown; the breast white, dashed with brown; the beak large.

Strix macrorhyncha. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 62.

INHABITS North America. Size of *Otus Virginianus*: length nineteen inches: the beak is large, black, or brown, tinged with red: all the upper parts of the plumage are varied with brown, red, and whitish, disposed in spots and waves, which are most regular on the quills: the tail-feathers have broad bands, marked with zigzags: the breast and under parts are whitish, the former being strongly dashed

with brown, and the latter transversely, but remotely, rayed with the same; the tarsi are short.

GENUS XXXIV.—ULULA, Cuvier.

Rostrum et aures ut in Oti.

*Caput fasciculis auriformis
haud instructum; discus
magnus.*

*Pedes usque ad ungues plu-
mosi.*

*Beak and ears similar to those
of the preceding genus.*

*Head not furnished with a
fasciculus of earlike fea-
thers; the facial disc large.*

Legs feathered to the claws.

Two species only are known of this genus; they inhabit the northern regions of the globe.

Sp. 1. Ul. nebulosa.

Strix nebulosa. Shaw, v. vii. p. 245.—Canada.

Sp. 2. Ul. litturata. *Retzius.*

Strix Ulula var.? Shaw, v. vii. p. 272.—Sweden.

GENUS XXXV.—STRIX Auctorum. OWL.

*Rostrum paulò elongatum,
basi rectum, versus apicem
aduncum.*

*Caput fasciculis auriformis
haud instructum.*

Discus capitis maximus.

*Tarsi plumosi; digitæ hir-
suti; unguis medius in-
ternè serratus.*

*Beak somewhat elongated,
straight at the base, hooked
towards the tip.*

*Head not furnished with
egrets.*

Facial disc very large.

*Tarsi feathered; toes hairy;
middle claw internally ser-
rated.*

Sp. 1. St. flammea. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 258. pl. 38.—Britain and
other parts of Europe.*

Sp. 2. St? Novæ Hollandiæ.

St? *suprà saturate-cinereo griseo alboque varia, apicibus pen-
narum albo nigricanteque maculatis; subtus subfulva nigricante
maculata, caudâ fasciis nigris.*

Owl above dark cinereous varied with grey and white, with the tips of the feathers spotted with dusky and white; beneath subfulvous spotted with dusky, the tail with black bands.

Mouse Owl. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* i. 358.

LENGTH about seventeen inches: beak white: face reddish-buff: from the chin a chocolate mark, surrounding the margin of both the face circles, and finishing at the hind head; before the eye dusky black: plumage above dark ash-colour, speckled with grey, dashed with white; this appearance arising from each feather having a darker spot at the end, and within this a triangular white mark: the inner webs of the feathers rusty-yellow (as in the preceding bird): quills and tail clouded, the latter crossed with five or six bands of black, margined above and below with white: under parts of the body and under wing-coverts pale buff, with a dull dusky spot at the end of each feather: outer quill greatly serrated, the second less so, the edges of the others smooth: legs feathered to the toes, the latter hairy: claws black.

Inhabits New Holland.

GENUS XXXVI.—SYRNIUM, Savigny. HOWLET.

<i>Rostrum breve, curvatum.</i>	<i>Beak short, curved.</i>
<i>Caput fasciculis auriformis haud ornatum.</i>	<i>Head not furnished with egrets.</i>
<i>Discus faciei maximus.</i>	<i>Facial disc very large.</i>
<i>Pedes usque ad ungues plu- mosi.</i>	<i>Legs clothed with feathers to the claws.</i>

Sp. 1. *Sy. stridulum.*

Strix stridula. *Linn.* i. p. 180.—*Strix sylvatica.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 253.—**VARIETIES?** *Strix Aluco.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 255.—*Strix noctua.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 252?—*Strix rufa.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 252?—*Strix Austriaca.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 247?—*Strix alba.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 247?—*Strix Soloniensis.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 262.—*Strix Ulula.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 270.—*Britain and Europe.*

GENUS XXXVII.—*SURNIA*, Dumeril. HAWK-OWL.

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, arcuatum.	<i>Beak</i> short, arched.
<i>Discus capitidis</i> parvus, imperfектus.	<i>Disc</i> of the <i>head</i> small and incomplete.
<i>Aures</i> parvæ, ovales.	<i>Ears</i> small, oval.
<i>Auriculæ</i> nullæ.	<i>Egrets</i> none.
<i>Pedes</i> valdè plumosi.	<i>Legs</i> very plumose.
<i>Cauda</i> elongata, cuneiformis.	<i>Tail</i> elongated, wedgeshaped.

THE birds of this genus prey by day.

Sp. 1. *Su. Uralensis.*

Strix Uralensis. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 277. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 27.—*Strix Caspia.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 272?—*Siberia.*

Sp. 2. *Su. Africana.*

Strix Africanus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 278.—*Africa.*

Sp. 3. *Su?* *Nisuella.*

Strix Nisuella. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 279.—*Africa.*

Sp. 4. *Su?* *Canadensis.*

Strix Canadensis. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 273.—*Strix Hudsonicus.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 274?—*North America.*

GENUS XXXVIII.—*NYCTEA.*

<i>Rostrum</i> à basi curvatum.	<i>Beak</i> curved from the base.
<i>Discus faciei</i> grandis.	<i>Facial disc</i> large.
<i>Auriculæ</i> nullæ.	<i>Egrets</i> none.
<i>Pedes</i> plumosi; <i>ungues</i> valdè curvati, acuti.	<i>Legs</i> plumose; <i>claws</i> much curved, acute.
<i>Cauda</i> brevis.	<i>Tail</i> short.



SURNIA URALENSIS.



Sp. 1. Ny. Erminea.

Strix Nyctea. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 240. pl. 31.*—*Strix Erminea.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 251.*—England and the north of Europe.

Sp. 2. Ny? Wapacuthu.

Strix Wapacuthu. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 243.*—North America.

GENUS XXXIX.—NOCTUA, Savigny. NIGHT-OWL.

<i>Rostrum breve, arcuatum.</i>	<i>Beak short, arched.</i>
<i>Discus faciei parvus, imperfectus.</i>	<i>Facial disc small, imperfect.</i>
<i>Auriculæ nullæ.</i>	<i>Egrets none.</i>
<i>Aures parvæ, ovales.</i>	<i>Ears small, oval.</i>
<i>Pedes plus minusve nudi.</i>	<i>Legs more or less naked.</i>
<i>Cauda brevis.</i>	<i>Tail short.</i>

A. *Tarsis digitisque plumosis.* A. Tarsi and toes feathered.

Sp. 1. No. pygmæa. *Bechs.*

Strix passerina. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 264.*—*Strix Tengmalmi.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 267.*—*Strix pusilla.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 267.*—England and Europe.

Sp. 2. No. passerina. *Meyer.*

Strix acadiensis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 266.*—*Strix Transatlantica.* *Shaw, v. vii. 264?*—The north of Europe and of America.

Sp. 3. No. occipitalis.

No. suprà fusco flavoque variata, albo maculata; subtus albida rufa lineata; fronte et capite supremo rufis albo punctatis, remigibus fusco rufoque fasciatis.

Night-Owl above varied with brown and yellow, and spotted with white; beneath whitish striped with rufous; with the forehead and upper part of the head rufous dotted with white; the quills banded with red and brown.

Strix occipitalis. *Temm. Pl. Col. 34.*

INHABITS Africa. Length seven inches: the forehead and the upper part of the head are reddish, dotted with white: the upper parts of the body are brown or yellow, with white spots encircled with

black : the male has a whitish band on the occiput, and the female a reddish one : on each side of this a band composed of a tuft of feathers spotted with black and white : all the lower parts of the body are whitish, dashed with clear red : the quills are regularly banded with brown and reddish alternately : the tail-feathers are brown or yellow, with five white spots on both webs, those on the outer one being smallest : the legs and toes are clothed with a very short down : the beak is yellowish, with some white hairs on its sides, and near the eyes.

Sp. 4. No. Sonnerati.

No fusco-rufescens, subtus alba, fusco transversè fasciata ; capite tectricibusque alarum albo maculatis ; regio ocularis, facies gu- lâque rufo-albis.

Red-brown Night-Owl beneath white, transversely barred with brown ; with the head and wing-coverts spotted with white ; space round the eyes, the face, and the throat, reddish-white.

Strix Sonnerati. *Temm. Pl. Col. 21.*

INHABITS India. Length eleven inches : all the upper parts of the body are reddish-brown, the head being adorned with small white spots, and the wing-coverts with large spots of the same : the quills and tail-feathers are like the back : the space round the eyes is reddish-white, as well as the face and throat : all the under parts are white, transversely but distantly barred with brown : the down on the tarsi and toes is red : the beak and the claws are yellow.

Sp. 5. No. brama.

No. nigricante-fusca albo variegata ; subtus albida fusco trans- versim maculata ; superciliis collarique albo lunulis cinereo- fuscis ; remigibus caudâque albo fasciatis.

Dusky-brown Night-Hawk varied with white ; beneath whitish transversely spotted with brown ; the eyebrows and collar white with ashy-grey lunules ; the quills and tail barred with white. *Strix brama.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 68.

INHABITS India. This bird greatly resembles the first species, but it is somewhat less : has more white on the upper parts, and is dusky brown in the places that are ashy-brown in that bird : again, the eyebrows and collar on the neck serve also to show the distinction ; these parts are white, with ashy-brown lunules : the under parts of the plumage are covered with large transverse spots, instead of longitudinal dashes : the quills and tail are banded with white.

Sp. 6. No. Pagodarum.

No. *supra badio-ferruginosa fasciis transversis obsoletioribus* ; *subtus alba fasciis ferruginoso-badiis saturatioribus* ; *gulâ albidâ.*

Night-Owl above rusty-chesnut, with obsolete transverse fasciæ ; beneath white, with deep rusty-chesnut fasciæ ; with a white throat.

Strix Pagodarum. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 230.—*Strix seloputo.* *Linn.*
Trans. (Horsf.) xiii. p. 140.

INHABITS India. Length from seventeen to nineteen inches : the adult has the top of the head and the sides of the neck bright red ; with two spots of pure white on each feather : the back, lesser wing-coverts, and scapulars are similar to the neck, the white spots are larger and less regular, and surrounded with black : the secondaries and the base of the quills are red-brown, barred with yellow-red : the tail is irregularly barred with brown, and tipped with white : the face and eyebrows are clear yellow-red :

the breast is transversely barred with reddish, and the under parts are white distantly barred with brown: the irides are yellow.

Sp. 7. No. hirsuta.

No. *fusca subtus albida maculis fuscis; fronte lorisque albis, vertice nuchâque cinereo-fuscis; gulâ rufescente; caudâ fuscâ fasciis quatuor cinereis, apice albo.*

Brown Night-Owl beneath whitish spotted with brown; with the forehead and lores white; the top of the head and nape ashy-brown; the throat reddish; the tail brown, with four ashy bands, and a white tip.

Strix hirsuta. Temm. Pl. Col. 289.

INHABITS Ceylon. Length of the male about ten, and of the female above eleven inches: the forehead and the lores are white, with a few black hairs at the base of the beak: the top of the head and the nape are ashy-brown: the back, the wing-coverts, and the quills are uniform brown: the scapulars and the secondaries nearest the body are spotted on their inner webs with white; but those spots are hidden when the wing is closed: the throat is reddish: the breast and the belly are whitish covered with large reddish-brown spots: the under tail-coverts are white, with a few brown spots: the tail-feathers are banded with four bars of brown and four of ash-colour: their tips are white: the toes are marbled with red and brown, and are remarkable for having their edges naked and furnished with rough excrescences of a yellowish colour; the hairs upon them are red: the beak is black, with its keel white.

B. *Tarsis plumosis; digitis pilosis.*

B. Tarsi feathered; toes hairy.

Sp. 8. No. Cayanensis.

Strix Cayana. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 261. pl. 34.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 9. No. lineata.

Strix lineata. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 280. pl. 36.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 10. No. torquata. *Daudin.*

Strix superciliosa. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 250.*—*Strix perspicillata.*
Shaw, v. vii. p. 248. pl. 32.—South America.

Sp. 11. No. Maugei.

No. rufo-cinerea subtilis rufa albo maculata; scapularibus tectricibusque alarum albo maculatis; remigibus rectricibusque fusco nigricanteque fasciatis; gula cinereâ.

Ashy-red Night-Owl beneath rufous spotted with white; with the scapulars and wing-coverts spotted with white; the quills and tail-feathers barred with dusky and brown; the throat cinereous.

Strix Maugei. *Temm. Pl. Col. 46.*

INHABITS the Antilles. Length above ten inches and a half: all the upper parts of the plumage are ash-coloured, more or less tinged with reddish: the scapulars and wing-coverts are marked with a few white spots: the quills and tail-feathers are rayed with brown and dusky: the under part of the tail is ash-colour, with six or seven brighter narrow bands: the space round the beak, and the throat, are ash-colour: the rest of the under parts are reddish, spotted with white.

Sp. 12. No. grallaria.

No. suprà rufa albo maculata; subtus alba maculis rufo-albis ornata; rectricibus rufis fasciis quatuor rufo-albis, apicibus fuscis; fronte, superciliis, genisque rufo-albis.

Night-Owl above rufous spotted with white; beneath white, with reddish-white spots; the tail-feathers rufous, with four reddish-white bands, their tips brown; the forehead, eyebrows, and cheeks reddish-white.

Strix grallaria. *Temm. Pl. Col. 146.*

INHABITS South America. Length nine inches : all the upper parts of the plumage are red : the top of the head is spotted with white : the back and wings are ashy-red with round white spots : the quills are of a browner tinge, and the spots are oval and reddish-white : the tail-feathers are red, brownish towards the tip ; with four transverse bands of reddish-white, placed at equal distances on all the intermediate feathers ; while the outer feather on each side is whitish-red, with two small brown bands towards the tip : the forehead, the eyebrows, and the face are reddish-white, deepest on the cheeks : the breast is white, with large transverse reddish-white spots : the rest of the under parts is white, irregularly shaded with bright reddish.

Sp. 13. No. pumila.

No. *rufo-fusca albo nigroque maculata* ; *subtus rufo alboque variegata* ; *caudâ nigricante-fuscâ fasciis tribus macularum comppositis albis*.

Red-brown Night-Owl spotted with white and black ; beneath variegated with red and white ; with the tail dusky, with three white fasciæ composed of spots.

Strix pumila. *Illiger.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 39.*

INHABITS South America. Length near six inches : the top of the head, forehead, and nape, are brown, spotted with white : the nape is spotted with black and white : the back and the wings are reddish-brown ; the edge of the latter is white, and their lesser coverts are spotted with the same colour : the inner webs of the quills are indistinctly banded with brown and red ; and the outer ones are marked with small square

spots of bright red: the tail is dusky-brown, with three ranges of large white spots, which form, by their union, transverse bands beneath the tail: the under parts are varied with white and deep red; the region of the thighs being dashed with the latter colour: the tarsi and toes are whitish: the irides and cere yellow.

Sp. 14. No. castanoptera.

No. *griseo et nigricante transversim lineolata; scapulis dorsoque castaneis; ventre albo castaneoque vario.*

Night-Owl transversely lineated with griseous and dusky, with the scapulars and back chesnut; the belly varied with white and chesnut.

Strix castanoptera. *Linn. Trans. (Horsfield,) v. xiii. p. 140.*

Temm. Pl. Col. 98.

INHABITS Java. Length eight inches: above transversely marked with dusky and grey: scapulars and back chesnut: belly varied with chesnut and white: quills and tail brownish-chesnut, fasciated with testaceous grey: margins of the scapulars, and a longitudinal band on the middle of the wings white.

Sp. 15. No. ferruginea.

No. *rufa subtus albida rufo striata; scapularibus albido-flavo maculatis; caudâ, in feminam, fusco fasciatâ.*

Red Night-Owl beneath whitish striped with rufous, with the scapulars spotted with whitish yellow; the tail (in the female) barred with brown.

Strix ferruginea. *Temm. Pl. Col. 199; female.*

INHABITS Brazil. Length six inches and a half: the adult male has all the upper parts of a fine red:

from the base of the beak passing over the eyes is a whitish-yellow band : the scapulars have two rows of whitish-yellow spots : the quills are striped transversely with indistinct brown bars, with whitish-yellow spots on their inner webs : the tail (in old birds) is clear unspotted red : the under parts of the plumage are more or less white tinged with red, with several reddish-brown, or light red, dashes : part of the cheeks, and the throat and breast, are white : the feathers on the thighs are reddish : the hairs on the toes white : the irides yellow, and the beak and cere yellowish-green. The female has the throat and the fore part of the neck pure white : the breast white, dashed with reddish ; the under parts the same, but the dashes become confluent on the sides and on the abdomen, and are spotted with yellowish : the top of the head is striped with brown or yellowish, but these stripes disappear by age ; the quills and tail-feathers are red, transversely barred with brown. The young have the head striped with brown : the quills and the tail-feathers are adorned with fewer brown bars, and are of a duller hue : the wings are more spotted, and their coverts more deeply edged, with yellowish : the throat and breast are shaded with reddish-brown and yellowish : the belly is white, and the sides reddish-brown with spots.

C. *Tarsis digitisque nudis.* C. Tarsi and toes naked.

Sp. 16. No? nudipes.

Strix nudipes. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 269.—Cayenne.*

ORDER II.—INSESSORES, *Vigors.*

PASSERES et PICÆ, Linné.—SYLVICOLÆ, Vieillot.—OISEAUX.
PASSEREUX, Cuvier.

Rostrum diversum; pedes breves aut mediocres; tibiæ plerumque plumigeræ; digitæ subtus plani; ungues graciles, mobiles, sub-retractiles, curvati, acuti.

The Insessorial, or perching birds, vary considerably in the form of the *beak*; they have short or moderate *legs*; the *tibiæ* usually clothed with feathers; the *toes* flat beneath; the *claws* slender, moveable, somewhat retractile, curved, and acute.

FROM the vast extent of this Order and the very great diversity of forms contained therein, it becomes necessary to descend to a more minute subdivision previously to treating of the families of which it is composed. I shall therefore continue to tread in Mr. Vigors's steps, and briefly exhibit the five types of form which are apparent, and which nearly correspond with the divisions proposed by Cuvier in his *Règne Animal*: these intermediate groups have not unaptly been termed *tribes*.

Beak and legs of } { DENTIROSTRES, Cuvier.
stout make . } { CONIROSTRES, Cuvier.

Beak and legs of } { SCANSORES Auctorum.
slender form . } { TENUIROSTRES, Cuvier.
 { FISSIROSTRES, Cuvier.

FOLLOWING the usual method, I proceed to notice—

TRIBE I.—FISSIROSTRES.

Rostrum basi latum; rictus amplissimus; pedes breves.
Beak broad at the base; gape very wide; legs short.

THESE birds feed on the wing, on animal food ; they build their nests on the ground, or construct them of mud or similar materials, when placed in elevated situations : they are thus subdivided into families :

Beak short, weak ; ill calculated for catching their prey	} HIRUNDINIDÆ, Leach. CAPRIMULGIDÆ, Vigors.
Beak long, strong ; well adapted for catching their prey	} TODIDÆ, Vigors. HALCYONIDÆ, Vigors. MEROPIDÆ, Leach.

FAMILY I.—MEROPIDÆ.

Rostrum capite longius, basi crassum subtrigonale, integrum, subarcuatum, subulatum, acuminatum ; alæ attenuatæ ; pedes brevissimi, tetradyctyli.

Beak longer than the head, thick, and somewhat triangular at the base, entire, slightly arcuated, subulated, and pointed ; wings slender and acute ; legs very short, four-toed.

GENUS XL.—MEROPS, Linné. BEE-EATER.

THERE is but this one genus yet discovered belonging to the present family : the species all subsist upon insects, chiefly bees and wasps : they build their nests like the Kingsfishers. None of them have hitherto been observed in America.

Some latitude must be allowed to the division of this genus hereafter proposed, the intermediate tail-feathers of the males being usually somewhat longer than in the females.

A. *Rectricibus intermediis elongatis.*

A. With the middle tail-feathers elongated.

Sp. 1. Me. aparius. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 152. *pl.* 19.—Britain and other parts of the old world.

Sp. 2. Me. viridis. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 156.—India.

Sp. 3. Me. ornatus. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 158.—Variegated Bee-eater. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* iv. p. 130. *pl.* Ixix.—New Holland.

Sp. 4. Me. superbus. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 161.——?

Sp. 5. Me. Senegalensis. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 163.—Senegal.

Sp. 6. Me. Sumatranus. *Linn. Trans. (Raffles)* xiii. 294.

ME. *capite colloque supremis interscapulioque castaneis; dorso posticè alis ventreque smaragdinis; gulâ crisoque thalassino-azureis; caudâ supernè cœruleâ viridi nitente.*

Bee-eater with the upper part of the head and neck and between the scapulars chesnut; the lower part of the back, the wings, and belly emerald-green; the throat and vent of an azure sea-green; the tail above blue glossed with green.

INHABITS Sumatra. The upper parts of the head and neck, and the back between the shoulders, are of a beautiful chesnut colour: the lower part of the back, the wings above, and the belly, are pure emerald-green: the feathers of the throat, as well as of the rump and vent, have a pale azure tint with a reflection of sea-green: the tips of the quill-feathers and the tail beneath are blackish-brown: the tail above is blue, with a diluted tint of sea-green; the two middle feathers towards the tip have the bluish tint also diluted; the vent-feathers are the same: the wings are ferruginous beneath.

Sp. 7. Me. superciliosus. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 164.—Madagascar.

Sp. 8. Me. Javanicus. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* xiii. 171—294.

ME. *olivaceo-viridis splendore æneo; lineâ frontali per oculos ad aures producta atrâ; criso uropygioque thalassinis; gulâ sulphureâ; jugulo castaneo; abdomine medio sordide thalassino; lateribus axillisque fulvis.*

Olive-green Bee-eater glossed with brassy, with a dark line passing from the forehead through the eyes to the ears; the vent and rump sea-green; the throat sulphur-coloured; the jugulum chesnut; the middle of the abdomen fine green; the sides and shoulders fulvous.

INHABITS Java and Sumatra. Length eleven inches: the primary and secondary quills with a terminal black band: an obsolete marginal sea-green band on each side of the frontal line: the sides of the vent whitish.

Sp. 9. Me. Savignii. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl. 76.*

ME. *viridis subtus albescens, uropygio caudâque cæruleis; vertice, strigâ oculari, fasciâque latâ collari nigris; mento superciliisque albis.*

Green Bee-eater beneath whitish, with the rump and tail blue; crown of the head, eye-stripe, and broad band across the neck, black; chin and eyebrows white.

INHABITS Sierra Leone and other parts of Africa. Length eight inches and a half: the crown in young birds is greenish, in some a dull brown, and in others deep black, margined in the front and sides of the head with a line of white: the ears black, uniting in a broad band across the neck of the same colour, which is margined on the lower part with beautiful sea-blue: the nape, inner coverts, and quill-feathers greenish fawn colour: the lesser quills tipped with black: the rump, tail, and outside of the quills next the body changeable greenish-blue: the back and upper tail-coverts green: the chin is white: the body tinged with greenish, and the under tail-coverts with blue: the tail three inches long: beak and feet black.

B. *Caudâ æquale, aut subfurcatâ.*

B. With the tail even, or slightly forked.

Sp. 10. Me. *Philippensis*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 165.—The Philippine Isles.

Sp. 11. Me. *Urica*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* xiii. 172. *Swainson Zool. Illust. pl. 8.*—Pirik Bee-eater. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* iv. 142.

Me. *olivaceo-viridis nitens abdomine, crisso, uropygioque, dilutioribus candore thalassino; pileo collo suprà interscapulioque castaneis; gulâ juguloque sulphureis; lineâ temporali fasciâque pectorali semilunari atris; caudâ subtus fuliginosâ.*

Shining olive-green Bee-eater with the abdomen, vent, and rump paler tinged with sea-green; the pileus, neck above, and between the shoulders chesnut; the throat and jugulum sulphureous; a line on the temples and semilunar pectoral band dark; the tail beneath sooty.

INHABITS Java. Length eight inches: the tail above is obscurely tinged with green: the tips of the primaries, and of the secondaries, are black.

Sp. 12. Men. *ubicus*. *Cuv.*

Merops cæruleocephalus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 168. *pl. 21.*—Nubia.

Sp. 13. Me. *erythropterus*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 175.—Senegal.

Sp. 14. Me. *Malimbicus*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 174.—Malimba in Africa.

Sp. 15. Me. *gularis*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 177. *pl. 23.*—Africa.

Sp. 16. Me. *Cayennensis*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 160.—Cayenne.

FAMILY II.—HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Rostrum capite brevior, basi glabrum, subtriangulare, versus apicem plus minusve compressum; alæ longissimæ; pedes tetradactyli, brevissimi.

Beak shorter than the head, glabrous at the base, somewhat triangular, more or less compressed towards the tip; wings very long; legs four-toed, very short.

THE Hirundinidæ are endowed with surprising powers of flight: they fly by day, and feed upon in-

sects, and for the most part construct their nests of mud or other firm materials.

GENUS XLI.—CHÆTURA mihi.

<i>Rostrum mandibulâ inferiore</i>	<i>Beak with the lower mandible</i>
apice rectâ.	straight at the tip.
<i>Alæ longissimæ.</i>	<i>Wings</i> very long.
<i>Cauda brevissima; rectrices</i>	<i>Tail</i> very short; its feathers
apice, subulatæ, acutæ.	subulated and acute at the tip.

HIRUNDO Auctorum.—CYPSELUS, *pars.* Temm.

Sp. 1. Ch. pelasgia.

Hirundo pelasgia. *Steph. v. x. 128.*—North America.

Sp. 2. Ch. Martinicana.

Hirundo acuta. *Steph. v. x. 131. pl. 15.*—West Indies.

Sp. 3. Ch. pacifica.

Hirundo pacifica. *Steph. v. x. 132.*—New Holland.

Sp. 4. Ch. australis.

Hirundo caudacuta. *Steph. v. x. 133.*—New South Wales.

Sp. 5. Ch. fusca.

Hirundo fusca. *Steph. v. x. 133.*—?

Sp. 6. Ch. collaris.

Ch. *obscure-nigro, torque albo.*

Dull-black Chætura with a white collar.

Cypselus collaris. *Pr. Max. Trav. i. 63.*—*Temm. Pl. Col. 195.*

INHABITS Brazil. Length six inches and a half from the tip of the beak to that of the tail, but to the end of the wings nine inches: the prevailing colour of the plumage is a sooty black, with the wings and head rather lightest: on the back part of the neck is a white collar, narrow on the sides, but broader on the nape and on the upper part of the breast: the

beak is black, and the legs dusky-brown: the tarsi are rather long: the tail is short, composed of ten strong elastic feathers, and is very slightly forked: the wings exceed it about two inches and a half.

GENUS XLII.—HIRUNDO Auctorum. SWALLOW.

<i>Rostrum mandibulâ inferiore apice rectâ.</i>	<i>Beak with the lower mandible straight at the tip.</i>
<i>Cauda plerisque furcata.</i>	<i>Tail generally forked.</i>
<i>Pedes simplices; digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.</i>	<i>Legs simple; three toes before, one behind.</i>

A. *Caudâ subfurcata.* A. Tail slightly forked.

Sp. 1. *Hi. torquata.* *Steph. v. x. 124.*—Southern Africa.
Sp. 2. *Hi. Javanica.* *Steph. v. x. 101.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 33. f. 2.*—Java.

Sp. 3. *Hi. Borbonica.* *Steph. v. x. 116.*—Isle of France.
Sp. 4. *Hi. Francica.* *Steph. v. x. 115.*—Isle of France.
Sp. 5. *Hi. Dominicensis.* *Steph. v. x. 123.*—West Indies.
Sp. 6. *Hi. Americana.* *Gmel.*—*Hi. platensis.* *Steph. v. x. 126.*—America.

Sp. 7. *Hi. leucoptera.* *Steph. v. x. 120. pl. 13.*—South America.
Sp. 8. *Hi. jugularis.* *Pr. Max.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 161. f. 2.*
Hi. rufo-fuscus, gulâ rufâ; pectore lateribusque cinereo-flavis; abdominis medio flavescente; remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus.

Red-brown Swallow with the throat rufous; the breast and sides ashy-yellow; the middle of the abdomen yellowish; the quills and tail-feathers dusky.

INHABITS Brazil. Length four inches and a half: both sexes have the throat red: the breast and the sides ashy-yellow: the middle of the belly whitish-

yellow : all the upper parts reddish-brown : the wings and tail dusky-brown : the inner web of the first quill is ciliated, and very irregular throughout its entire length.

Sp. 9. *Hi. fuscata.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 161. f. 1.*

Hi. fuscus subtus albus, capite collo pectoreque rufis.

Brown Swallow beneath white, with the head, neck, and breast rufous.

INHABITS Brazil. Length four inches : the upper parts of the body, the tail, and the wing-coverts are brown ; the last and lateral tail-feathers with lighter edges : the head, neck, and breast are rufous, deepest on the cheeks, occiput, and forehead : on the sinciput are several brown feathers : the belly and all the under parts are white.

Sp. 10. *Hi. minuta.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 209. f. 1.*

Hi. sericeo-cærulea subtus alba, alis caudâque nigris.

Silken-blue Swallow beneath white, with the wings and tail black.

INHABITS Brazil. Length four inches and a half : all the upper parts of the body, the cheeks, the sides of the neck, and the under tail-coverts, are of a fine silken blue : the wings and the tail are dull black : the under parts are glossy white.

Sp. 11. *Hi? filifera.*

Hi. vertice nuchâ colloque supernè rufis; corpore suprà cærulescente, subtus albâ, alis caudâque nigris; rectricibus, duabus mediis exceptis, maculâ alba, externis utrinque longissimis filiformibus.

Swallow with the top of the head, nape, and upper part of the neck rufous; the body above bluish, beneath white, with the wings and tail black; the feathers of the latter (the two middle excepted) with a white spot, the outer on each side very long and filiform.

Wire-tailed Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vii. 309. *pl. cxlii.*

“INHABITS India. Size of *H. Rustica*: beak black, base of the under mandible pale: top of the head to the nape, and beginning of the neck behind rufous: from the gape a bluish-black streak passes beneath the eye, and growing broader, unites with the lower part of the neck behind, which, as also the back and rump, are of the same colour; all the under parts are white: wings and tail black: the feathers of the latter nearly even at the end, but the shaft of the exterior one on each side is continued for three times the length of the others, and perfectly filiform; on all but the two middle feathers a white spot: legs black.”—*Latham.*

B. *Caudâ valdè furcatâ.* B. Tail greatly forked.

a. *Pedibus nudis.* a. Legs naked.

Sp. 12. *Hi. melanoleuca. Pr. Max. Temm. Pl. Col.* 299. *f. 2.*

Hi. supra fasciâque pectorale cœruleo-nigra, gulâ ventre crisoque albis; alis caudâque obscure nigris.

Swallow with the upper parts of the plumage and band on the breast blue-black, with the throat, belly, and vent white; the wings and tail dull black.

INHABITS Brazil. Length five inches: all the upper parts of the body, the cheeks, a broad band on the upper part of the breast, and the upper tail-coverts are glossy blue-black: the wings and the tail-feathers

are dull black : the throat, belly, and vent are pure white : the wings are rather shorter than the outer tail-feathers : beak very slender.

Sp. 13. *Hi. nigra*. *Steph. v. x. 98*.—Cayenne.
 Sp. 14. *Hi. tapera*. *Steph. v. x. 122*.—Brazil, &c.
 Sp. 15. *Hi. chalybea*. *Steph. x. 96*.—Cayenne.
 Sp. 16. *Hi. fasciata*. *Steph. v. x. 121*.—Cayenne.
 Sp. 17. *Hi. violacea*. *Gmel. i. 1026*.—*Hirundo purpurea*. *Steph. v. x. 108*.—America.
 Sp. 18. *Hi. rufa*. *Steph. v. x. 88*.—America.
 Sp. 19. *Hi. rustica*. *Steph. v. x. 84. pl. 9*.—Britain and other parts of the old world.
 Sp. 20. *Hi. daurica*. *Steph. v. x. 95*.—Siberia.
 Sp. 21. *Hi. riparia*. *Steph. v. x. 104. pl. 11*.—Britain,—and North America?
 Sp. 22. *Hi. Indica*. *Steph. v. x. 127. pl. 14*.—East Indies.
 Sp. 23. *Hi. Panayana*. *Steph. v. x. 95*.—Isle of Panay.
 Sp. 24. *Hi. ambrosiaca*. *Steph. v. x. 100*.—Africa?
 Sp. 25. *Hi. Senegalensis*. *Steph. v. x. 93*.—Senegal.
 Sp. 26. *Hi. Capensis*. *Steph. v. x. 92. pl. 10*.—Southern Africa.
 Sp. 27. *Hi. rufifrons*. *Steph. v. x. 91*.—Southern Africa.
 Sp. 28. *Hi. gularis*. *Steph. v. x. 59*.—Southern Africa.
 Sp. 29. *Hi. palustris*. *Steph. v. x. 101*.—Southern Africa.
 Sp. 30. *Hi. cristata*. *Steph. v. x. 94*.—Africa.
 Sp. 31. *Hi. fuciphaga*. *Steph. v. x. 111*.—East Indies.
 Sp. 32. *Hi. esculenta*. *Osbeck. Linn. Trans. (Horsfield.) x. xiii. p. 142*.

Ni. nigricans subtus albida, rectricibus apice albis.

Black Swallow beneath whitish, with the tips of the tail-feathers white.

INHABITS Java. Length six inches. Dr. Horsfield says that the specimens which he brought from Java differ from Latham's description in being uniformly of a blackish colour, without a white extremity to the rectrices.

Sp. 33. *Hi. leucogaster*. *Steph.* v. x. 106.—*Hi. bicolor*. *Steph.* v. x. 105?—North America.

Sp. 34. *Hi. Tahitica*. *Steph.* v. x. 125.—Otaheite.

b. *Pedibus usque ad ungues plumosis*.

b. Legs feathered to the claws.

Sp. 35. *Hi. urbica*. *Steph.* v. x. 118.—Britain and other parts of the old world.

Sp. 36. *Hi. montana*. *Steph.* v. x. 102.—*Hi. rupestris*. *Steph.* v. x. 103.—Europe.

Sp. 37. *Hi. Ludoviciana*. *Cuvier*.—*Hi. purpurea* (Purple Martin of *Catesby*, i. pl. 51.) *Steph.* v. x. 108.—North America.

Sp. 38. *Hi. Cayennensis*.

Cypselus Cayennensis. *Steph.* v. x. 75.—Cayenne.

GENUS XLIII.—CYPSELUS, Illiger. SWIFT.

<i>Rostrum mandibulâ inferiore apice recurvata</i> .	<i>Beak with the lower mandible recurved at the tip.</i>
<i>Cauda forficata</i> .	<i>Tail forked.</i>
<i>Pedes simplices, plumosi; digitis omnibus anticis.</i>	<i>Legs simple, feathered; all the toes placed forward.</i>

APUS. Cuvier.

Sp. 1. *Cy. vulgaris*. *Steph.* v. x. 72. pl. 8.—Britain and other parts of the old world.

Sp. 2. *Cy. melba*. *Steph.* v. x. 74.—Mountainous districts of Europe.

Sp. 3. *Cy. Sinensis*. *Steph.* v. x. 74.—China.

Sp. 4. *Cy? leucorrhous*.

Hirundo leucorrhœa. *Steph.* v. x. 98.—Cape of Good Hope.

Sp. 5. *Cy? velox*.

Hirundo velox.—*Steph.* v. x. 97.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 6. *Cy. Klecho*.

Cy. viridi-niger remigibus caudâque obscurioribus; dorso postice griseo; subtus cinereus.

Green-black Swift with the quills and tail obscure; the back griseous on the lower part; the body beneath ash-coloured. *Hirundo Klecho.* *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* xiii. p. 143.—*Cypselus longipennis.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 83. f. 1.

INHABITS Java. Length eight inches and a half. The bird described by Temminck has the top of the head, the nape, the sides of the neck, the top of the back, the scapulars, and the lesser wing-coverts very brilliant deep-green: the wings and tail are glossed with bluish-green, the former tint predominating as the bird advances in age: the middle wing-feathers nearest the body are white or whitish: all the under parts of the body are ash, with the exception of the middle of the belly and the lower tail-coverts, which are white: the lower part of the back and the rump are ashy-green. The male has a chesnut spot on the ear-feathers. Dr. Horsfield observes that in young birds the abdomen is whitish, and the wing-coverts are banded with white at their extremities: the feathers covering the back and the quill feathers are tipped with brownish-grey.

Sp. 7. *Cy. comatus.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 268.

Cy? cristatus cupreo-viridis; tectricibus alarum, remigibus rec- tricibusque saturatè viridibus; linea suprad infrâque oculos, tec- tricibusque alarum majoribus apice, albis.
Crested Swift? of a copper-green; with the wing-coverts, quills, and tail-feathers dark-green; a line above and beneath the eyes, and tip of the greater wing-coverts, white.

INHABITS Sumatra. Length about six inches: unlike the other species of the genus, this is adorned with beautiful colours, and is farther distinguished by the feathers on the head being elongated and decom-

posed, forming a sort of crest : the longest of these feathers are white, and arise from the sides of the head, forming a band, which passes from the beak, over the eyes, to the hind head : those on the chin are shorter, but jagged, and are continued as a transverse white band beneath the eyes, towards the nape, the feathers gradually increasing in length and resembling whiskers : the feathers on the top of the head are also elongated and bronzed, as are those on the back of the neck : on the region of the ears is a chestnut spot : the back, the scapulars, the neck, the breast, and the belly are green tinged with cupreous : the wing-coverts, the quills, and those of the tail are green-blue with a metallic gloss : the tip of the greater wing-coverts, part of the vent and the under tail-coverts are pure white : the tail is composed of ten feathers, and is greatly forked.

FAMILY III.—CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Rostrum breve, basi latissimum, setis validis instructum, versus apicem utrinque compressum; nares tubulares; pedes tetradactyli; digitus externus quadriarticulatus.

Beak short, very broad at the base, and furnished with strong bristles, compressed towards the tip; nostrils tubular; legs four-toed; the outer toe with four joints.

THE birds of this family usually fly by night, and prey upon insects : their flight is particularly silent, owing to the peculiar softness of their plumage : they are closely allied to the Strigidæ, although apparently detached therefrom in the foregoing arrangement by the intervention of the Meropidæ and Hirundinidæ, the cause of which will be subsequently explained, as

it is impossible to place them immediately after the birds of the former family without doing violence to the general arrangement. They usually lay their eggs upon the bare ground without any vestige of a nest, beyond a mere depression on the surface.

GENUS XLIV.—CAPRIMULGUS Auctorum. GOATSUCKER.

Rostrum valdè depresso, apice adunco; *mandibula inferior* apice recurvata. Beak greatly depressed, the tip hooked; the lower mandible with its tip recurved.

Digitæ antici basi membranula coaliti, *lateralis* æquales; *pollex* gracilis, versatilis. Anterior toes connected at the base by a membrane, the lateral ones equal; the hinder toe slender, versatile.

A. *Caudâ furcatâ.* A. Tail forked.

Sp. 1. Cu. psalurus. Azara. Temm. Pl. Col. 157. male; 158. female.

Ca. *capite, collo corporeque suprà nigricantibus nigro maculatis; infrà rufescente; occipite rufo; alis nigricantibus rufo-albo variis; caudâ valdè furcatâ.*

Goatsucker with the head, neck, and body above dusky, spotted with black; beneath reddish; the occiput red; the wings dusky, varied with reddish-white; the tail very much forked.

Scissors-tailed Goatsucker. Lath. Gen. Hist. vii. p. 348.

INHABITS Paraguay. Distinguished from its congeners by the very extraordinary conformation of its tail: this part is composed of twelve feathers, the two middle and the two lateral feathers being considerably elongated, the outer ones especially, which, in the adult male, are several inches longer than the

others: the male has the upper part of the head and of the body dusky-ash sprinkled with brown and dashed with black: a clear red band covers the occiput, and extends from one eye to the other: the scapulars and wing-coverts are spotted with golden-red: the anterior border of the first quill is red; the others are striped at their base with red and dusky, and are tinged with cinereous the rest of their length: the sides of the head and of the neck are marbled with white, red, and dusky: the breast is transversely striped with the same colour; and the rest of the under parts are reddish-white, with delicate and distant undulated lines: the two elongated middle tail-feathers are ash-colour, marked with black zigzag and diagonal bars of the same colour; the four next, on each side, are striped with red and black at their base, then follows a broad space of plain black, and the tips are greyish-white, marbled with darker grey; the two outer feathers are grey, with an irregular black dash, for some distance, in the direction of the shaft; the rest of the feathers are whitish, marbled with ash. The female and young have the tail-feathers shorter than in the male, but the tail is constructed similarly: the two middle feathers resemble those of the male, the others are transversely striped towards the tip, and the lateral one on each side is dusky, striped with red at its base, spotted with greyish-white on the inner web, and rayed with black and grey towards the tip. Both sexes have the bristles of the gape considerably elongated, and reaching as far as the tip of the beak; they are black: the

tarsi half clothed with feathers, and the inner claw considerably pectinated.

According to M. D'Azara, this species delights in flying over the waters and the banks of rivers, and when it changes its direction, during flight, it opens and shuts its tail-feathers like a pair of scissors.

Sp. 2. *Ca. furcatus.* *Cuv.*

Ca. forficatus. *Steph. v. x. p. 167.*—Africa.

Sp. 3. *Ca. pectoralis.* *Cuv.*

Ca. Africanus. *Steph. v. x. p. 157.*—Africa.

Sp. 4. *Ca. popetue.* *Steph. v. x. p. 164.*—North America.

Sp. 5. *Ca. vittatus.* *Steph. v. x. p. 152. pl. 17.*—New Holland,

Sp. 6. *Ca. strigoides.* *Steph. v. x. p. 143.*—New Holland.

B. *Caudâ æquale aut cuneiforme.*

B. Tail equal, or wedge-shaped.

Sp. 7. *Ca. Europæus.* *Steph. v. x. p. 146. pl. 18.*—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 8. *Ca. Asiaticus.* *Steph. v. x. p. 156.*—India.

Sp. 9. *Ca. affinis.* *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 142.*

Ca. nigro fusco ferrugineo que variegatus, remigibus fuscis; tribus externis fasciâ albâ, reliquis ferrugineo griseo que variegatis; rectricibus duâbus externis internè albis.

Goatsucker variegated with black, brown, and rust-colour, with the quills brown; the three exterior with a white band, the rest variegated with ferruginous and griseous; the two outer tail-feathers white within.

INHABITS Java. Length nine inches: the first quill is fasciated internally, and the second and third on each side: the throat has a white band.

Sp. 10. *Ca. Virginianus.* *Steph. v. x. p. 153.*—*Caprimulgus Guianensis.* *Steph. v. x. 148?*—America.

Sp. 11. Ca. Carolinensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 149.*—North America.
 Sp. 12. Ca. brachypterus. *Steph. v. x. p. 150.*—North America.
 Sp. 13. Ca. rufus. *Steph. v. x. p. 163.*—Cayenne.
 Sp. 14. Ca. torquatus. *Steph. v. x. p. 162.*—Brazil.
 Sp. 15. Ca. semitorquatus. *Steph. v. x. p. 160.*—Cayenne.
 Sp. 16. Ca. Cayennensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 159.*—Cayenne.
 Sp. 17. Ca. acutus. *Steph. v. x. p. 168.*—Cayenne.
 Sp. 18. Ca. albicollis. *Steph. v. x. 155.*—Cayenne.
 Sp. 19. Ca. Nattereri. *Temm. Pl. Col. 107;* male.

Ca. corpore suprà, alis, caudâ, pectoreque, nigris rufo maculatis; gulâ nigricante semitorque albo; abdomine, crisso, tectricibusque inferioribus caudæ rufis, nigro fasciatis.

Goatsucker with the body above, the wings, tail, and breast, black spotted with red ; the throat dusky, with a white half-collar ; the belly, vent, and under tail-coverts rufous, barred with black.

INHABITS Brazil. Length eight inches and a half: the ground colour of the upper parts of the plumage, the wings, tail, and breast are black ; all the feathers of those parts being prettily spotted with bright red : the tail is distantly banded with very fine red zigzag stripes : the outer webs of the quills are spotted with red, and a row of ashy-reddish oblong spots is placed at regular intervals on their inner webs : there are several spots on the region of the ears, and on some of the wing-coverts : the secondaries are tipped with white and marbled with black : the throat is dusky, and on its lower part is a large white half-collar : the belly, vent, and lower tail-coverts are deep rufous, barred with black : the fore part of the tarsi is feathered, the rest naked : the beak is black : the tail is very short, and the wings reach about an inch and a half beyond its tips.

Sp. 20. Ca. diurnus. *Pr. Max.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 182.

Ca. corpore suprà cinereo nigro rufoque maculato et variegato; infrà albo; gulâ rufa; lateribus colli fasciâ albâ; caudâ nigro fasciatâ.

Goatsucker with the body above spotted and variegated with cinereous, black, and rufous; beneath white; the throat rufous; the sides of the neck with a white band; the tail barred with black.

INHABITS Brazil. Length ten inches: all the upper parts of the body, the head, and the fore part of the neck, are varied with spots and zigzag stripes of ashy-brown, black, and reddish; and the wing-coverts are marked with several round black spots: the quills are dusky with a large band of pure white at their base; they are also edged with clear brown: the throat is of a clear red; and a little below, on the sides of the neck, is a white band: the tail-feathers are marbled with dusky-brown and reddish-ash, and striped with nine or ten very narrow black bars; the lateral feathers are tipped with white: all the under parts of the body are white in the adult, but in the young the feathers are edged with dusky.

This species is usually found in pairs, and pursues its prey by daylight, flying to greater altitudes than its congeners.

Sp. 21. Ca. macrourus. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* xiii. 142.

Ca. ferrugineo nigricanteque nebulosus, strigâ verticali tæniisque tectorium aterrimis; caudâ corpore longiore cuneatâ.

Goatsucker clouded with ferruginous and dusky, with a vertical striga and bars on the coverts very dark; the tail longer than the body, and wedge-shaped.

Javan Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* viii. 336.

INHABITS Java. Length ten inches, of which the tail is five and a quarter : from the gape spring several rigid bristles, pointing forwards ; these are white at the base and black at the extremities : plumage in general clouded with ferruginous and blackish : on the crown a streak of black ; and some bands of the same colour on the wing-coverts : on the throat a whitish band : tail longer than the rest of the bird, and very much wedged : the four internal feathers terminated by a broad, whitish, ferruginous band ; across the middle of the wing a similar band formed by irregular marks on the wing-feathers.

Sp. 22. Ca. longicaudis.

Ca. fusco ferrugineo nigroque variegatus ; vertice cinereo ferrugineo maculato ; gulâ maculâ albâ ; caudâ corpore longiore cuneatâ fasciis nigricantibus.

Gooatsucker variegated with brown ferruginous, and black, with the crown ash-coloured spotted with rust-colour ; the throat with a white spot ; the tail longer than the body, wedge-shaped and barred with dusky.

Long-tailed Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vii. 335. *p. cxiv.*

“ INHABITS Sierra Leone. Length, from the point of the beak to the end of the two middle tail-feathers, thirteen inches and a half : beak broad, short, depressed, horn-coloured, with a black point ; at the gape several long bristles, some longer than the beak : crown of the head mottled ash, down the middle some larger blotchings of chocolate : the hind part of the neck brownish-grey, minutely spotted with black, with scarcely any chocolate marks : sides of the neck,

breast, and belly, rusty-dun colour, barred with narrow, transverse, dusky black lines: vent pale dun: on the throat a large patch of white: the lesser wing-coverts rufous mottled with black; below them a transverse, irregular, white band: greater coverts dusky-brown, waved with paler rufous: scapulars chocolate-brown, with clay-colour on the inner webs, forming stripes: the quills deep black-brown; the first and second marked with an oval white spot on the inner web, about the middle; the next three with a broad transverse stripe about the same place; the rest deep brown, barred with rufous: second quills barred rufous on the inner web, and the first six white at the tips: the tail is singularly cuneiform, the outer feathers four inches long, the next five inches and a quarter, increasing to the two middle, which are greatly disproportioned to the other, being nine inches long, and exceed the adjoining by four inches and a half; these are mottled, and a little blotched; the others much the same, but crossed with eight or ten blackish marks, resembling bars: the outer one wholly white on the outer web, and the end equally so for three quarters of an inch; the next ashy-white at the end: the legs short, yellowish-dun colour, covered half way by the feathers of the thighs: claws horn-colour, the middle toe very long, and its claw greatly pectinated."—*Latham.*

Sp. 23. *Ca? longipennis.* *Cuvier.*

Ca. macrodipterus. *Steph. v. x. p. 169.—Africa.*

GENUS XLV.—NYCTIBIUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum valdè dilatatum, apice adunco; *mandibula superior* versus basin dente obtuso instructa; *inferior* latior, marginibus externè recurvatis.

Digiti antici basi membranulâ connexi; *laterales* inæquales; *pollex* crassus.

Sp. 1. Ny. grandis.

Caprimulgus grandis. *Steph. v. x.* 142.—South America.

Sp. 2. Ny. Jamaicensis.—*Caprimulgus Jamaicensis.* *Steph. v. x.* p. 144.—Jamaica.

Sp. 3. Ny? Steatornis.—*Caprimulgus Steatornis.* *Humboldt.*

Beak greatly dilated, with the tip hooked; the *upper mandible* furnished with an obtuse tooth towards the base; the lower broader, with its sides externally recurved.

Anterior toes connected at the base by a small membrane; the *lateral toes* unequal; the *hinder* one short.

GENUS XLVI.—PODARGUS, Illig.

Rostrum capite latius, ad apicem abrupte acuminate, deflexum; *mandibula superior* spatulæformis, culmine carinato.

Nares lineares, suprà squama tectæ.

Alæ cauda breviores.

Digiti fissi; *ungues* subæquales, simplices.

Sp. 1. Po. megacephalus.

Caprimulgus megacephalus. *Steph. v. x. p. 141.*—New Holland.

Beak broader than the head, abruptly acuminate at the tip, deflexed; the *upper mandible* spatuliform, the culmen carinated.

Nostrils linear, covered by a scale above.

Wings shorter than the tail.

Toes cleft; *claws* nearly equal, simple.

Sp. 2. Po. Javensis. *Linn. Trans. (Horsfield,) v. xiii. p. 141.*
—Horsf. Zool. Res.—Podargus cornutus.—Temm. Pl. Col.
159.

Po. rufescente isabellinus, fusco pulverulentus; caudâ undulato
fasciatâ.

Reddish-yellow Podargus sprinkled with brown; the tail with undulated fasciæ.

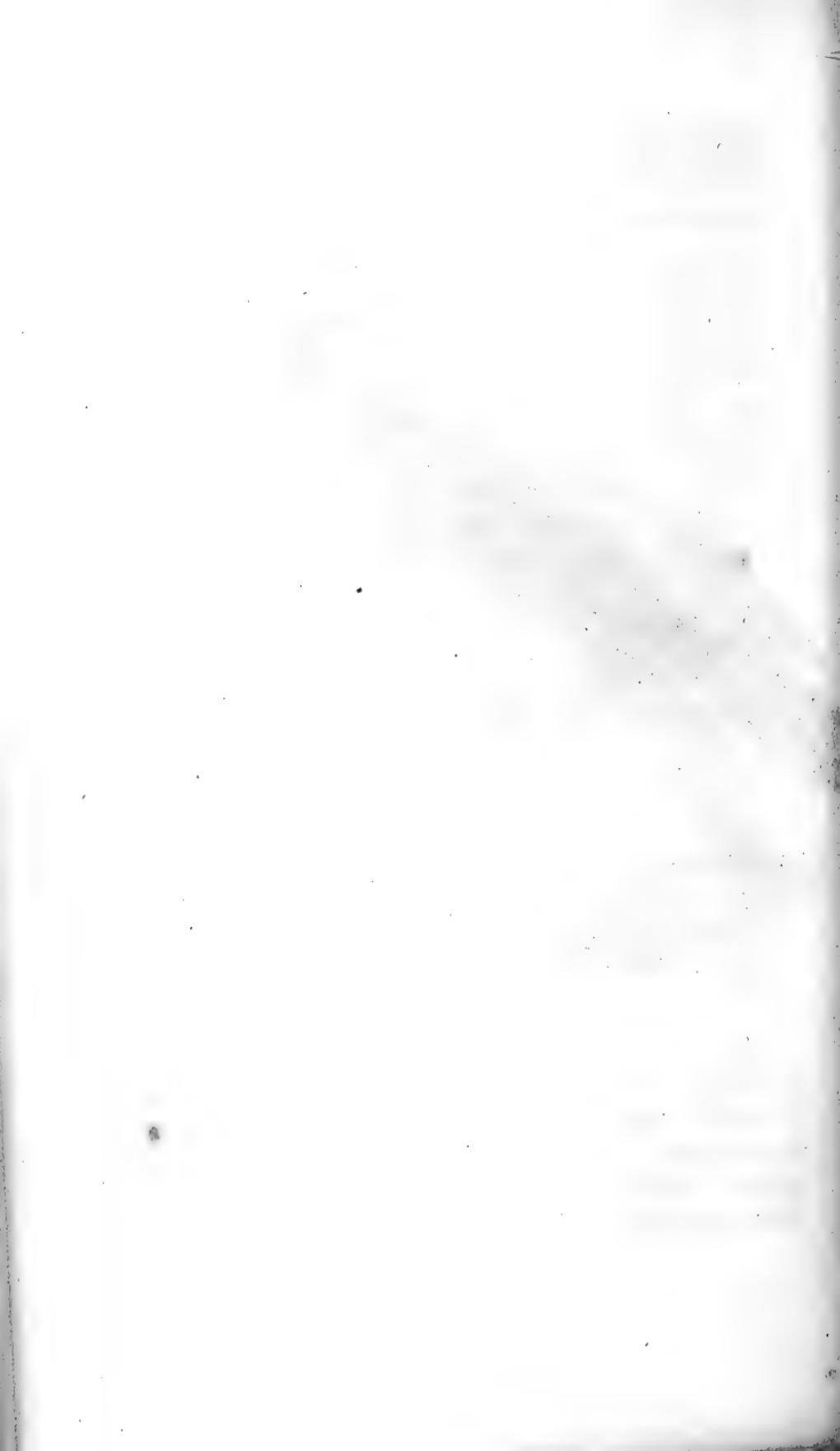
INHABITS Java. Length nine inches: the head is adorned with a tuft of long decomposed plumes on either side, a little above and behind the eyes: these feathers, and the bristles which surround the beak, form a kind of horn, which nearly hides the eyes, and gives a disproportionate size to the head; they, and also the sides of the neck, the back, and wings, are bright red sprinkled with black: the nape has a whitish collar: the scapulars are spotted with white: the white feathers on these parts being tipped with black: the tail is wedged and clear red, with seven or eight bands of deep red, edged with black, and marked with dusky zigzags on each feather: the forehead and behind the eyes is whitish: the middle of the throat and the fore part of the neck are white: the breast and the belly are varied with large white spots, edged with black, and disposed on the middle of the feathers, which are margined with reddish: the abdomen is whitish: the legs are reddish, and the beak is yellow.

Sp. 3. Po. australis.

Po. aterrimus variegatus plumis nigro longitudinaliter lineatis apicibus nigris; remigibus pogonius externis maculis quinque albis;
caudâ pallidâ subfasciatâ.



PODARGUS CORNUTUS.



Very dark variegated Podargus with the feathers longitudinally striped with black; the tips black; the exterior webs of the quills with five white spots; the tail pale, slightly fasciated.

Cold-river Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vii. p. 369.

INHABITS New Holland. Length nineteen inches: beak three inches long, very stout, and hooked: plumage dark, varied, streaked with black down the shafts of the feathers, each of which is tipped with black: quills marked on the outer web with five white spots: tail seven inches and a half long, pale, mottled, and somewhat banded, each feather ending in a point, but no white spots on any of them: legs short, black, the segments whitish.

Sp. 4. Po? *gracilis*.

Caprimulgus gracilis. *Steph. v. x. p. 145.*—New Holland.

Sp. 5. Po? *Novæ Hollandiæ*.

Caprimulgus Novæ Hollandiæ. *Steph. v. x. 170.*—New Holland.

FAMILY IV.—TODIDÆ.

Rostrum elongatum depresso, basi latissimum, apice obtusum plus minusvè aduncum; rictus amplissimus; pedes gressorii.
Beak elongated, depressed, very broad at the base, the tip obtuse, and more or less hooked; the gape very wide; the feet gressorial.

THE Todidæ hold a middle station between the preceding and the following families: the genus *Eurylaimus* being closely allied to the former, and *Todus* to the latter. The three genera comprised in this group inhabit respectively the continents of Asia, Africa, and America.

GENUS XLVII.—EURYLAIMUS, Horsfield.

Rostrum capite brevius, validum, postice dilatato-ampliatum, margine angusto intacto; mandibula superior obsoletè carinato, apice abruptè adunco, emarginato; nares basales, apertæ, nudæ.

Beak shorter than the head, stout, behind much enlarged, the margins narrow; the upper mandible obsoletely carinated, its tip abruptly hooked, emarginate; nostrils basal, open, naked.

Sp. 1. Eu. Horsfieldii. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 130. male; 131. female. *Eu. capite toto corporeque infrâ vinaceis; dorso alisque perfuscis flavo variis; caudâ atrâ fasciâ apicali albâ.*

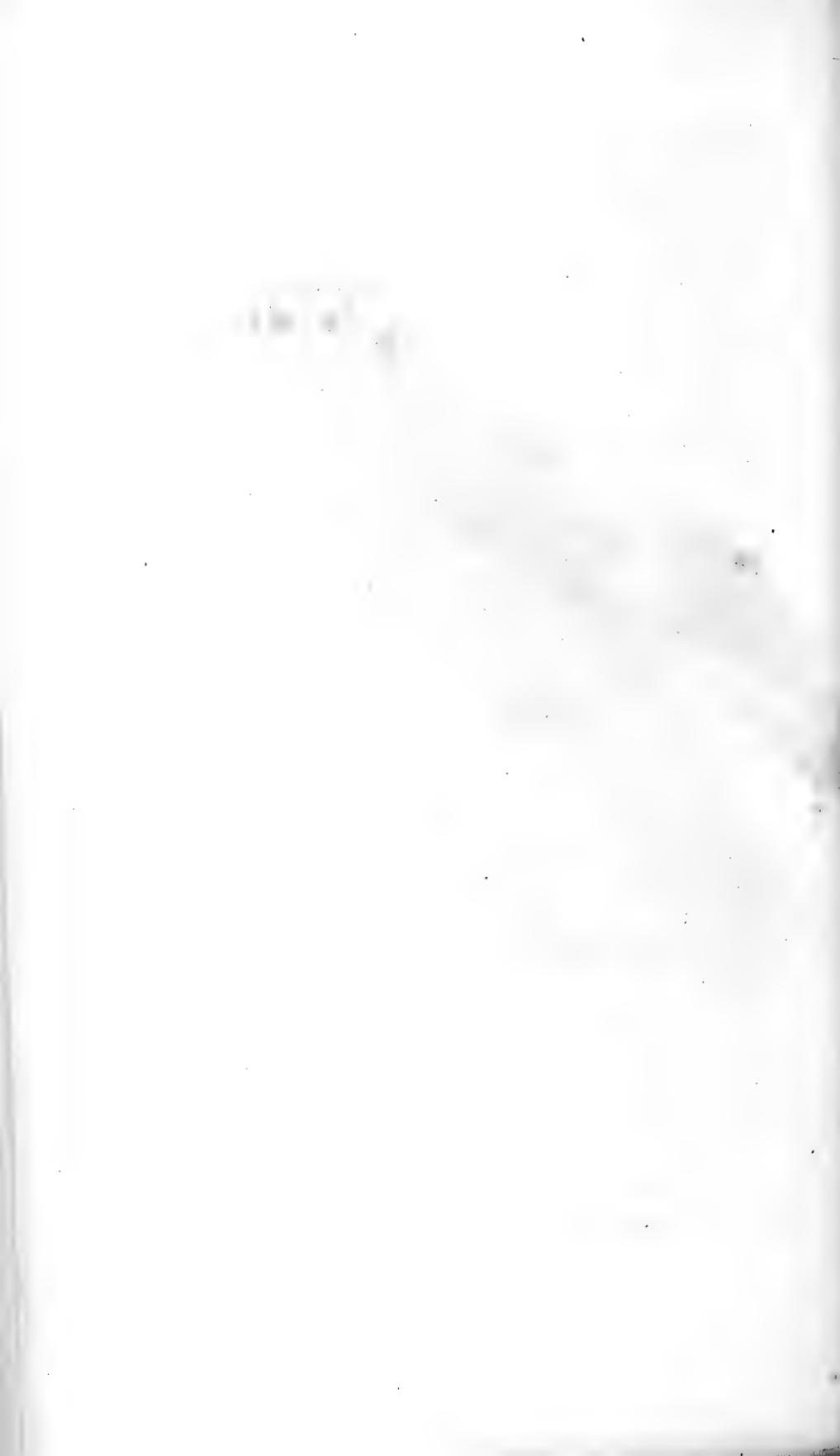
Eurylaimus with the entire head and the body beneath vinaceous; the back and wings brown varied with yellow; the tail dark coloured, with a white band at the tip.

Eurylaimus Javanicus. *Linn. Trans. (Horsfield,) v. xiii. p. 170.*

INHABITS Java. Length eleven inches: the male has the feathers on the top of the head rather long, and of a black or dusky purple hue; of which colour the cheeks and occiput partake: the under parts are of a vinaceous purple more or less pure, changing to a yellow tinge on the flanks: the lower tail-coverts are bright yellow: the top of the back is brown: the rest black, as well as the wings and tail: on the scapulars are several longitudinal citron-yellow coloured spots, and also on the back and upper tail-coverts, and a sort of speculum on the quills: the two middle feathers of the tail are totally black, but the others have a large white spot towards the tip: the beak is red-brown, more or less marbled with yellowish. The female (which resembles the young) has the head and



EURYLAIMUS HORSFIELDII.



napa shaded with ashy-brown in the several yellow spots: the wings are paler than those of the male, and are greatly spotted with yellow: the throat and the breast are varied with ash-colour and yellow, slightly tinged with purple, and the feathers of the belly and the flanks partake of the same colour.

This beautiful bird was first described by my friend Dr. Horsfield, who says that it inhabits the wild and inaccessible parts of the isle of Java, and also the vast lakes and marshes that are found by the rivers and seas: it feeds on insects and worms. According to Temminck it is found in Sumatra.

Sp. 2. *Eu. nasutus*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 154.

Platyrhynchus ornatus. *Desmarest*.—*Todus nasutus*. *Sharw*, v. viii. p. 122.—Inhabits the Isles of Sunda.

Sp. 3. *Eu. cucullatus*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 261.

Eu. subcristatus capite femoribusque nigris, corpore supra nigro flavoque vario; subtus vinaceus; torque cervicali albo; rectricium apice maculâ rotundâ albâ.

Slightly crested *Eurylaimus* with the head and thighs black; the body above varied with black and yellow, beneath vinaceous; a white collar on the cervix; the tip of the tail-feathers with a round white spot.

INHABITS Sumatra. Length about six inches: the feathers of the head, neck, and cheeks are black; those on the top of the head being elongated, and forming a crest: a white collar adorns the nape and fore part of the neck: the breast and belly are of a fine purple hue: the sides, the abdomen, the middle of the back, the scapulars, the outer edge of the secondaries, and the rump are yellow: the tail is black, short, and rounded, with a round white spot

at the tip of each feather: the thighs, the wings, the nape, and the rest of the back are black: the beak is purple-black, varied with yellow: the legs are brownish yellow.

Sp. 4. Eu. Corydon. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 297.

Eu? cristatus niger, gulâ juguloque rufo-albis; fasciâ alarum caudâque albâ; medio dorsi rufo.

Crested black *Eurylaimus?* with the throat and jugulum red-white; a white band on the wings and tail; the middle of the back black.

INHABITS Sumatra. Length ten inches: remarkable for its large and strong beak, with dilated sides; and for having the orbits and lores naked, and red: all the upper parts of the plumage, the wings, and tail, the cheeks, the belly, and vent are dull black: the chin and all the fore part of the neck are reddish-white: upon separating the feathers on the middle of the back a large red spot becomes apparent, but as these feathers have their outer edges black, when they are in the natural situation this spot is invisible: a broad white bar passes through all the quills; the tail-feathers have also a white band towards their tips: the beak is black.

GENUS XLVIII.—*EURYSTOMUS*, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi valdè depresso, glabrum, crassum, suprà convexum, lateribus dilatatis, apice curvato.

Nares lineares, obliquæ.

Beak greatly depressed at the base, glabrous, thick, convex above, the sides dilated, the tip curved.

Nostrils linear, oblique.

COLARIS, Cuvier. *Temm.*

Sp. 1. Eu. orientalis.

Coracias orientalis. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 403.—The East.

Sp. 2. Eu. Madagascariensis.

Coracias Madagascariensis. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 404.—Madagascar.

Sp. 3. Eu. Afra.

Coracias Afra. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 405.—Africa.

GENUS XLIX.—TODUS, Limè, &c. TODY.

Rostrum longiusculum, basi glabrum, rectum, suprae infrâque depresso, obtusum.

Beak elongated, glabrous at the base, straight, depressed above and beneath, obtuse.

Rictus ciliatus.

Gape ciliated.

Pedes longiusculæ; digitus exterior medio basi conexus.

Legs rather long; outer toe connected at the base to the middle one.

Sp. 1. To. viridis. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 129. pl. 16.—Inhabits North America. The only species known.

FAMILY V.—HALCYONIDÆ.

Rostrum mediocre aut longissimum, rectum, tetragonale, basi depresso; rictus amplus; pedes mediocres.

Beak moderate or very long, straight, quadrangular, depressed at the base; gape wide; legs moderate.

THESE birds delight, for the most part, in damp situations, and feed upon fish, crustacea, or insects, which they capture, in common with the other fissirostral birds, while flying: they occur in all climates, but are most numerous within the tropics. They lay their eggs on the bare ground.

GENUS L.—HALCYON, Swainson. CRAB-EATER.

Rostrum longissimum, rectum, validum; *mandibula superior* rectissima, integra, ad basin rotundata; *inferior* carinata, recurvata, margine superioris inferiorum obtegente.

Nares basales, membranâ tectâ, aperturâ nudâ, linear-i-obliquâ.

Digitus anticus interior minimus.

Beak very long, straight, stout; the *upper mandible* very strong, entire, rounded at the base; the *lower* carinated, recurved, its margins covered by those of the upper.

Nostrils basal, covered by a membrane, the aperture naked, linear-oblique.

Interior fore toe small.

THE species of this genus are chiefly confined to the southern hemisphere of the old world. I have followed Mr. Swainson in giving the English name Crab-eater to them, as the typical species is known to subsist on those animals.

Sp. 1. Ha. Sacer.—*Alcedo sacra*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 78.—New Holland and the islands in the South Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Sp. 2. Ha. collaris. *Swain. Zool. Illust.* pl. 27.—*Alcedo collaris*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 80.—Philippine Islands.

Sp. 3. Ha. cinnamominus. *Swain. Zool. Illust.* pl. 67.

Ha. cæruleo-viridis, *pileo, collo, plumibusque totis subitus pallide cinnamominis*; *auribus viridibus*; *nuchâ torque nigro gracili ornatâ*.

Blue-green Crab-eater with the upper part of the head, neck, and all beneath pale cinnamon-colour; ears green; round the nape a slender black collar.

INHABITS New Zealand. “Length ten inches:

the tip of the upper mandible of the beak with a slight inclination downwards, with the appearance of a notch: the whole head, neck, and under plumage of a delicate fawn-colour: under wing-coverts the same: the remaining upper plumage, with the wings and tail, changeable blue-green: ears sea-green and dusky, united to a narrow nuchal collar: wings four inches long, and the tail, which is even, three and one quarter: the hind head is slightly crested, and the feet are pale brown."—*Swainson.*

Sp. 4. *Ha. diops.*

Ha. cæruleo-nitens subtus maculâque loris albâ.

Shining blue Crab-eater with the under parts and a spot on the lores white.

Alcedo diops. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 272.

INHABITS Amboyna, Timor, &c. Length seven inches and a half: on each side of the nostrils near the lores is a white spot: the top of the head, the hinder part, and sides of the neck, a broad belt on the breast, the thighs, the wings, and the tail, are of a fine deep glossy blue, more or less brilliant according to the light: the scapulars and the back are fine aquamarine colour: the chin, the throat, the belly, and the vent are white: the beak and legs are black.

Sp. 5. *Ha. Capensis.*—*Alcedo Capensis.* *Shaw, v. viii. p. 65.*—
Southern Africa.

Sp. 6. *Ha. atricapillus.*—*Alcedo atricapilla.* *Shaw, v. viii. p. 70.*—
India.

Sp. 7. *Ha. Smyrnensis.*—*Alcedo Smyrnensis.* *Shaw, v. viii. p. 68.*—The warmer regions of Asia and Africa.

Sp. 8. *Ha. chlorocephalus*.—*Alcedo chlorocephala*.—*Shaw*, v. viii. p. 77.—Africa and Asia.

Sp. 9. *Ha. Coromandus*.—*Alcedo Coromanda*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 75.—Coromandel: Java.

Sp. 10. *Ha. leucocephalus*.—*Alcedo Javanica*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 67.—Java.

Sp. 11. *Ha. Senegalensis*.—*Alcedo Senegalensis*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 72. pl. 9.—Africa.

Sp. 12. *Ha. Cancrophagus*.—*Alcedo Cancrophaga*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 71. pl. 8.—Senegal.

Sp. 13. *Ha. melanopterus*.

Ha. dorso, uropygio, ventre que cyaneis; capite, scapulis que nigris; remigibus thalassinis; apice et subtus fuscis interne latissime albo fasciatis.

Crab-eater with the back, rump, and belly cyaneous; the head and scapulars black; the quills sea-green, with the tip and under part broadly barred with white within.

Alcedo melanoptera. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* v. xiii. p. 174.—*Alcedo omnicolor*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 135.

INHABITS Java. Length ten inches: the throat and collar on the neck smoky-chesnut: the tail sea-green, beneath brownish. Called *Tengke-urang* by the Javanese.

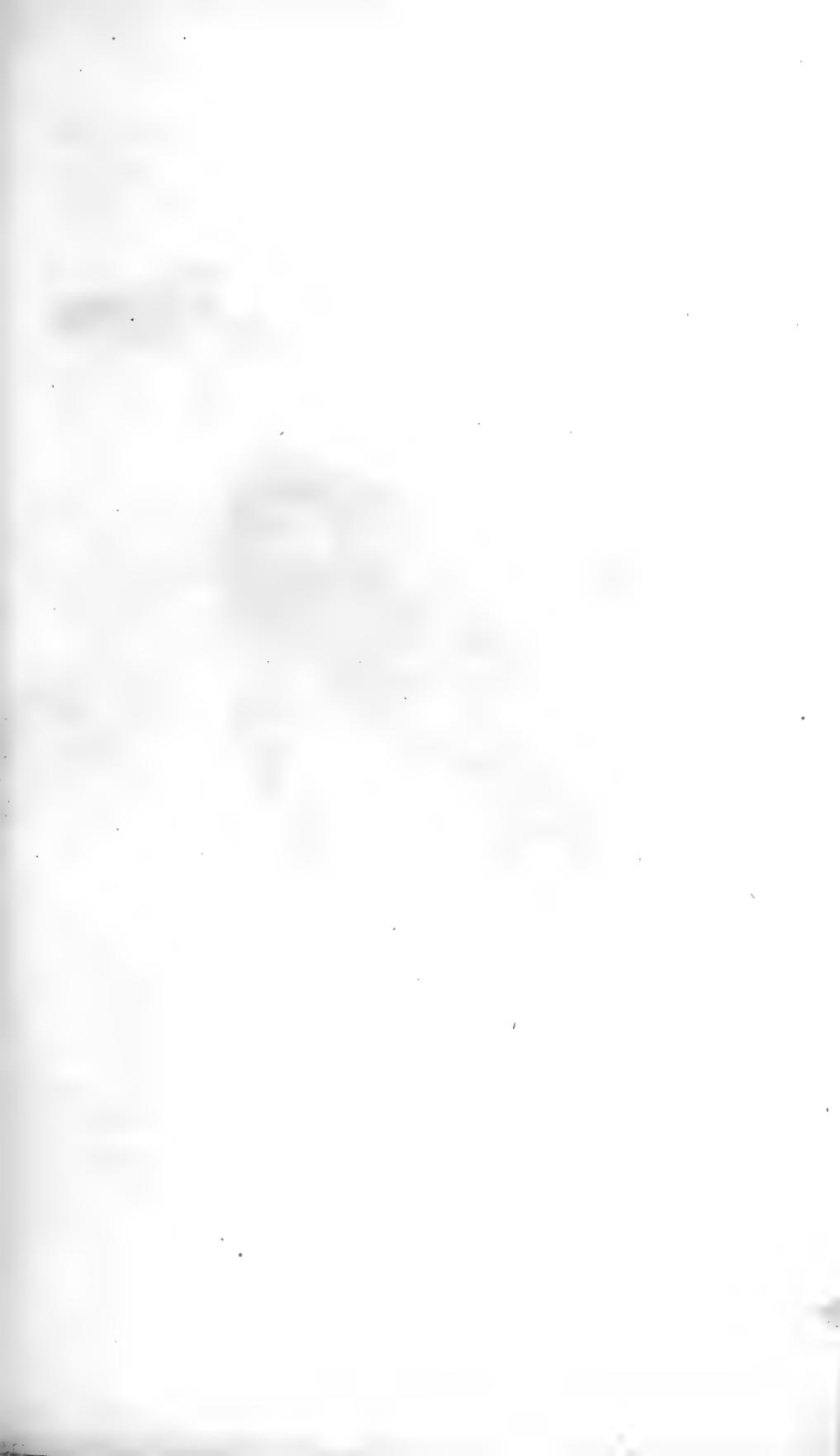
GENUS LI.—DACELO, Leach.

Rostrum mediocre, crassum, tetragono-conicum, fauce ad oculos hiante; mandibula superior longior, apicem versus utrinque late emarginata.

Nares oblongæ.

Beak moderate, thick, four-sided-conic; the mouth gaping to the eyes; the upper mandible longest, towards its point on each side broadly notched.

Nostrils oblong.





DACELO GIGANTEA.

Cauda mediocris; rectricibus duodecim subæqualibus, exteriore utrinque sub-breviore.

Tail moderately long, composed of twelve nearly equal feathers, the exterior one on each side rather shorter than the rest.

Pedes tetradyctyli; ungues curvati.

Feet four-toed; claws curved.

Sp. 1. *Da. gigantea.*

Alcedo gigantea. Shaw, v. viii. p. 53.—Inhabits New Holland.

Sp. 2. *Da. pulchella. Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 175.—Temm, Pl. Col. 277.*

Da. supra thalassino atro alboque fasciata; capite fusco-badio; vertice azureo; gulâ juguloque albidis; abdomine ferrugineo-diluto.

Dacelo, above sea-green fasciated with dusky and white; with the head of a chesnut-brown; the vertex azure; the throat and jugulum whitish; the abdomen dilute-ferruginous.

INHABITS Java. Length eight inches: called Tengke-watu. A most beautiful bird: it has the forehead, the cheeks, the sides of the neck, and a collar surrounding the nape, of a beautiful maroon colour: the top of the head and the occiput are adorned with long feathers, having decomposed webs; these feathers are brown at the base, a small white spot is placed near the tip, and the tip itself is of a brilliant azure-blue: the feathers of the back and the scapulars are striped from their base nearly to their tips with black and white, and the tips of all are of a very fine ultramarine: the wings are black, finely banded with white, and tipped with azure: the tail is wedged, and transversely striped; the outer webs of the feathers are marked with fine blue and black, and the inner webs are black and white: the tail is black beneath, with white bands: the fore part of the neck

and the middle of the belly are pure white: the breast, the sides, and the vent are yellowish-red: the beak is fine lake: and the legs are brown.

Sp. 3. *Da. cyanotis.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 262.

Da. suprà sericeo-cyanea; infrà albida; vertice rufo; gulâ albâ; collo anticè lateribusque rosaceo-rufo; nuchâ, dorso, scapularibusque fuscis; caudâ rufâ.

Dacelo, above silken blue; beneath whitish; with the crown rufous; the throat white; the neck in front and its sides rosy-red; the nape, back, and scapulars brown; the tail red.

INHABITS Sumatra. The plumage is of a fine silky texture; and the feathers consist of long and decomposed webs: the top of the head is fine red: behind the eyes a bunch of long feathers arises; this, and the feathers of the wing-coverts, are of a fine royal blue: the sides of the neck are rosy-red: the fore part of the neck is bright rose-colour: the throat is white: the rest of the under parts is dirty-white, slightly shaded with dusky: the nape is earthy-brown, the back and scapulars the same, the feathers of the latter being externally white: the tail is red, rather elongated and much wedged: the beak is coral-red, and the legs are brown.

GENUS LII.—ALCEDO Auctorum. KINGSFISHER.

Rostrum crassum, tetragonum, acutum, longum, lateratim compressum, rectum, marginibus subdenticulatis.

Cauda mediocris, aut brevis.

Pedes tetradactyli.

Beak thick, tetragonal, acute, long, laterally compressed, straight, its margins somewhat denticulated.

Tail moderate, or short.

Feet four-toed.

A. *Caudâ elongatâ.* A. Tail elongated.

Sp. 1. Al. rufus. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 63. *pl. 7.*—The warmer regions of Asia and Africa.

Sp. 2. Al. maxima.—*Alcedo afra*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 55.—Africa.

Sp. 3. Al. torquata. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 56.—Mexico.

Sp. 4. Al. Alcyon. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 58.—North America.

Sp. 5. Al. bicolor.—*Alcedo Inda*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 83.—Cayenne.

Sp. 6. Al. Americana. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 85.—Cayenne.

Sp. 7. Al. superciliosa. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 86.—Inhabits —?

B. *Caudâ breve.* B. Tail short.

Sp. 8. Al. isilda. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 88. *pl. 10.*—Britain and other parts of the old world.

Sp. 9. Al. biru. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* v. xiii. p. 172.—*Temm. Pl. Col. 239. f. 1.*

AL. *subazurea, remigibus internè fuscis; gulâ, jugulo, abdomine, ventre, alisque subtus albis.*
Azure Kingsfisher with the wings internally brown; the throat, jugulum, abdomen, vent, and wings beneath, white.

INHABITS Java and Sumatra. Length five inches and a half: the upper parts of the plumage are of a rich azure tint, changing in certain lights to an aquamarine: on the lower part of the throat and covering the breast is a broad belt of the same colour: the belly, the inner wing-coverts, the lores, and a tuft of feathers on the sides of the neck are very clear white: the tip of the wing-feathers, and the tail beneath, are dusky: the beak and legs are black.

Sp. 10. Al. Bengalensis. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 102.

Sp. 11. Al. meningtin. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* v. xiii. p. 172.—*Temm. Pl. Col. 239. f. 2.*—*Alcedo Asiatica*. *Swain. Zool-Illust. pl. 50.*—India.

*Al. capite nigro, fasciis transversis cyaneis, postice cristato; auribus cyaneis; mento, gulâ, strigâque laterali colli albescen-
tibus; dorso nitide cœruleo; corpore subtus rufo.*

Kingsfisher with a black head, transversely banded with mazaine-blue, the hinder part crested; ears bluish; chin, throat, and lateral stripe on each side the neck whitish; back shining light blue; body beneath rufous.

MUCH allied to the preceding bird, but rather larger: length six inches; of which the beak occupies one and three quarters, and is black: the ears and upper parts of the head and neck are bluish-black, transversely banded with rich deep blue lunules, which are broken into spots on the crest and ears: from the base of the under mandible is a black stripe richly glossed with blue, and carried down on each side the neck, between which and the upper part is a whitish stripe just behind the ears: the wing-coverts, scapulars, and lesser quills are blackish glossed with blue, the two former having a bright spot at the end of each feather: upper and greater quills entirely dusky: down the middle of the back, rump, and tail-coverts, light greenish-blue: chin and throat cream-colour: line between the nostrils and eyes, margin of the shoulders, under wing-coverts, and all the lower parts of the body rufous: tail deep obscure blue: legs red. Inhabits Java.

Sp. 12. *Al. cœruleocephala*.—*Alcedo cyanœphala*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 100. pl. 9.—Madagascar.

Sp. 13. *Al. purpurea*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 96. pl. 11.—Madagascar.

Sp. 14. *Al. Madagascariensis*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 97.—Mada-
gasca.

Sp. 15. *Al. cristata*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 98. pl. 12.—The African
Islands.

Sp. 16. *Alcedo semitorquata*. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl. 151.*

AL. cæruleo-viridis, infrà ochracea, capite cyaneo, lineis nigris transversis ornato; dorso nitidè cæruleo; pectore, torque cæruleo-viridi interrupto insigni.

Bluish-green Kingsfisher, beneath buff-colour; with the head blue, with transverse black lines; back shining light blue; breast with an interrupted blue-green collar.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Length eight inches and a half: head blue, the crown crossed by dusky black lines: occiput slightly crested: the sides of the head deep and rich mazarine-blue: ears and sides of the neck greenish-blue, the latter having a stripe of white: the blue on the sides of the neck advances on the breast in the shape of a half collar: wings and scapulars bluish-green, with lighter spots on the tip of each of the wing-coverts: down the back is a stripe of vivid light blue: tail dark blue, edged with greenish, the base black: the plumage beneath, from the chin to the end of the throat, white; changing on the breast to pale fawn-colour, which deepens to ferruginous on the body, under tail-coverts, and thighs: legs red: between the beak and eye a dusky white line.

GENUS LIII.—TANYSYPTERA, Vigors.

<i>Rostrum</i> sub-breve, subcrassum, rectum, acutum.	<i>Beak</i> rather short, somewhat thick, straight, acute.
<i>Nares</i> ovales.	<i>Nostrils</i> oval.
<i>Cauda</i> gradata, rectricibus duabus longissimis.	<i>Tail</i> quadrated, with two very long feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> zygodactyli?	<i>Feet</i> with the <i>toes</i> disposed in pairs?

Sp. 1. *Ta. Dea.* *Linn. Trans. (Vigors.) v. xiv 433.*—*Alcedo Dea.* *Shaw, v. viii. p. 73.*—Inhabits the Moluccas.

GENUS LIV.—CEYX, Lacépede.

<i>Rostrum</i> longum, crassum, tetragonale, lateratim compressum, acutum.	<i>Beak</i> long, thick, tetragonal, laterally compressed, acute.
<i>Cauda</i> brevis.	<i>Tail</i> short.
<i>Digitus</i> anticus interior nulus.	<i>Inner fore toe</i> wanting.

THE characters which distinguish this genus from the Crab-eaters and Kingsfishers are very trivial ; the necessity of separating it is therefore questionable : the first species is closely allied to *Alcedo*, and the second to *Halcyon*.

Sp. 1. Ce. Luzoniensis.

Al. tridactyla. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 104.—Luçonia.

Sp. 2. Ce. Azurea.

Alcedo *azurea*. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxii. *Swains. Zool. Illust.* pl. 26.—Al. *tribrachys*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 105.—New Holland.

GENUS LV.—GALBULA, Brisson. JACAMAR.

<i>Rostrum</i> longissimum, rectum, quadrangulare, acutum, integrum.	<i>Beak</i> very long, straight, quadrangular, acute, entire.
<i>Pedes</i> breves, nudi ; <i>digitus</i> antici usque ad medio conexi.	<i>Legs</i> short, naked ; the <i>anterior</i> toes united at the base.

THE Jacamars all inhabit the warmer regions of America : the propriety of removing them from the great scansorial group of Authors and associating them with the Kingsfishers cannot be disputed, as they have

not only a decided affinity to these birds, but also with the Meropidæ: thereby admirably uniting the two conterminous fissirostral groups.

Sp. 1. *Ga. paradisæa*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 225.*

Sp. 2. *Ga. viridis*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 223. pl. 39.*

Sp. 3. *Ga. rubricollis*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 224.*

Sp. 4. *Ga. albirostris*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 226.*

Sp. 5. *Ga. ceycoides*. *Zool. Journ. (Such.) ii. 112.*

GA? supra viridi-atra, subtus alba; capite, gulâque nigro-brunneis ochraceo-lineatis; abdominis lateribus crissoque nigro-fuscis; pedibus tridactylis.

Jacamar? above dark-green, beneath white; with the head and throat black-brown striped with ochraceous; the sides of the abdomen and the vent black-brown; the feet three-toed.

LENGTH, from the forehead to the tip of the tail five inches and a half: head black-brown; with the frontal feathers ochraceous; those of the crown and cheeks black-brown dashed with ochraceous in the middle: those of the throat ochraceous striped with brown: the quills are greenish-brown, paler beneath, with the inner webs whitish at the base: the tail-feathers are dark green, brown beneath, margined at the tip with a very narrow rufous band: beak and legs black. This anomalous but interesting species was discovered by Dr. Such in Brazil, and described by him as above quoted. It beautifully unites the Jacamars with the Kingsfishers, and may probably at some future period be elevated to the rank of a distinct genus, with as much propriety as the preceding genus has been detached from the Kingsfishers.

GENUS LVI.—JACAMEROOPS, Le Vaillant.

Rostrum longiusculum, quadrangulare, validum, subarcuatum, integrum, acutum.

Pedes breves, externè usque ad digitos plumosi; zygodactyli; digiti antici basi coaliti.

Sp. 1. *Ja. grandis.*

Galbula grandis. Steph. v. ix. p. 227. pl. 40.—Inhabits the Indian Archipelago.

Beak elongated, quadrangular, stout, a little articulated, entire, acute.

Legs short, externally feathered to the toes, zygodactyle; the anterior toes united at the base.

TRIBE II.—DENTIROSTRES.

Rostrum diversum, versus apicem utrinque plus minusve emarginatum, aut dentatum; pedes mediocres aut robusti.

Beak various, with a notch or tooth on each side towards the tip: legs moderate or robust.

THE major portion of the birds comprised in this tribe are insectiverous, but a few of them feed on the smaller birds, and many also devour berries and other tender fruits. They may be readily divided into the five following groups:

Beak strong, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{LANIADÆ, Vigors.} \\ \text{MERULIDÆ, Vigors.} \end{array} \right.$

Beak weak, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SYLVIADÆ, Leach.} \\ \text{PIPRIDÆ, Vigors.} \\ \text{MUSCICAPIDÆ, Vigors.} \end{array} \right.$

FAMILY I.—MUSCICAPIDÆ.

Rostrum basi depresso, angulatum, debile, basi setis ornatum, apice plus minusve aduncum, et emarginatum; alæ et pedes mediores.

Beak depressed at the base, angulated, weak, its base furnished with bristles, towards the tip more or less hooked and notched; wings and legs moderate.

THE Muscicapidæ are closely allied to the birds of the last tribe, and like them many of the species dart upon their prey while on the wing: they usually subsist upon insects, the larger species (or those allied to the Laniadæ) sometimes attacking weak or sickly birds, while the smaller, or Swallow-like species, exclusively devour insects. The affinities of the groups, as well as the genera throughout this family, are very ill defined; I have therefore introduced the newly-described species of Temminck, Swainson, and others, under the old genus *Muscicapa*, accompanying those species with a mark of uncertainty whose characters appear to be at variance with those of the genus.

GENUS LVII.—ONYRHYNCHUS, Fischer.

*Rostrum longum, acumina-
tum, unguiculatum; basi
setis rigidis, longis, in-
structum.*

*Nares oblongæ, coarctatæ.
Pedes debiles; digiti exte-
riores ad tertiam phalan-
gem usque concreti, medio
longissimo.*

*Beak long, acuminated,
hooked; its base furnished
with long stiff bristles.*

*Nostrils oblong, coarctate.
Legs weak; the outer toes
united to the third joint;
the middle one longest.*

TODUS, Cuvier. MUSCIPETA, Temm.

Sp. 1. On. regius. *Todus regius*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 124. pl. 14.—Cayenne.

Sp. 2. On? plumbeus.

Todus plumbeus. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 128. Surinam.

Sp. 3. On? griseus.

On? *cinereus subcristatus subitus albus*; *caudâ subcuneatâ*?
Cinereous slightly crested Hookbeak? beneath white; with the tail somewhat wedged.

Todus griseus. *Desmarest. Hist. Nat. Man. et Tod. pl. 69.*

INHABITS —————? Length near four inches: the upper part of the head, the back of the neck, and the back are ashy-grey: the throat, the breast, and the belly are pure white: the quills are dusky; the primaries are slightly edged with white on their outer edges, and the secondaries deeply edged with the same: the tail is wedge-shaped and dusky, the four intermediate feathers being longest and spotless; those which follow have the tip white and the two outer ones on each side have a triangular marginal white spot: the head is slightly crested.

GENUS LVIII.—MUSCIPETA, Cuvier.

Rostrum elongatum, valdè depresso, basi duplo latius quam altum, setis elongatis ornatum; culmen obtusum, forte; margines subcurvati; apice debile, subemarginata.

Nares basales.

Beak elongated, greatly depressed, its base twice as broad as high, and furnished with elongated bristles; the culmen obtuse, but strong; the margins somewhat curved; the tip weak and slightly notched.

Nostrils basal.

THE birds of this genus feed on insects alone ; they are all exotic, and are frequently adorned with beautiful plumage.

Sp. 1. Mu. Indica.

Promerops paradiseus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 147.*—India.

Sp. 2. Mu. Ceylonensis.

Mu. olivaceus, subitus flavus ; capite mentoque cinereis.

Olivaceus *Muscipeta*, beneath yellow ; with the head and chin cinereous.

Platyrhynchus Ceylonensis. *Swain. Zool. Illust. p. 13.*

INHABITS Ceylon. Mr. Swainson observes that the stiff bristles at the corner of the mouth are nearly the length of the beak, which is quite flattened : the tail is even, and the whole bird in every respect but colour closely resembles *Mu. barbata* ; he has given no farther description of the bird.

Sp. 3. Mu. paradisi.

Muscicapa paradisi. *Steph. v. x. p. 416.*—Africa.

Sp. 4. Mu. mutata.

Muscicapa mutata. *Steph. v. x. p. 418.*—Madagascar.

Sp. 5. Mu. cristata.

Muscicapa cristata. *Steph. v. x. p. 325.*—Le tchitrec. *Le Vail.*

Ois. d'Afric. v. iii. p. 142. f. 1.

Sp. 6. Mu. leucocephala.

Todus leucocephalus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 127.*—South America.

Sp. 7. Mu. melanoptera.—*Cuvier.*

Muscicapa collaris. *Steph. v. x. p. 374.*—Senegal.

Sp. 8. Mu? barbata.

Muscicapa barbata. *Steph. v. x. p. 352.* *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl. 116.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 9. Mu? coronata.

Muscicapa coronata. *Steph. v. x. p. 412.*—South America.

Sp. 10. Mu ? ruticilla.

Muscicapa ruticilla. *Steph. v. x. p. 362.*—*Motacilla cristata.*
Steph. v. x. p. 688. pl. 53.—*America.*

Sp. 11. Mu. Borbonica.

Muscicapa Borbonica. *Steph. v. x. p. 326.*—*The Isle of Bourbon.*

Sp. 12. Mu. cærulea.

Muscicapa cærulea. *Steph. v. x. p. 383.*—*The Philippine Islands.*

Sp. 13. Mu. flabellifera. *Steph. v. x. p. 340. pl. 31.*—*New Zealand.*

Sp. 14. Mu. flavigastra.

Muscicapa flavigastra. *Steph. v. x. p. 343.*—*New Holland.*

Sp. 15. Mu. scapularis.

Mu. *subcristata, suprà gulâ, pectoreque, griseo-cærulea; subtus tetricibus alarum fasciâ obliquâ, albâ.*

Slightly-crested Muscipeta with the upper parts, throat, and breast grey-blue; the under and oblique bar on the wing-coverts white.

Le Mantelé. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afric. iv. 151. f. 1.*—Mantled Fly-catcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist. vi. 204.*

INHABITS Southern Africa. Beak moderate, bluish-black: irides cinnamon-colour: feathers on the head elongated, black, with a blue gloss: upper parts of the body, rump, and upper tail-coverts, bluish-grey: on the wing-coverts an oblique band of white: under parts from the breast white: quills black, edged with bluish-grey: tail the same, a little wedge-shaped: legs bluish-black. The female is less, and the crest is less conspicuous: wings and tail light brown; in other respects similar to the male: but the beak, irides, and legs are paler.

Sp. 16. Mu. pulsator.

Mu. *supra rufo-fusca; subtus alba; strigâ oculari nigra; gulâ fasciâque pectorali in mare nigris, in fœmina rufis.*

Muscipeta above red-brown ; beneath white ; with a black stripe through the eye ; the throat and band on the breast black in the male, rufous in the female.

Le Molenar. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. 160. *f. 1. 2.*—Clicking Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. *p. 164.*

INHABITS Southern Africa. Beak and legs black-brown : irides light orange : prevailing colour of the plumage above rufous-brown, with a tinge of olive : beneath white : eye placed in a black streak, which passes behind : throat black, lengthening to the nape half way on each side : across the breast a black streak, taking in the bend of the wing ; on the middle of the wing-coverts a rufous patch : sides under the wings rufous : quills and tail black, outwardly fringed with white. The female is smaller, like the male, but the throat and across the breast rufous, instead of black : wings the same : lower belly and thighs rufous : the wings reach one-third, at least, on the tail.

Le Vaillant observes, that this bird is usually seen in pairs among the bushes, but rarely in the woods, and that it lays six white eggs. Its note is something like that of the Stonechat.

Sp. 17. *Mu. perspicillata.*

Mu. corpore suprà femoribusque nigricante-fusco ; subtus albo ; superciliis albis ; lunulâ jugulari fusco-nigrâ ; caudâ elongatâ, cuneiformâ, rectricibus tribus extimis apicibus albis.

Muscipeta with the body above and thighs dusky-brown ; beneath white ; with the eyebrows white ; a brown-black lunule on the jugulum ; the tail elongated, wedge-shaped, the tips of the three outer feathers white.

Le Gobe-mouche à lunettes. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. 151. *f. 1.*—Spectacle Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 204.

INHABITS the great forests near the river Gamtoo in Southern Africa. Length six inches and a quarter : beak and legs brown : irides hazel : plumage above and thighs dusky pale brown, beneath white : round the eye, on the upper part, a kind of white eyebrow : across the middle of the neck before a brownish-black crescent : tail long, cuneiform, the three outer feathers tipped with white. The female is smaller, and the colours paler ; but is destitute of the blackish crescent on the throat, and the under parts are dusky white.

GENUS LIX.—*PLATYRHYNCHUS*, Desmarest.

Rostrum basi latum, valdè depressum, suprà carinatum, apice curvatum.

Nares vibrissis tectæ.

Beak broad at the base, greatly depressed, carinated above, curved at the tip.

Nostrils furnished with bristles.

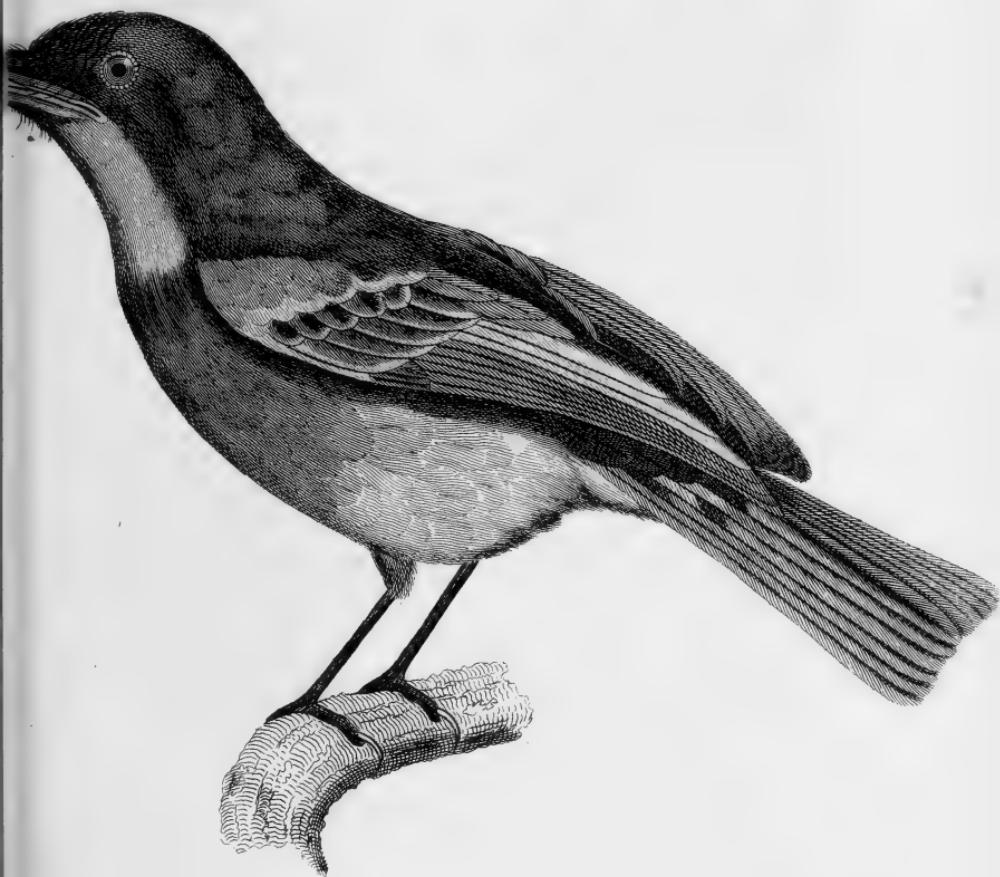
Sp. 1. Pl. fuscus. *Desmarest.* *Hist. Nat. Man. et Tod.* pl. 72. *Todus rostratus.* *Shaw*, viii. 122.—South America.

Sp. 2. Pl. olivaceus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 12. f. 1.

Pl. olivaceo-viridis, gulâ, collo anticè pectoreque virescentibus ; abdomine cinereo-flavo ; alis caudâque fuscis viridi nitentibus.

Olive-green *Platyrhynchus* with the throat, neck in front, and breast greenish ; the abdomen ashy-yellow ; the wings and tail brown, glossed with greenish.

INHABITS Brazil. Length five inches : the upper parts of the head, the neck, and the body, are deep green slightly shaded with olive : the throat, the fore part of the neck, and the breast, are tinged with



PLATYRRHYNCHUS OLIVACEUS.



greenish : the abdomen is ashy-yellow : the wings are dusky-brown, glossed with greenish, with their coverts deeply edged with ochraceous-green : the tail is bright brown, glossed with greenish : the upper mandible of the beak is black, the lower white.

Sp. 3. *Pl. Cancromus.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 12. *f. 2.* *Swain. Zool.*
Illust. pl. 115.

PL. vertice cristâ flavâ; fronte superciliisque olivaceo-fuscis; maculâ loris albâ; gulâ albâ; corpore suprà, pectore, abdomineque medio fuscis.

Platyrhynchus with a yellow crest ; the forehead and eyebrows olive-brown ; a white spot on the lores ; the throat white ; the body above, breast, and middle of the abdomen brown.

INHABITS Brazil. Length three inches and a half : a pretty species, rendered remarkable by a beautiful yellow coronal crest, composed of long decomposed feathers, surrounded by small olive-brown feathers, which arise at the base of the beak, adorn the forehead, and form broad eyebrows : on the lores is a small white spot : all the upper parts of the plumage are brown tinged with olive : the throat is white, the breast is brown, and the middle of the belly brown.

GENUS LX.—MUSCICAPA Auctorum. FLYCATCHER.

Rostrum subtrigonum, gracile, subulatum, versus apicem curvatum ; *mandibula inferior* infrâ subplana, apice recta.

Beak somewhat trigonal, slender, subulated, curved towards the tip ; the *under mandible* rather flat beneath, its tip straight.

A. Caudâ haud furcatâ. *A.* With the tail not forked.

a. *Rectricibus intermediis vix elongatis.*

a. The middle tail-feathers scarcely elongated.

Sp. 1. Mu. *parva*. *Becks. Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 103. *Id. 2 Ed.* 1. 159.

Mu. *rufescens tectricibus alarum rufo maculatis; orbitis gulâque flavescente-albis; caudâ nigricante-fuscâ.*

Reddish Flycatcher with the wing-coverts spotted with red; the orbits and throat yellowish-white; the tail dusky-brown.

Small Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 158.

INHABITS Germany in the spring. Length four inches and a half: at the base of the beak some very long hairs: the plumage above reddish, inclining to rufous towards the rump: quills edged within and without with rufous: the greater and middle wing-coverts marked with a small rufous spot at the ends: round the eyes and the throat yellowish-white: the tail dusky-brown: the side feathers white from the base, towards the end brown, shaded with rufous on the outer webs: the female does not differ from the male: the young are more rufous. *Emilia* 20

Sp. 2. Mu. *azurea*.

Mu. *azurea, infrâ rufo-aurantia aut alba; femoribus alis caudâque subtus albis.*

Azure Flycatcher beneath rufous-orange or white; with the thighs, wings, and tail beneath, white.

Le Gobe-mouche Azuroux. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrig.* iv. pl. 158.—

Celestial Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 201.

INHABITS the Cape of Good Hope. Size of M. *atricapilla*: beak and legs brownish: irides bright orange: general colour azure-blue above, bright rufous-orange beneath: the thighs, and beneath the wings and tail, white. The female is smaller, the

blue paler and white beneath. The young males have only the orange colour under the throat.

Like the rest of the genus the sexes fly in pairs: the nest is constructed on the Mimosas; and the eggs are five or six in number, of an olive-green colour, dotted with rufous, forming a circle round the larger end.

Sp. 3. Mu. Senegalensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 333.*—Le privit. *Le Vaill. pl. 161.*—Senegal.

Sp. 4. Mu. bicolor. *Steph. v. x. 323.*—South America.

Sp. 5. Mu. fusca. *Steph. v. x. p. 384.*—North America.

Sp. 6. Mu. obscura.

Todus obscurus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 129.*—North America.

Sp. 7. Mu. Indigo.

Mu. obscurè cærulea remigibus rectricibusque nigris; his basi axillæ ventre crisoque albidis.

Dull-bluish Flycatcher with the quills and tail-feathers black; the base of the latter, the axillæ, belly, and vent whitish.

Muscicapa Indigo. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) xiii. 146.* *Horsf. Zool. Research.*

INHABITS Java. Length nearly four inches: the general colour dull cærulean-blue, with the quills and tail black: the base of the latter, the axillary feathers, the belly, and the vent whitish: the tail-feathers, the exterior ones excepted, are externally margined with cærulean: the two middle feathers are plain black at the base.

This species lives solitarily on the most elevated mountain peaks of Java.

Sp. 8. Mu. hirundinacea. *Reinw. Temm. Pl. Col. 119.*

Mu. viridi-chalybeo nigra, subtus uropygioque albis.

Steel-black Flycatcher glossed with green, with the under parts and rump white.

Muscicapa obscura. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 146.*

INHABITS Java. The upper parts of the body, tail, and wings of a fine blue, with a polished steel lustre: the rump, under parts of the body, and outer edge of the lateral tail-feathers pure white: beak and legs dusky. The female is dusky above and dirty white beneath: the young are dull black or greyish on all the upper parts.

Sp. 9. *Mu. hyacinthina.*

Mu. fusco-cærulea aut viridi-cinerea suprà, infrà rufa; mas. capistro lorisque nigris; fronte, gula, pectoreque azureis.

Flycatcher above brown-blue or ashy-green, beneath rufous; *male* with the capistrum and lores black; the forehead, throat, and breast azure.

Muscicapa hyacinthina. *Temm. Pl. Col. 30.*

INHABITS the Indian Archipelago. Length six inches: the male has the space round the beak and the lores beautiful black: the forehead, the bend of the wings, the throat, and the breast of a very brilliant azure-blue: the top of the head, the nape, and all the rest of the upper parts of a fine blue, tinged with cinereous: the feathers of the wings and tail are brown, edged with bluish: the belly and the rest of the under parts of the body are bright red. The female has the upper parts of the body and the wings of a fine green-ash colour; and also the tail-feathers, but the last one edged with bluish: all the under parts are red, without the fine azure hue which is so evident on the throat of the male.

Sp. 10. Mu. grisola. *Steph. v. x. p. 332.*—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 11. Mu. atricapilla. *Steph. v. x. p. 320. pl. 30.*—*Muscicapa luctuosa. Temm. Man. d'Orn. 157.*—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 12. Mu. albicollis. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 100. Id. 2 Edit. i. 153.*

Mu. supra nigra, alis uropygique albo variata; subtus et torque albo; fœmina fronte albo.

Flycatcher above black, with the wings and rump varied with white; beneath and collar white; *female* with the forehead white.

Gobe-mouche noir à Collier. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 565. f. 23.*—White-necked Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist. vi. 162.*

INHABITS the south of Europe. Allied to the last: length five inches: plumage in general black above, with a slight mixture of white on the rump: on the quills a large patch of white: all the under parts white, passing round the neck as a collar: the forehead is also white: the female differs from the male by having a small patch of white on the forehead; the general colour of her plumage is brown or ash-colour: the two outer tail-feathers edged with white; and the white surrounding the neck less apparent, but the under parts in general are white. In the winter the difference between the sexes is less apparent, and the male is fully black only in the breeding season.

Sp. 13. Mu. cæsia.

Mu. cæsia remigibus cinereo-fuscis; rectricibus nigricantè cinereis; mas: aut capite, collo dorsoque luteo-fuscis, gulâ albida; ventre crisoque rufis; alis caudâque fuscis; fœmina.

Bluish Flycatcher with the quills ashy-brown; the tail-feathers dusky-ash; *male*: or, with the head, neck, and back yellowish-

brown; the throat whitish; the belly and vent red; the wings and tail brown; *female.*

Muscicapa cæsia. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 17.

INHABITS Brazil and Guiana. Length near six inches: the prevailing colour of the male is ashy-blue or lead-colour: the wings are ashy-brown, and the tail-feathers are dusky ash: all the feathers of the tail and wings are edged with bluish: the beak is black, and the legs ash-colour. The female has the head, the neck, and the back of a yellowish-brown; the chin whitish: the belly and vent deep red, and the wings and tail deep brown.

Sp. 14. *Mu. diops.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 144. *f. 1.*

Mu. suprà olivaceo-viridis, gulâ pectore que supremo cinereo-cæsiis, pectore imo, abdomine que albis; loris maculâ flavescente albâ.

Flycatcher above of an olive-green, with the throat and upper part of the breast ashy-grey; the lower breast and abdomen white; the lores with a yellowish-white spot.

INHABITS Brazil. Length four inches: the upper parts of the body, and the edges of the wings and tail-feathers, are bright olivaceous-green: the throat and the breast are ashy-grey: the lower breast and abdomen are white: the lores have a yellowish-white spot: the upper mandible of the beak is brown, the lower white.

Sp. 15. *Mu. eximia.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 144. *f. 2.*

Mu. viridis, vertice cæruleo-cinerea; superciliis albis; loris gu-lâque albido viridoque variis; collo anticè abdomine que flavis; pectore viridi-flavo.

Green Fly-catcher with the crown ashy-blue; the eyebrows white; the lores and throat varied with white and green; the neck in front and abdomen yellow; the breast greenish-yellow.

INHABITS Brazil. Length four inches: the prevailing colour of the upper parts of the body, the wings, and tail, is clear green: the top of the head is bluish-ash: over the eyes is a broad white dash, extending towards the occiput: the lores and the throat are varied with whitish and greenish: the fore part of the neck and the abdomen are yellow; and the breast is greenish-yellow: the beak is short, brown above and white beneath. The female is less brilliant in colour; and has the top of the head varied with green.

Sp. 16. Mu. flammiceps. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 144. *f. 3.*

Mu. subcristata, cristâ in marem igneo-rufâ, in foeminam rufescente; fronte, nuchâ, dorso, uropygioque flavescente-rufis; loris et corpore infrâ albido-flavis; collo anticè pectoreque nigro striatis.

Slightly-crested Flycatcher, the crest fiery-red in the *male*, reddish in the *female*; with the forehead, nape, back, and rump brownish-red; the lores and body beneath whitish-yellow; the neck in front and breast striped with black.

INHABITS Brazil. Length four inches: the top of the head is clothed with rather long feathers, of which the central ones in the male are fiery-red, and in the female reddish: the forehead, the nape, the back, and the rump are brownish-red: the tail is brown: the wings dusky-brown, with two reddish bands on their coverts: the lores, and all the under parts of the plumage, are whitish-yellow; the fore part of the neck and the breast being dashed with brownish-red streaks.

Sp. 17. Mu. gularis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 167. *f. 1.*

Mu? *vertice nuchâque fusco-cinereis; dorso virescente; gulâ et corpore subtus cinereis; malis, superciliis, lateribusque colli, rufescensibus.*

Flycatcher? with the crown and nape brown-ash; the back greenish; the throat and body beneath cinereous; the cheeks, eyebrows, and sides of the neck reddish.

INHABITS Brazil. Length near four inches: beak elongated, and somewhat resembling that of the Todies: the top of the head and the nape are dusky-ash: the cheeks, and a band passing over the eyes, and down the sides of the neck, are reddish; the feathers on the ears are of the same colour, but deeper: the throat is ash-coloured, tinged with reddish: the under parts are ash-coloured: the back, as well as the edges of the wing and tail-feathers, is greenish, but the wing-coverts are rather yellowish.

Sp. 18. *Mu. straminea.* Natterer. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 167. *f. 2.*

Mu? *subcristata, vertice fuscâ medio albo; loris strigâque oculari albis; corpore suprà cinereo, subtus stramineo; gulâ pectoreque albidis.*

Slightly-crested Flycatcher? with the crown brown, with its middle white; the lores and eyestripe white; the body above ash-coloured; beneath straw-coloured; with the throat and breast whitish.

INHABITS Brazil. Length three inches and three quarters. In many respects this species is allied to the Tyranni, in others to the Pari: the middle of the head is adorned with a short depressed crest, of which the feathers in the middle are whitish, and those on either side dusky: on the lores, passing through the eyes, is a white line: the sides of the head are lead-colour: the nape is ashy: the back olive: the wings

are dusky, edged with white: the tail dusky: the throat and the breast are whitish slightly tinged with ash, and the rest of the under parts are straw colour: the beak and legs are black.

Sp. 19. Mu. Banyumas. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* xiii. p. 146.—

Muscicapa cantatrix. Temm. Pl. Col. 226. f. 1. male; 2. female.

Mu? suprà saturato cyaneo nigricans; subtus badia, ventre pallidiore; remigibus rectricibusque infrà nigris.

Flycatcher? above deep dusky blue; beneath chesnut, with the belly paler; the quills and tail-feathers black beneath.

INHABITS Java. Length six inches: the male has a broad band of deep azure on the forehead, the extremities of which terminate over the eyes: the regions of the lores, and round the beak, are velvety black: the cheeks and the feathers on the ears are bluish-black: the top of the head, the nape, the back, the wings, and the tail are blue; the colour being the clearest on the bend of the wing: the quills and tail beneath are black: the throat, the fore part of the neck and the breast are clear bright red: the belly, vent, and under tail-coverts are whitish-red. The female has the band on the forehead, the region of the lores, and round the eyes, whitish: the top of the head, and the nape, ash-colour: the back olive: the tail and wings brown, edged with reddish: the under parts resemble those of the male, but the colours are more clear: the beak is black, and the legs grey.

It affects woods, and is said to sing very melodiously.

Sp. 20. Mu. miniata. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 156.

Mu? *chalybeo-nigra, infra, dorso postico, remigibus mediis rectricibusque lateralibus externè cinnabarinis; mare gulâ nigra.*

Steel-black Flycatcher? with the under parts, lower part of the back, middle of the quills, and lateral tail-feathers externally of a cinnabar colour; the male with a black throat.

INHABITS Java. Length above seven inches: the male has the top of the head and the throat of a fine polished steel-black: the nape, the back, the scapulars, and the upper lesser wing-coverts, golden-red, shaded with dusky: the lower part of the back, the rump, the breast, belly, and under the wings, are very bright vermillion: all but the three anterior of the wing quills are red-vermillion from the base to the middle, the rest plain black: the tail is long, the four middle feathers are black, the rest are black at the base, and from the middle to the tip red-vermillion: the beak and legs (which resemble those of *M. albicollis*?) are black. The female is less brilliant in colour; the feathers on the throat are bright red; and the cheeks are oftentimes marbled with red and dusky.

Sp. 21. Mu? flammea. *Steph. v. x. p. 372. Temm. Pl. Col.* 263. *f. 1. male; f. 2. female.*—India.

Sp. 22. Mu? Malabaricus.

Parus Malabaricus. Steph. v. x. 49.—Parus peregrinus. Steph. v. x. p. 46.—Le Gobe-mouche oranor. Le Vail. v. iv. pl. 155.—Malabar.

Sp. 23. Mu? multicolor. *Gmel.*

Mu. erythrogaster. Steph. v. x. p. 400. pl. 32.—New Holland.

Sp. 24. Mu? cucullata. *Steph. v. x. p. 379.—New Holland.*

Sp. 25. Mu? *stellaris*.

Mu? *olivaceo-viridis infrà flava*; *capite cæsio*; *maculâ albâ ante oculos*; *gulâ fasciâ albâ*; *pectore lateribusque olivaceo nebulosis*.

Olive-green Flycatcher? beneath yellow; with the head blue-grey; a white spot before the eyes; a white band on the throat; the breast and sides clouded with olive.

Le Gobe-mouche Etoilé. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. pl. 157. f. 2.—Starry Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 200.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Size of *M. atricapilla*; but with longer legs: head black: irides red-brown: head blue-grey: before the eyes a spot of white: across the throat, beneath the grey, a white band: general colour of the body above olive-green, inclining to yellow: beneath the body jonquil yellow, clouded with pale olive on the breast and sides: quills slate-coloured, with pale borders: tail as the back, and even at the end: legs black brown. The female has the head and all the upper parts olive-green, paler than the male: throat and cheeks paler: the body beneath pale yellow, with an olive tinge on the belly, and beneath the tail; but she is destitute of the blue-grey band and the white across the throat.

According to La Vaillant this species builds in the forks of trees, constructing its nest of dry grass, covered with lichen and dry fibres within: the eggs are four in number, dotted with rufous; and are hatched in sixteen days.

Sp. 26. Mu? *speciosa*.

Turdus speciosus. *Steph. v. x. p. 273.*—India *.

* The eight last-mentioned species approach, by the form of their beak and length of legs, to the genus *Saxicola*; the 19th

b. *Rectricibus intermediis valde elongatis.*

b. With the intermediate tail-feathers much elongated.

Sp. 27. Mu? Colon.

Mu. *nigra, capite cærulescente-albido; fronte luteo; uropygio rectricibusque lateralibus pogonii externis albis.*

Black Flycatcher? with the head of a bluish-white; the forehead luteous; the rump and outer webs of the exterior tail-feathers white.

Le Colon. *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. 180.—Peruvian Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vi. 257. *pl. cii.*

INHABITS Paraguay during the winter. Length, from the beak to the end of the usual tail-feathers, five inches, but to that of the lengthened feathers eight inches and three quarters: beak broad and flat, straight, and a trifle bent at the tip: furnished with hairs at its base, and black: eyes large: head bluish-white, mixed, as far as the eye, with buff: front buff colour: rump and outer webs of the exterior tail-feathers white: the rest of the plumage full black: tail-feathers little more than one inch and a half long, the two middle ones excepted, which exceed the others by about three inches; these last are webbed as usual at the base and tips, but the middle part consists of a mere shaft: legs black.

This very singular species was discovered by D'Azara, in Paraguay: it will probably be removed to a new genus.

and 20th, from their structure and the length of their tail, to *Malurus*; and the 18th to *Parus*, by its short beak and general habit.





MUSCICAPA : PSALURA.

B. *Caudâ maximè furcatâ.*

B. With the tail greatly forked.

Sp. 28. Mu? psalura.

Mu? *rectrice exteriore utrinque pogonio verticali; corpore vario;*
fasciâ pectorali nigrâ in marem, rufâ in faemina.

Flycatcher? with a vertical web to the outer tail-feathers on each side; the body varied; the male with a black and the female with a rufous band on the breast.

Le Guira Yetapa. *D'Azara*, iii. No. 226.—Paraguan Flycatcher.
Lath. Gen. Hist. vi. 254.—*Muscicapa psalura.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 286. male; 296. female.

INHABITS Brazil. Distinguished from the rest of the Flycatchers by the singular construction of its tail and wings: the former is composed of twelve feathers, of which the outer one on either side takes its origin, beneath the others: these two feathers are above eight inches long in the male, and four in the female; they are webless at their base, and, in the former sex, they become furnished with long webs on their upper side, while the under remains smooth: in the female both sides of the shaft are adorned with webs towards the tip, and form a kind of racket. The wings are remarkable from having the first quill detached and falling down from the following; it is short, curved, broad at its base, and then gradually narrower to its point, which is furnished with a truncated web.

The adult male has the top of the head, the feathers on the ears, the nape, the top of the back, the sides of the neck, and a band on the breast, deep black; but during the period of moulting the feathers of these parts are edged with reddish: the throat, the belly, and the vent, white: the rest of

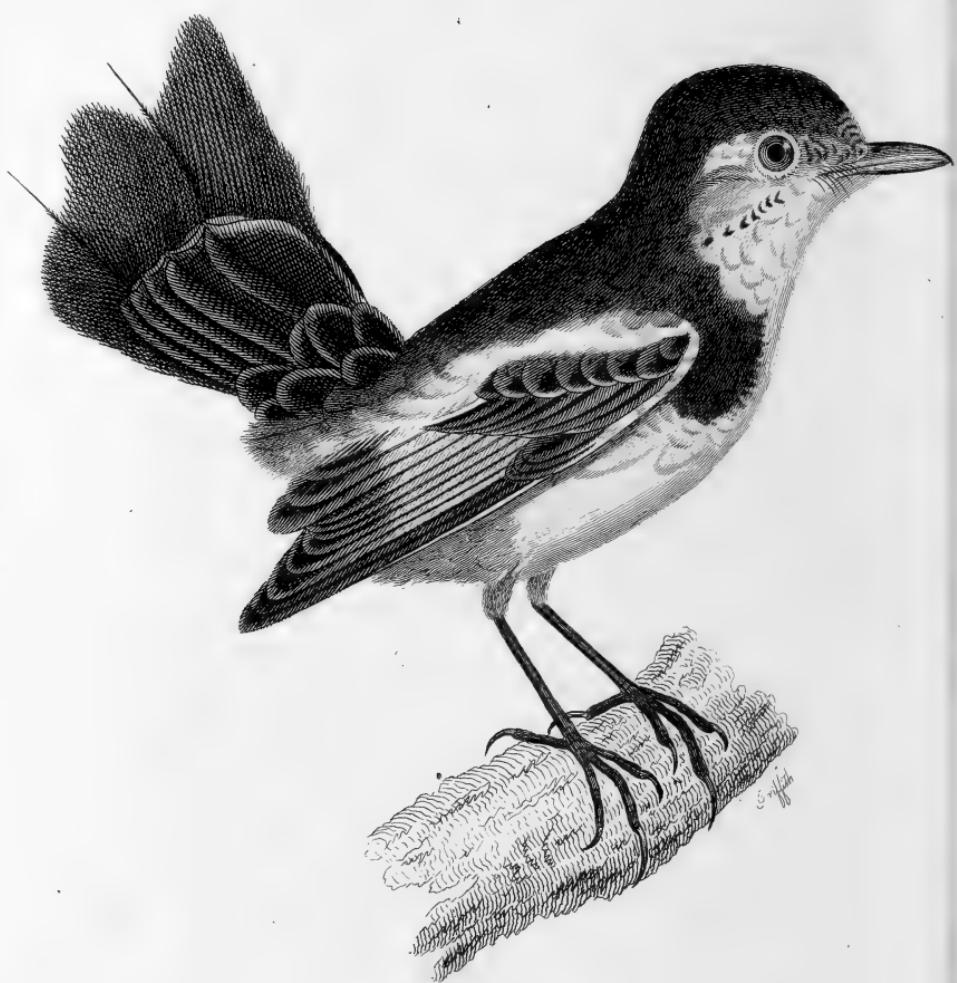
the back, and the wing-coverts grey-white : the quills and tail-feathers black in the middle, with broad white edges : the long lateral feathers of the last are totally black : the legs are black : the beak yellowish-brown : the irides are brown : length about thirteen inches. The female is only eight inches in length : the top of the head and the middle of the back are clothed with brown feathers edged with yellowish-white : the nape, the scapulars, the rump, the belt on the breast, the sides, and the vent, are reddish-isabella colour : the throat, the region of the eyes, and the middle of the belly white : the wing and tail-feathers are edged with clear red : and the racket at the end of the outer tail-feather is perfect black.

There can be little question that this remarkable bird should be detached from the Flycatchers, and ranked as a distinct genus ; but as my object is merely an endeavour to introduce such genera as have already been established by others (arranged in conformity to the beautiful theory which I have repeatedly alluded to), I have placed it conditionally among the Muscicapæ, with a mark of doubt as to its location in that genus ; a method which I have adopted in all cases throughout this arrangement, where there is apparently a deviation from the typical species of any genus.

GENUS LXI.—ALECTRURUS, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi glabrum et de- pressum, conico-convexum, apice aduncum ; <i>mandi-</i> <i>bula</i> <i>inferior</i> recta.	<i>Beak</i> glabrous and depressed at the base, conic-convex, with its tip hooked ; the <i>lower mandible</i> straight.
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ALECTRURUS TRICOLOR.

Cauda utrinque compressa, ascendens; rectricibus apice acutis. || *Tail* compressed on each side, ascending; its feathers pointed at the tip.

Sp. 1. Al. tricolor. *Vieil. Analyse*, p. 68. (F.)

Al. *vertice caudâ pedibusque nigris; corpore subtus genisque albis; dorso uropygioque cinereis; rostro olivaceo.*

Alecturus with the crown, tail, and legs black; the body beneath and cheeks white; the back and rump cinereous; the beak olivaceous.

Muscicapa Alector. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 155. *f. 1.* male; *f. 2.* female.

INHABITS Brazil. Length six inches and a half: the male has the forehead and the cheeks marbled with black and white: the top of the head, the nape, the back, the scapulars, and a half belt on the sides of the breast, deep black, and unspotted in those birds which have completed their moulting, but varied with brown in those of imperfect plumage: the throat and all the under parts are white: the bend of the wings, as well as the base and part of the outer web of the quills, is white: the tail-feathers (which this bird has the power of elevating) are black, and their inner webs are twice as broad as the outer, those of the two middle feathers being widest, and having their extremities very long and decomposed, with each radius separated into a distinct fringe, easily distinguishable; the inner webs are shorter, and the radii are united as usual; but the tip of the shaft is elongated into a delicate point, and extends nearly half an inch beyond the webs: the upper mandible of the beak is brown, and the lower white: the legs are black. The female differs considerably from the male: she

is less, and she has not the power of elevating the tail, which is arched; the two middle feathers are not lengthened, and do not possess the broad webs as in the male, but the other feathers resemble those of that sex, except the two outer ones, which are prolonged into a point by the elongation of the shaft: all the upper parts of the plumage are dull brown, and each feather is edged with reddish-brown: the throat is white: the half belt on the neck is indicated by a red mark: the rest of the under parts is reddish-white and isabella-colour.

These curious birds fly with great celerity: they affect the open places in the neighbourhood of waters, perching upon the rushes and aquatic plants, and do not penetrate the woods, or rest upon trees or bushes. The males are solitary, but the females are rather gregarious: the former frequently mount vertically into the air, flapping their wings and elevating and depressing their tail, and usually dart down from the height of twenty or thirty feet to their resting-place.

GENUS LXII.—VIREO, Vieillot.

Rostrum breve, paulò robustum et lateratim compressum, apice aduncum: mandibula inferior marginibus constrictis, apice recurvata.

Beak short, a little robust and laterally compressed, its tip bent down: the lower mandible with its edges straitened, its tip recurved.

LES TANGARAS-LORIOTS. Cuvier.

Sp. 1. *Vi. cristatus.*

Tanagra cristata. Steph. v. x. p. 478.—Guiana.

Sp. 2. *Vi. nigerrimus.*

Vi. nigerrimus tectoribus minoribus alarum albissimis (mas.);
aut, toto rufo-brunneus (fœmina.)

Black Vireo with the lesser wing-coverts pure white, *male*; or,
 entirely red-brown, *female*.

Tanagra nigerrima. *Desmar. Tanag. et Pip. pl. 45. 46.*

INHABITS Guiana and Cayenne. Length about six inches: the male has the feathers of the head and body of a very brilliant black, with the greater quills, the wings, and tail, dull black; and the lesser and under wing-coverts pure white: the beak and the legs are black. The female is rather less than the male: the plumage is of a chesnut-red, palest beneath: the inner part of the wing-quills is black-brown.

Said to subsist on fruits as well as insects.

Sp. 3. *Vi. olivaceus.*

Tanagra olivacea. *Steph. v. x. p. 457.*—*Muscicapa olivacea?*
Steph. v. x. p. 379.—*America.*

Sp. 4. *Vi. musicus.* *Vieil. Ois. d' Amer. Sept. i. p. 83. pl. 52.*

Muscicapa Noveborascensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 366.*—*North America.*

Sp. 5. *Vi. flavifrons.* *Vieil. Ois. d' Amer. Sept. i. pl. 54.*

Vi. corpore suprà et capite flavo-viridibus; fronte, orbitis, gulâ, pectore, ventroque flavis; crasso tectoribus alarum apice, rectricibusque externis pogonii exterioribus albis.

Vireo with the body above and the head yellow-green; the forehead, orbits, throat, breast, and belly yellow; the vent, tips of the wing-coverts, and outer web of the exterior tail-feathers white.

Yellow-fronted Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vii. p. 208.*

INHABITS North America. Length four inches eight lines: beak red: legs black: general colour of

the plumage yellow-green on the head and upper parts of the body: the forehead and sides round the eye, throat, breast, and belly, yellow: tips of the wing-coverts and lower belly white: outer tail-feathers white on the outer web.

FAMILY II.—LANIIDÆ.

Rostrum conicum, aut convexum, lateratim compressum, dente utrinque versus apicem, apice plus minusve adunca; pedes tetradactyli, tribus anticis, uno postico gracilo.

Beak conic, or convex, laterally compressed, with a strong tooth or notch on each side near the tip, the tip itself more or less hooked; feet fourtoed, with three toes before and one behind, the last slender.

THE Laniidæ are bold and courageous birds, but many of them, on the other hand, are cruel and rapacious: they attack all small birds, and defend themselves with great address against the larger, not fearing Eagles and other birds of prey: especially when they are tending their young, of which they are remarkably tenacious: they lay five or six eggs, and fly in small groups, inelegantly and with precipitation, uttering their piercing cry: the typical groups feed upon birds, the rest upon insects. Many of the species are celebrated for the dexterity with which they impale insects or small birds upon thorns, or force them into the clefts and chinks of trees and rocks; thence called Butcher, or murdering birds.

GENUS LXIII.—TYRANNUS, Cuvier. TYRANT-SHRIKE.

*Rostrum robustum, basi vi-
brissis tectum, depresso,
suprà convexum, versus
apicem subitò aduncum;
mandibula inferior subitus
paulò planata, apice acuta,
recurvata.*

Beak robust, its base clothed with bristles, depressed, convex above, towards the tip suddenly hooked; the lower mandible rather flat beneath, its tip acute, recurved.

PLATYRHINCHUS *pars.* Temm.

THESE inhabit the American continent: they are bold birds: are said to defend their young against the attacks of Eagles, and their nest from other birds of prey: the larger species devour small birds.

Sp. 1. Ty. pitangua.

Lanius pitangua. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 300.*—Brazil.

Sp. 2. Ty. sulfuraceus.

Lanius sulfuraceus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 309.*—South America.

Sp. 3. Ty. leucogaster.

Lanius Tyrannus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 304. pl. 41.*—North America.

Sp. 4. Ty. audax.

Muscicapa audax. *Steph. v. x. p. 364.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 5. Ty. ferox.

Muscicapa flaviventris. *Steph. v. x. p. 343.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 6. Ty. Nunciola.

Ty. caudâ longissimâ; corpore nigro, subitus albo.

Tyrant-Shrike with a very long tail; the body black above and white beneath.

Muscicapa tyrannus. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 325.*—Fork-tailed Fly-catcher. *Lath. Gen. Hist. vi. 237.*

INHABITS America. Length fourteen inches: beak black: upper part and sides of the head black: on the middle of the crown the feathers are yellow at

the base : neck behind, back, rump, and scapulars, cinereous ; upper tail-coverts black : all the under parts white : lesser wing-coverts cinereous, greater brown : quills brown, with the inner margins white : tail greatly forked, the outer feathers being nine inches in length, and the middle ones not two ; all of them black, but the outmost has the exterior web white for half its length : legs black. In some species the yellow on the crown is wanting ; in others the outer margins of the quills are white, as well as the inner.

Sp. 7. Ty? Mexicanus.

Muscicapa forficata. Steph. v. x. p. 413. pl. 33.—Mexico.

Sp. 8. Ty? Neugeta.

Lanius Neugeta. Shaw, v. vii. p. 287.—Brazil.

GENUS LXIV.—GUBERNETES, Such.

Rostrum crassum, subdepressed, sum, basi sublatum, culmine rotundato ; *mandibula superior* apice leviter emarginata.

Nares rotundæ.

Rictus vibrissis confertus, rigidis.

Cauda longissima, forficata.

Alæ mediocres ; remiges prima ad quintam ferè æquales, prima brevissima, secunda longissima, pogonii externi, primâ pogonio excepto, in medio emarginati, interni integres.

Beak thick, rather depressed, somewhat broad at the base, the culmen rounded ; the *upper mandible* slightly notched at the tip.

Nostrils rounded.

Gape with several stiff bristles.

Tail very long, forked.

Wings moderate ; the first to the fifth nearly equal, the first shortest, the second longest ; the outer webs, except the first, notched in the middle ; the inner entire.

Sp. 1. Gu. Cunninghami. *Zool. Journ. (Such.)* v. ii. 114. *pl. 14.*
Gu. cinerascens longitudinaliter fusco lineatus; gulâ crisoque
albis, fasciâ lunulari pectorali purpurascenti brunneâ; alis cau-
dâque brunnescenti nigris; remigibus longitudinaliter ferru-
gineo fasciatis.

Cinerascent Gubernetes longitudinally striped with brown; with the throat and vent white; with a lunulated pectoral purplish-brown band; the wings and tail brownish-black; the quills longitudinally barred with ferruginous.

INHABITS Brazil. Length fifteen and two-third inches: the feathers of the head, back, and abdomen with brown shafts: the under coverts white: the quills brownish-black; the outer web of the first white; those from the third to the seventh ferruginous in the middle, the inner whitish at the base: the shafts of the tail-feathers above black, beneath white; the outer web of the lateral? one white at the base: the beak brown: the legs black.

GENUS LXV.—TITYRA, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi glabrum, ro-
 bustum, crassum, rectum,
 paulò depresso, suprà
 infrâque convexum, apice
 subcompressum; *mandi-*
bula inferior laciniata,
 apice acuta, recurvata.

Beak glabrous at the base,
 robust, thick, straight, a
 little depressed, convex
 above and beneath, with
 its tip slightly compressed;
 the *lower mandible* lacini-
 ated, with its tip acute,
 recurved.

Rictus amplius, ciliatus.

Gape wide, ciliated.

PSARIS, Cuvier, Temm.

Sp. 1. Ti. Cayana.

Lanius Cayanus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 297.*—Cayenne.

Sp 2. Ti? Cuvierii.

Ti. olivacea, subtus albida, capite suprà nigro; occipite temporibus et colli lateribus cinereis; pectore lateribus tegminibusque infernisi flavis.

Olive Tityra beneath whitish, with the crown black; nape, sides of the head, and neck pale cinereous; breast, sides, and under wing-coverts yellow.

Psaris Cuvierii. *Swains. Zool. Illust. pl. 32.*

INHABITS Brazil. Length five inches and a half: beak bluish: nostrils ovately round, rather large and simple, being entirely devoid of an external membrane, but the base is partially covered with small thickset, short, setaceous feathers: between the eye and base of the beak are a few weak and short hairs: the upper part of the head, as far as the nape, is capped by deep black, having a bluish-gloss: between the nostrils and the eye, as well as on the chin and throat, the colour is white; which changes to a pale cinereous-grey on the sides of the head and round the neck, the ears at their base and margin of the eye tinged with yellow; the rest of the upper plumage yellowish-olive: the under plumage on the lower part of the neck and breast, the sides, and the inner wing-coverts are clear yellow, and from that to the vent white: wings two inches long, the quills brown, margined externally with olive, and internally with yellow: the first and second quill progressively shorter than the third and fourth, which are of equal length: tail short, slightly divaricated, olive, with whitish marginal tips: legs bluish-black; the three fore-toes are equally cleft, but a membrane connects them equally at the base nearly to the end of the first joint.

GENUS LXVI.—ARTAMUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi glabrum, lœvissimum, conicum, subrobustum, suprà convexum, propè apicem paulò lateratim compressum: *mandibula superior* subarcuata; *inferior* acuta, apice recurvata.

Rictus vibrissis armatus.

Alæ valdè elongatæ; remex prima longissima.

Beak glabrous at the base, very smooth, conic, rather robust, convex above, and a little pressed laterally towards the tip; the *upper mandible* slightly arcuated; the *lower* acute, with its tip acute, recurved.

Gape furnished with bristles.

Wings very long; the first *quill* longest.

OCTYPTERUS, Cuvier, Temm.—LEPTOPTERYX, Horsfield.

THE species of this genus are very numerous on the shores of the islands in the Indian Seas, and are perpetually on the wing in pursuit of insects.

Sp. 1. Ar. leucorhynchos.

Lanius leucorhynchos. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 323.—The Philippine Islands.

Sp. 2. Ar. viridis.

Lanius viridis. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 321.—Madagascar.

N. B. There are several other species of this genus described in the *Memoires du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle*, for the year 1824, but I have hitherto been unable to obtain the use of that work.

GENUS LXVII.—DICRURUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi vibrissis ordinatum, robustum; *mandibula superior* suprà subcarinata, apice adunca; *inferior* acuta, apice recurvata.

Cauda furcata; *rectrices* decem.

Beak furnished at the base with bristles, robust; the *upper mandible* subcarinated above, its tip hooked; the *lower* acute, with its tip recurved.

Tail forked, with ten *feathers*.

EDOLIUS, Cuvier, Temm.

A. *Rectricibus externis simplicibus.*

A. With the outer tail-feathers simple.

Sp. 1. Di. forficatus.

Lanius Drongo. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 289.—Madagascar

Sp. 2. Di. Balicassius.

Corvus Balicassius. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 352.—Africa.

Sp. 3. Di. cærulescens.

Lanius Fingah. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 291.—India.

Sp. 4. Di. cinerascens.

Di. cineraceus saturatus concolor, remigibus supra ad apicem rectricibusque lateralibus margine exteriore, nigris.

Dicrurus of uniform deep cinereous, with the quills above towards the tip, and the lateral tail-feathers on their outer margin, black.

Edolius cinerascens. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* v. xiii. p. 145.

INHABITS Java. Length eleven inches: “although very similar to E. (Di.) forficatus, it must be considered a distinct species: the bill is more robust, and the exterior rectrices form a greater curve than in that bird: it is much less common.”—*Horsfield.*

Sp. 5. Di. æratus.

Di. supra nigro-æneus viridi cæruleoque nitens; subtus griseo-niger; infrâ oculos maculâ nigrâ.

Dicrurus above brassy-black glossed with blue and green; beneath grey-black; with a black spot under the eyes.

Drongo bronze. *Levail. Afr.* iv. 75. pl. 176.—Bronzed Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 63.

INHABITS Bengal. Beak and legs black: general colour of the plumage above black, with a brilliant changeable blue gloss, like bronze, in some lights appearing green: belly, sides, and under tail-coverts, dull black-grey: under parts of the wings and tail

black : the last forked : the hairs about the nostrils point forward ; and there is a large oval patch of black beneath the eye.

Sp. 6. Di. Indicus.

Di. *niger cæruleo nitens ; caudâ elongatâ corpore longiore.*

Black Dicrurus glossed with blue ; with the tail elongated and longer than the body.

Drongolon. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. 72. *pl. 174.* Long-tailed Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 62.

INHABITS India. More slender than the second species, particularly in the tail, which is as long as the body, and greatly forked, the two middle feathers being two inches and a quarter shorter than the outer : the beak and legs are lead-colour : the general colour of the plumage is black, with a bright blue gloss.

Sp. 7. Di. Hottentottus.

Corvus Hottentottus. *Shaw, v. vii. 351.*—Inhabits Africa.?

Sp. 8. Di. mystaceus.

Di. *niger viridi nitens ; tectricibus alarum, remigibus, caudâque, fusco-nigris ; rostri baso vibrissis elongatis ornato.*

Black Dicrurus glossed with green ; with the wing-coverts, quills, and tail, brown-black ; the base of the beak furnished with elongated bristles.

Le Drongo moustache. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. *pl. 169.*—Whiskered Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 64.

INHABITS Africa. Size of a Thrush : beak black, at its base above and beneath long bristles, some standing erect, others pointing downwards, and are double at the ends : eyes bright chesnut : plumage black, glossed with greenish : wing-coverts, quills, and

tail, amber-colour, tinged with black : tail slightly forked. The female has the lower belly and vent spotted with white.

Sp. 9. Di ? Ceylonensis.

Di ? *argenteo-griseus*, *rostro pedibusque plumbeis*; *rectricibus duodecim?* *pogonii internis saturatioribus*.

Silvery-grey Dicrurus, with the beak and legs lead-colour ; tail-feathers twelve? with their inner webs darkest.

Le Drongri. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. pl. 170.—Drongri Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 65.

INHABITS Ceylon. The size of the last : beak and legs lead-colour ; plumage wholly of a silvery grey : tail greatly forked, consisting of twelve? feathers, the inner webs darker than the outer.

Sp. 10. Di ? albiventris.

Di ? *supra argenteo-griseus*; *subtus albus*.

Dicrurus? above silvery-grey ; beneath white.

Le Drongri à ventre blanc. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. pl. 171.

INHABITS Batavia. Much allied to the last, if not a variety of it : it chiefly differs in having all the under parts, from chin to vent, white.

B. *Rectricibus externis longissimis, rachidiarum basis nudis apicibus plumosis.*

B. With the outer tail-feathers very long, their shafts naked at the base, feathered at the tips.

Sp. 11. Di. Malabaricus.—*Lanius Malabaricus.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 293.—India.

Sp. 12. Di. remifer.

Di. *niger nitore metallico*; *rectricibus externis pogonii apicalibus utrinque æqualibus.*



DICRURUS MALABARICUS.



Black Dicerurus with a metallic gloss ; with the terminal webs of the outer tail-feathers equal on either side.

Edolius remifer. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 178.

INHABITS Java and Sumatra. Allied to the last : length nine inches : the tail-feathers (excepting the outer one on each side) are of equal length, the outer one being prolonged, and having its shaft very long, delicate, and naked for two-thirds of its length, from the base : the webs arise about three inches from the tip, and are in shape like an Indian paddle ; but, unlike those of the preceding species, the tip is flat and even, and the web is of an equal length on either side of the shaft : the general colour of the plumage is black, with fine metallic hues : on the head, at the base of the beak, are several fine velvety feathers pointing forwards. The female differs in wanting the naked shafts to the outer tail-feathers, and these feathers are but a trifle longer than the rest : in other respects she agrees with the male.

GENUS LXVIII.—IRENA, Horsfield.

Rostrum mediocre, cultratum ; maxilla apice aduncæ ; culmen arcuatum, elevatum, inter nares carinatum, utrinque a basi ultra medium usque sulco obsoleto exaratum, lateribus subconvexis.

Rictus ciliatus.

Beak moderate, cultrated, the *maxilla* hooked at the tip ; *culmen* arcuated, elevated, carinated between the nostrils, furnished on each side from the base beyond the middle with an obsolete groove, with its sides slightly convex.

Gape ciliated.

Nares basales subrotundæ, || Nostrils basal, nearly round, vibrissis rigidis plumisque || covered with velvety feathers, and rigid bristles.

Sp. 1. Ir. *puella*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 153.* *Coracias puella*. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 398.* — *Edolius puellus*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 70.* male; 225. female.—India.

Sp. 2. Ir? *carinata*.

Ir? plumbea, infrà ferruginea; fronte juguloque nigris; temporibus albentibus; rostri culmine carinato.

Plumbeous *Irena?* with the body beneath ferruginous; the front and throat black; sides of the head whitish, top of the beak carinated.

Muscipeta carinata. *Swains. Zool. Illust. pl. 147.*

“ LENGTH six inches and a half: front, throat, and margin, of the shoulders deep black; the whole upper plumage is of a delicate lead-colour, which is paler on the breast, and nearly white on the sides of the head and neck; body and inner wing-coverts rufous; the first quill is half the length of the second, which is rather shorter than the three next: feet slender, weak, and short: the outer toe united, the inner cleft: the beak at the base is triangular, but not elevated: the sides compressed, the culmen or top is sharp, elevated, and curved; the tip of both mandibles notched: nostrils simple, small, round, without a membrane, and partly hid by the thick-set frontal feathers and lengthened setaceous bristles round the beak.” The above is Mr. Swainson’s description of this species; and he very properly remarks that the foregoing peculiarities in the structure of the beak may form the basis of a new generic distinction.



IRENA PUELLA.







TRICOPHORUS BARBATUS.

GENUS LXIX.—TRICOPHORUS, Temminck.

Rostrum breve, forte, conico-longum, basi latum, apice compresso; *mandibula superior* apice adunca; basi setis validis ornata.

Nares subbasales, ovatæ, apertæ.

Pedes breves.

Alæ mediocres; *remiges* 1mæ, 2dæ et 3iæ cunei-formes, 4tæ, 5tæ et 6tæ longissimæ.

Beak short, strong, elongate-conic, broad at the base, compressed at the tip; the *upper mandible* hooked; its base furnished with stout bristles.

Nostrils nearly basal, ovate, open.

Legs short.

Wings moderate; the first, second and third *quills* wedge-shaped, the fourth, fifth and sixth longest.

CRINIGER, Temm. Man. d'Orn.

ALL the birds of this genus (of which five are already known) inhabit the western coasts of Africa: their manners have not been observed.

Sp. 1. *Tr. barbatus*. Temm. Pl. Col. 88.

Tr. barbâ gulari flavâ; corpore suprà griseo-viridis; infrâ cine-reo-viridis; rectricibus rufescensibus.

Tricophorus with a yellow beard on the throat: the body above grey-green; beneath ashy-green; the tail-feathers reddish.

LENGTH eight inches: this species, which is given as the type of the genus by Temminck, is distinguished from its congeners by several broad, long, and somewhat crisped feathers on the throat, and part of the neck: the edges of the upper mandible of the beak are adorned with very long and strong bristles or hairs, and the occiput and upper part of the neck

with eight or ten similar appendages, which surpass the length of the feathers by about an inch, and form a kind of cravat, which the bird can elevate at pleasure ; both sexes are thus provided : the upper parts of the plumage in the male are green, glossed with ash on the back, and the tail is tinged with reddish ; the tip of the feathers of the latter bearing a very narrow yellowish crescent : the feathers of the throat forming the beard are of a beautiful clear yellow, with the shafts yellowish : the rest of the plumage of the under parts is ashy-green, with the edges of the feathers palest. The female has the colours more ashy than the male, and the gular feathers are less brilliant : in other respects she resembles the male.

GENUS LXX.—SPARACTES, Illiger.

Rostrum mediocre, robustum, basi setis instructum, supra convexum ; *mandibula superior* versus apicem utrinque dentato-emarginata, apice adunca ; *inferior* integra deppressa.

Beak moderate, robust, furnished with bristles at the base, convex above ; the *upper mandible* dentato-emarginate on both sides towards the tip, the tip hooked ; the *lower* entire, depressed.

Sp. 1. Sp. *superbus*.

Lanius superbus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 290. *pl. 39*.—The South Sea Islands.

GENUS LXXI.—LANIUS Auctorum. SHRIKE.

Rostrum robustum, basi nudum, subtriangulare, supra convexum, lateratim compressum ; *mandibula su-*

Beak robust, base naked, subtriangular, convex above, laterally compressed ; the *upper mandible* hooked

<i>perior</i> versus apicem adunca, <i>inferior</i> acuta, apice recurvata.	towards the tip; the <i>lower</i> acute, its tip recurved.
<i>Rictus ciliatus.</i>	<i>Gape</i> ciliated.
<i>Alæ pennâ spuriâ; remiges secundæ et tertiæ longissimæ.</i>	<i>Wings</i> with a spurious feather; the second and third <i>quills</i> longest.

A. *Rostro valido, apice fortè aduncō.*

A. With the beak stout, the tip strongly hooked.

Sp. 1. *La. excubitor.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 282. *pl. 37.*—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. *La. Italicus.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 286.—South of Europe.

Sp. 3. *La. meridionalis.* *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* II. *Edit.* i. 143.

La. suprà cinerea; fasciâ latâ infrâ oculos nigrâ; gulâ rufo-albâ; corpore subtus cinerascente; rectricibus quatuor intermediis nigris.

Shrike above ash-coloured; with a broad black band beneath the eyes; the throat white; the body beneath cinerascent; the four middle tail-feathers black.

INHABITS the south of Europe. Length nine inches: the head, nape, and back, deep ash-colour: beneath the eyes a broad band of black, ending on the ears: throat reddish-white: the rest of the under parts inclining to ash, deeper over the thighs: base and tip of the quills white: the four middle tail-feathers black: the rest as in *L. cinerea*. The female is ash-colour above but paler, beneath more inclined to ash, barred with darker; the band under the eyes less distinct than in the male.

Sp. 4. *La. ruficollis.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 316.—Britain, Europe, and Africa.

Sp. 5. La. Collurio. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 315.—Britain, Europe, and Africa.

Sp. 6. La. collaris. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 295.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 7. La. *Æthiopicus*.
Turdus Æthiopicus. *Steph.* v. x. p. 232.—Africa.

Sp. 8. La. Cubla. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 328.—Africa.

Sp. 9. La. Capensis. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 327.—Africa.

Sp. 10. La. Madagascariensis. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 332.—Madagascar.

Sp. 11. La. bicolor. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 322.—Africa.

Sp. 12. La. personatus.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 256. f. 2.
LA? fronte superciliisque albis; corpore suprà nigro aut fusco;
gulâ, lateribus colli, scapulis, ventre, crissoque, albis; lateribus
pectoris hypochondriisque rufescentibus.

Shrike with the forehead and eyebrows white; the body above black or brown; the throat, sides of the neck, scapulars, belly, and vent, white; the sides of the breast and flanks reddish.

INHABITS Arabia and Egypt. Length about seven inches: the adult male has the forehead adorned with a broad white band, of which the angles pass over and behind each eye, and form a kind of brow: the throat, the sides of the neck, the scapulars, the middle of the belly, and the vent, are pure white: the sides of the breast and the flanks are tinged with red: the occiput, the region of the ears, the nape, and the back, are black: the wing is black, but some of the secondaries are white at their base: the six middle tail-feathers are black; but the outer of these on each side is tipped with white: the two outer feathers are white with black shafts. The female has the plumage of a duller hue than the male, the occiput, the nape, and the back, are of a deep ashy tinge. The young have the plumage covered with irregular lunulated bands.

Sp. 13. *La. Ludovicianus*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 294.—North America.

Sp. 14. *La. Americanus*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 301.—North America.

Sp. 15. *La. Carolinensis*, or *Loggerhead Shrike*. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* iii. *pl. 22. f. 5.*

La. nigricans fronte fasciâque oculari nigris; rectricibus quatuor intermediis nigris; reliquis plus minusve albis.

Dusky Shrike with the forehead and stripe through the eyes black; the four intermediate tail-feathers black; the rest more or less tipped with white.

INHABITS North America. Length nine inches: allied to the preceding bird: the colour more dusky, and the frontlet and streak through the eye black; the last running down half way on each side of the neck: irides dark hazel: the four middle tail-feathers black, four exterior more or less white at the ends, the outer nearly all white: beak and legs black.

Said to destroy mice, to have a rough note, not unlike the creaking of a rusty sign-board in the wind, and to construct its nest in a detached bush.

B. *Rostro subgracile, apice vix adunco.*

B. Beak rather slender, its tip scarcely hooked.

Sp. 16. *La?* *Ceylonus*.

Lanius Bacbakiri. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 319.—*Turdus Ceylonus*.

Steph. v. x. p. 253.—Ceylon.

Sp. 17. *La. gutturalis*. *Ann. Mus. (Daudin.)* iii. 144. *pl. 15.*

La? *suprâ viridis, fronte superciliisque flavis; lined à naves per oculos lunulâque pectorali conjunctâ nigris; gula corporeque subtus rufis.*

Shrike above green, with the forehead and eyebrows yellow; a line from the nostrils passing through the eyes, and united to a lunule on the breast, black; the throat and body beneath red.

Pie-griesche Perrin. *La Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* vi. 124. *pl. 286.*—

Malimbic Shrike. *Latk. Gen. Hist.* ii. 20.

INHABITS Malimba in Africa. Not much unlike the former bird, in size and the distribution of its colours: the beak and legs are black: the former with a very slight notch: the forehead yellow, passing a little way over each eye, and ending in a point: the plumage on the upper parts of the body and wings, sides and thighs, deep green: from the nostrils a black streak commences, which passes through and down on each side of the neck, and growing broad, forms a deep crescent on the breast: within this and the middle of the belly to the vent deep red: tail moderate, rounded at the end, green above; dark coloured beneath.

Sp. 18. La? *antiguanus*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 333.—The Philippine Islands.

Sp. 19. La? *crassirostris*.

Turdus crassirostris. *Steph.* v. x. p. 222.—New Zealand.

Sp. 20. La? *orientalis*.

Turdus orientalis. *Steph.* v. x. 264.—Terat boulan. *Le Vaill.* *Ois. d'Afriq.* iii.—India.

GENUS LXXII.—FALCUNCULUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum breve, robustum, valdè compressum, sub-arcuatum; *mandibula superior* versus apicem adunca, *inferior* acuta, apice recurvata.

Remex prima longissima.

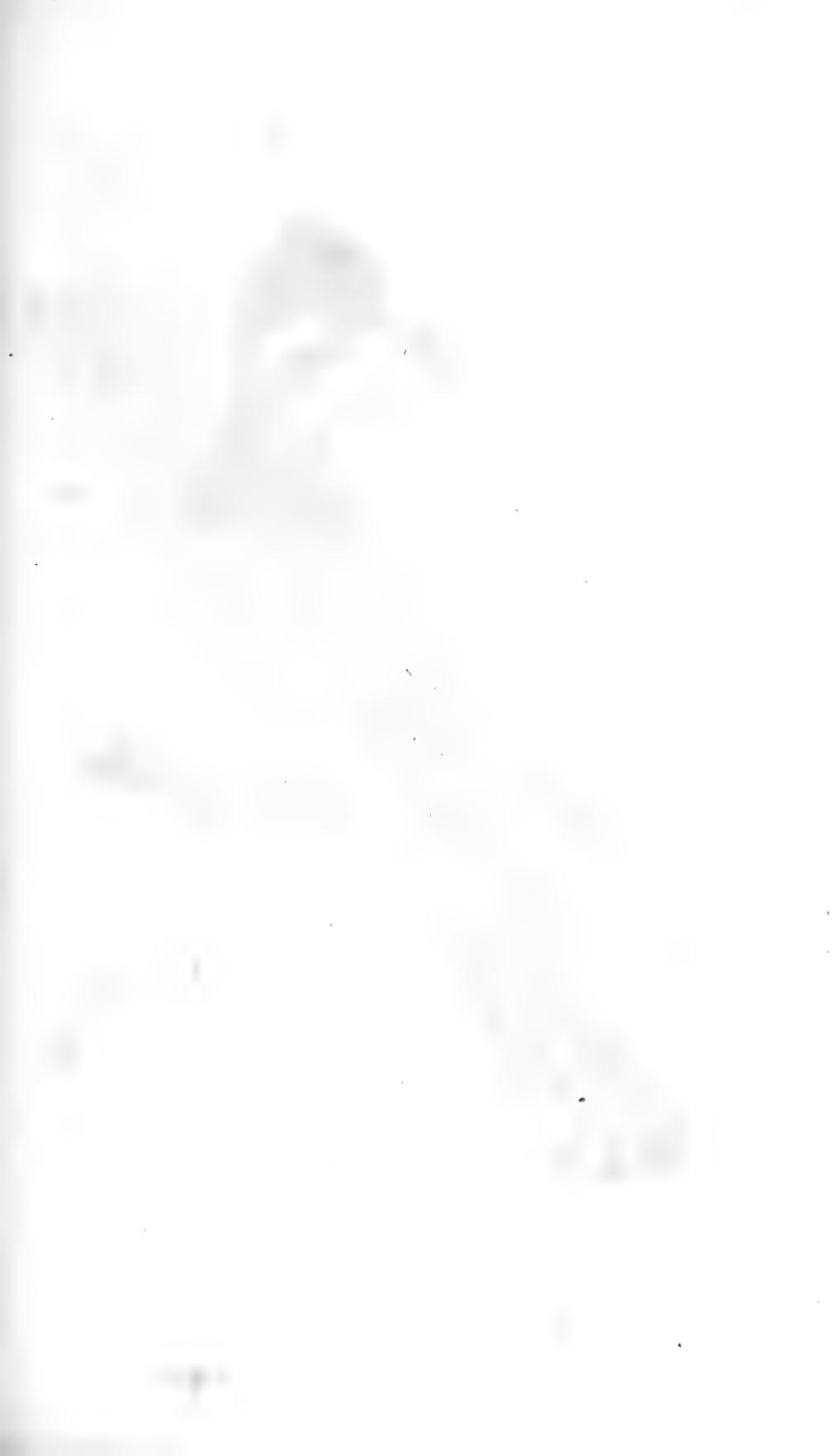
Cauda æqualis.

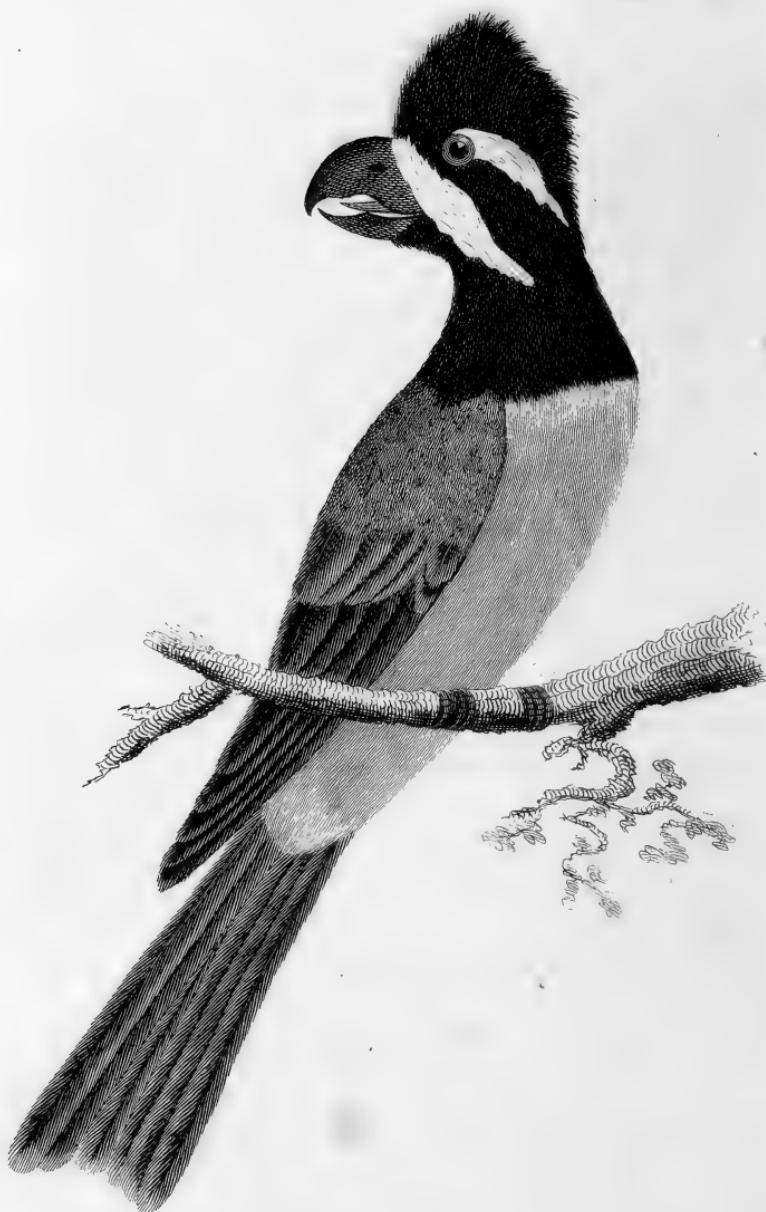
Beak short, robust, much compressed, slightly arcuated; the *upper mandible* hooked towards the tip, the *lower* acute, with its tip recurved.

First quill longest.

Tail even.

LANIUS, Temm.





FALCUNCULUS FRONTATUS.

Sp. 1. Fa. frontatus.

Lanius frontatus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 312.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 77.*—
New Holland.

GENUS LXXXIII.—CYCLARHIS, Swainson.

<i>Rostrum</i> versus apicem vix emarginatum.	|| <i>Beak</i> scarcely notched towards the tip.
<i>Nares</i> rotundæ, nudæ.	|| <i>Nostrils</i> round, naked.
<i>Alæ</i> pennâ spuriâ.	|| <i>Wings</i> as in <i>Lanius</i> .
<i>Cauda</i> æqualis.	|| <i>Tail</i> even.

THAMNOPHILUS, Temm.

Sp. 1. Cy. Guianensis.

Tanagra Guianensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 470.*—*Le Sourcireux.* *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. ii. pl. 76. f. 2?*—*Guiana.*

Sp. 2. Cy? melanocephalus.

Lanius melanocephalus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 321?*—*Turdus atriceps.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 147.*—*New Holland.*

Sp. 3. Cy? virgatus.

Cy? suprà cinereo-cæruleus; subtus albidus; lineá frontali, loris obitisque nigris; alis caudâque nigris; rectrice exteriore internè saturate cinered.

Cychlaris? above ashy-blue; beneath whitish; with a stripe on the forehead; the lores and the orbits black; the wings and tail black; the outer feather of the last, with its inner web, deep ash.

Lanius virgatus. *Temm. Pl. Col. 256. f. 1.*

INHABITS Java. Length six inches: a black band arises over the nostrils, passes over the lores, round the orbits, and terminates on the ears: a slight white band girds the forehead: all the upper parts of the plumage are ashy-blue: the quills and the tail are black; but the outer feather of the last is bordered

externally with deep ash-colour: all the under parts are white or whitish: the beak and legs are black.

GENUS LXXIV.—*LANIO*, Vieillot.

Rostrum robustum, lateratim compressum, suprà carinatum, apice angustum; *mandibula superior* versus medium dentata, apice curvata; *inferior* emarginata, acuta, apice recurvata.

Rictus ciliatus.

Sp. 1. *La. atricapillus*.

Tanagra atricapilla. *Steph. v. x. p. 443*.—Guiana.

Beak robust, laterally compressed, carinated above, narrow at the tip; the *upper mandible* dentate towards the middle; the *lower* emarginate, acute, with its tip recurved.

Gape ciliated.

GENUS LXXV.—*VANGA*, Vieillot.

Rostrum capite longior, lateratim compressum, rectum; *mandibula superior* versus apicem adunca; *inferior* acuta, apice recurvata.

Alæ pennâ spuriâ; remex secunda longissima.

Beak longer than the head, laterally compressed, straight; the *upper mandible* hooked towards the tip; the *lower* acute, with its tip recurved.

Wings with a spurious feather; the second *quill* longest.

Sp. 1. *Va. curvirostris*.

Lanius curvirostris. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 299*.—Madagascar.

Sp. 2. *Va. australis*.

Lanius curvirostris, var. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 299*.—*Vanga destructor*. *Temminck?*—New Holland.

GENUS LXXVI.—PRIONOPS, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi plumosum, porrectum, gracile, lateratim valde compressum ; *mandibula superior* versus apicem adunca ; *inferior* acuta, apice recurvata.

Beak plumose at the base, porrect, slender, much compressed laterally ; the *upper mandible* hooked towards the tip ; the *lower* acute, with its tip recurved.

Palpebræ laciniatae.

Eyelids jagged.

Sp. 1. *Pr. cristatus.* Vieill.

Lanius plumatus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 292.—Senegal.

Sp. 2. *Pr? albifrons.*

Pipra albifrons. Steph. v. x. p. 12. *Le Plumet blanc, ou Manikup.* Desm. Hist. Nat. des Tangaras, &c. pl. 66.—Guiana.

GENUS LXXVII.—LANIARIUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi nudum, subgracile, supra convexum, rectum, compressum ; *mandibula superior* prope apicem adunca ; *inferior* acuta, apice recurvata.

Beak naked at the base, somewhat slender, convex above, straight, compressed ; the *upper mandible* hooked near the tip ; the lower acute with its tip recurved.

Rictus ciliatus.

Gape ciliated.

Alæ pennâ spuriâ ; remex secunda longissima.

Wings with a spurious feather ; the second *quill* longest.

LANIUS, Temm.

Sp. 1. *Li. barbarus.*

Lanius barbarus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 297.—Africa.

GENUS LXXVIII.—THAMNOPHILUS, Vieillot.
BUSH-SHRIKE.

Rostrum basi rectum, robustum, supra convexum, compressum; *mandibula superior* apice adunca, *inferior* laciniata, acuta, apice recurvata.

Rictus glaber.

Alæ breves, rotundatae.

Cauda elongata, gradata, vel rotundata.

Beak straight at the base, robust, convex above, compressed; the *upper mandible* with its tip hooked, the *lower* jagged, acute, its tip recurved.

Gape bald.

Wings short, rounded.

Tail elongated, gradated, or rounded.

ALL the Thamnophili inhabit America, ranging to the north as far as Canada, and to the south as far as Paraguay: they are found only among thick bushes, feeding upon caterpillars and insects; and occasionally on young or sickly birds.

A. *Cauda elongata.* A. With the tail elongated.

Sp. 1. Th. doliatus.

Lanius doliatus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 325. *Leach, Zool. Misc.* i. 39. *pl.* 16.

Sp. 2. Th. Canadensis.—*Lanius Canadensis.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 314.

Sp. 3. Th. Swainsonii. *Zool. Journ. (Such.)* i. p. 556.

Th. niger fulvo fasciatus; capite ferrugineo cristata.

Black Bush-Shrike, fasciated with fulvous; with a ferruginous crest.

LENGTH eight inches and three quarters: the upper mandible of the beak black, the lower white: the throat, cheeks, and shafts of the feathers white: the feathers of the back, abdomen, and scapulars, tri-

fasciated : the primary quills externally fasciated with fulvous : the tail-feathers black, fasciated on the outer webs with fulvous : the legs black, the claws pale.

Sp. 4. *Th. maculatus*. *Zool. Journ. (Such.)* i. 557.

Th. ater albo maculatus ; subtus albidus ; abdomine infimo crisoque fulvo ; rectricibus albo fasciatis.

Black Bush-Shrike spotted with white ; beneath whitish ; the lower part of the abdomen and the vent fulvous ; the tail-feathers barred with white.

LENGTH eight inches : the upper mandible of the beak black, the edges white ; the lower white, with its middle black : the forehead and quills with subfulvous spots. It varies in having the breast and abdomen of a plumbeous hue, and the spots on the head nearly white : the mandibles totally black.

Sp. 5. *Th. Vigorsii*. *Zool. Journ. (Such.)* i. 557.

Th. dorso, alis, rectricibusque, atris fulvo latè fasciatis ; corpore subtus albido brunnescente ; capite rufo cristato ; cristâ apice nigro ; mas : aut, capite cristato ; dorso, alis, rectricibusque atris, albido fasciatis ; torque nuchali corporeque subtus cinereaceis ; fœmina.

Bush-Shrike with the back, wings, and tail-feathers dark coloured, broadly fasciated with fulvous ; the body beneath brownish-white ; the head with a rufous crest, which is black at the tip ; *male* : or, with the head crested ; the back, wings, and tail-feathers dark, fasciated with white ; a collar on the nape, and the body beneath ash-coloured ; *female*.

LENGTH thirteen inches : the beak greatly compressed, black, the edges of the upper mandible and tip of the lower white : the throat whitish : the sides of the cheeks, the breast, and abdomen, brownish-white : the rump fulvous. The female has the nape

obscurely fasciated with black; in other respects she resembles the male.

Sp. 6. Th. Leachii. *Zool. Journ. (Such.)* i. p. 558.

Th. ater capite dorsoque albo-maculatis; remigibus fulvo subfasciatis; guld, pectore, abdominis medio, rectricibusque nigris; abdominis lateribus uropygioque albo fasciatus.

Dark Bush-Shrike with the head and back spotted with white; the quills slightly fasciated with fulvous; the throat, breast, middle of the abdomen and tail-feathers black; the sides of the abdomen and rump banded with white.

LENGTH about ten inches and a half: the beak and legs are black. A variety is mentioned by Dr. Such, which has the entire abdomen and vent fasciated with white, and the tail-feathers slightly fasciated. A second is noticed as being considerably smaller.

Sp. 7. Th. lineatus.

Th. ater transversim albo lineatis; rostro pedibusque nigris.

Deep-black Bush-Shrike with transverse white lines; the beak and feet black.

Lanius lineatus. Leach, Zool. Misc. i. p. 20. pl. 6.

My friend, Dr. Leach, has given the above short description only of this species, in the first vol. of the Zoological Miscellany: the specimen there noticed came from Berbice.

This is probably the Lineated Shrike of Latham's Gen. Hist. v. ii. p. 79.

Sp. 8. Th. ruficeps. *Zool. Journ. (Such.)* i. 559.

Th. niger fulvo maculatus; capite fulvo lineato.

Black Bush-Shrike spotted with fulvous, with the head lineated with fulvous.



THAMNOPHILUS LINEATUS.



LENGTH nine inches and a quarter : the beak and legs black, with part of the lower mandible white : the secondary quills, rump, tail-feathers, and abdomen, fasciated with fulvous.

Sp. 9. Th. niger. *Zool. Journ. (Such.)* i. 559.

Tu. niger, capite cristata ; remigibus sub-brunnescentibus obscurè subfasciatis.

Black Bush-Shrike with the head crested ; the quills obscurely fasciated with brownish.

LENGTH eight inches and a half : the crest is of a very deep hue : the legs and beak black.

Sp. 10. Th. mystaceus.

Lanius mystaceus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 298, pl. 40.

Sp. 11. Th. atricapillus.

Lanius atricapillus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 336.

B. *Caudâ rotundatâ.* B. Tail rounded.

Sp. 12. Th. bicolor. *Zool. Journ. (Swainson.)* v. ii. p. 86.

Tu. cristatus suprà niger ; albus infra ; tectricium apicibus, remigium marginibus, caudâque fasciis interruptis albis.

Crested Bush-Shrike above black ; beneath white ; with the tips of the wing-coverts, margins of the quills, and interrupted bands on the tail white.

Black and white Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 22.

LENGTH eight inches : irides crimson : beak strong, ashy-black, considerably compressed, but narrowed towards its extremity : the head is much crested : the ground-colour of all the upper parts, including the ear, sides of the head, and neck, is deep black, and of the under parts pure white : the wings are black, with two bands of white across the tips of the coverts : the quills are also margined externally with white : the spurious coverts black : tail deep black, with

four or five interrupted and sometimes obsolete white bands ; the tips of all the feathers are obtuse and white : upper tail-coverts bounded with black and white : tarsi rather short and robust, and in the living bird cinereous.

Discovered by Mr. Swainson in Brazil.

Sp. 13. *Th. cinnamomeus*. *Zool. Jour. (Swainson.)* ii. 87.

Th. cristatus suprà cinnamomeo-fuscus, albus infrà; tectricibus striis duabus angustis, fuscis, fasciatis.

Crested Bush-Shrike above cinnamon-brown, beneath white ; wing-coverts with two narrow dusky bands.

MUCH allied to the former : length eight inches and a half : the head is conspicuously crested ; the whole of the upper plumage, including the wings and tail, is of a clear and uniform ferruginous or cinnamon colour : the wing-coverts above are marked by a narrow dusky line, close to their extremities, which are somewhat brighter, and the same may be observed on the lateral tail-feathers, the ends of which are somewhat pointed : all the under parts are white, slightly tinged with ferruginous on the sides : inner web of the quills brown : tarsi long, robust, and pale.

Sp. 14. *Th. fasciatus*. *Zool. Journ. (Swainson.)* ii. 88.

Th. suprà rufus; infrà nigro alboque fasciatus; vertice maris nigro; fœminæ rufa.

Bush-Shrike above rufous ; beneath banded by black and white ; crown, *of the male*, black ; *of the female*, rufous.

Barred Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 57.

A SMALL species : length six inches and a half, beak strong and thick, black with pale margins : in

the females the crown of the head, which is slightly crested, together with all the upper plumage, is of a deep and light rufous: the wings and tail are the same, and unspotted: the sides of the head are black, freckled with minute white dots; all the under plumage, from the chin to the vent, is crossed by numerous narrow bands of deep black and white, arranged alternately. In the male these bands are carried quite round the upper part of the neck, but in the female they are, in this part, almost obsolete: the male is farther distinguished by the crown being glossy, black, and unspotted: the tail is moderate, but the ends of the feathers are not very obtuse: tarsi moderate, ash-coloured.

Sp. 15. *Th. torquatus*. *Zool. Journ.* (Swainson.) ii. 89.

Th. griseus infrà albescens; jugulo pectoreque lineis nigris fasciatis; alis rufis, immaculatis; caudd nigrâ, albo maculatâ.
Greyish Bush-Shrike beneath whitish; throat and breast banded by black lines; wings rufous, immaculate; tail black, spotted with white.

ALLIED to the former, but less: length five inches and three-quarters: beak less, and more compressed: the crown, which is not crested, is covered by a deep black patch, paler in front, and extending to the hind-head: the general tint of the upper plumage, and also the sides of the head, neck, and flanks, is ashy-grey: the wings are rufous above, and unspotted: the tail is rounded, the feathers narrow, slender, and obtuse at their extremities: the middle pair wholly black, the vent more or less crossed by interrupted bars of white, and tipped with the same colour: the

throat, sides of the head, and middle of the body, are whitish, and unspotted ; but round the breast are ten or twelve transverse bands of black lines : tarsi rather long and cinereous : irides crimson.

Sp. 16. Th. nævius. *Zool. Journ. (Swainson.)* ii. 90.

Lanius nævius. Shaw, v. viii. p. 325. Leach, Zool. Misc. pl. 17.—Lanius punctatus. Shaw, viii. 327.

Sp. 17. Th. ambiguus. *Zool. Journ. (Swainson)* ii. 91.

Th. suprà cinereus infra pallidior; vertice nigro; remigium nigrorum margine albo; rectricium obtusarum; apicibus fasciisque interruptâ albis.

Bush-Shrike above cinereous, beneath paler ; with the crown black ; the quills black margined with white ; tail-feathers obtuse ; the tips and a central interrupted band white.

RATHER longer than the last : length five inches and three-quarters : the quills are deep black, margined externally, except at their base, with white : the tail is black, rounded, tipped with white, and obtuse ; each feather in the middle having a pair of large snowy oblong spots adjoining their margins : the tarsi are one-tenth of an inch longer than in *Th. nævius* : and the inner wing-coverts yellowish-white : the spurious quills black.

Sp. 18. Th. pileatus. *Zool. Jour. (Swain.)* ii. 91.

Th. suprà cinereus, infrâ pallidior; uropygio pectorisque lateribus fulvis; vertice nigro; remigum fuscorum margine testaceo; rectricium acutarum, apicibus lineâque marginali albis.

Bush-Shrike above cinereous, beneath paler ; rump and sides of the breast fulvous ; crown black ; quills brown, margined with fulvous ; tail-feathers pointed, tips and marginal line white.

MUCH allied to the last ; the beak, however, is a little shorter, and the feathers across the beak, and

those on the rump, are tinged with obscure fulvous : the wings are brown, the greater quills are slightly margined with whitish, the latter with dull ferruginous, and the scapulars with a broad base of white : the tail is black, tipped with white ; all the feathers are pointed at their extremities ; the margin of each has a central line of white, longer, narrower, and less conspicuous than in *Th. ambiguus* ; the tarsi are longer than those of that bird, and nearly a quarter of an inch longer than in *T. nævius*.

Mr. Swainson is in doubt whether the two last birds are distinct from *T. nævius*, as he had only observed single specimens : however the length of the tarsi, independent of other characters, appears sufficient to warrant their separation.

Sp. 19. *Th. ferrugineus*. *Zool. Jour. (Swain.)* ii. 92.

Th. ferrugineo-fuscus, infrâ pallidè fulvus; vertice rufo; alis fuscis; maculis dorsum tectriceque ornantibus albis; rectricium ruforum apicibus obtusis.

Ferruginous-brown Bush-Shrike, beneath pale fulvous ; with the crown rufous ; wings brown ; spots on the back and wing-coverts white ; tail-feathers rufous, the tips obtuse.

ALLIED to *Th. torquatus* : length six inches : the ground-colour of the upper plumage is ferruginous-brown, the top of the head bright rufous, its sides greyish : the feathers in the middle of the back are snowy-white towards their tips : the wing-coverts are blackish-brown, tipped with white, which colour forms two bands : the scapular quills are blackish, with broad-white margins, the rest of the quills are brown, margined with ferruginous, and whitish : all the under

plumage is ferruginous or fulvous white, lighter on the chin and in the middle of the body: the tail is short, slightly rounded, and dark rufous black: the lateral feathers tipped with white, the outer pair only having an additional white spot on their external margins; the tips of all are abruptly rounded: the feathers on the lower part of the back are remarkably long: tarsi moderate, ash-coloured: irides hazel.

Sp. 20. *Th? strictothorax.*

Th? corpore suprà lateribus colli hypochondriisque virescente-cinereis; gulá pectoreque flavescentibus nigro maculatis; ventre crisoque flavescentibus; mas. vertice occipite schistaceo-niger; fœmina capite castaneo-rufo.

Bush-Shrike with the body above, the sides of the neck, and flank greenish-ash; the throat and breast yellowish spotted with black; the belly and vent yellowish; *male* with the crown and occiput slaty-black; *female* with the head chesnut-red.

Myothera strictothorax. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 179. *f. 1.* *male*; *f. 2.* *female.*

SMALLER than the last: length five inches: the male has all the upper part of the head and the occiput of a slaty-black; the cheeks are also of this hue, but are varied with small white spots: the throat and breast are yellowish, with a triangular black spot, placed at the tip of each feather: the middle of the belly, and the vent, are also yellowish, but unspotted: all the upper parts, the sides of the breast, and the flanks are ashy, slightly tinged with greenish: the wings and the tail are deeper, the feathers being edged with white, and the coverts being spotted with whitish: the female has all the top of the head of a chesnut-red, and the whole plumage slightly tinged

with reddish : in other respects she does not differ from the male. Both sexes have the upper mandible dusky, and the lower bluish-white.

GENUS LXXIX.—MALACONOTUS. Swainson.

<i>Rostrum</i> ferè ut in <i>Thamno-</i>	<i>Beak</i> resembling that of the
phili.	former genus.
<i>Rictus</i> ciliatus.	<i>Gape</i> ciliated.
<i>Alæ</i> breves, rotundatae, de-	<i>Wings</i> short, rounded, weak.
biles.	

THAMNOPHILUS, *pars.* Vieillot.

THE Malaconoti are all natives of Africa.

Sp. 1. Ma. Blanchoti.

Ma. *fronte albo*; *vertice colloque posticè ardosiaco-griseis*; *cor-*
pore suprà griseo-olivaceo, infrà ochraceo-flavo; *remigium tec-*
tricumque alarum marginibus flavis.

Malaconotus with the forehead white ; the crown and neck behind slaty-grey ; the body above olive-grey ; beneath ochre-yellow ; the quills and wing-coverts edged with yellow.

La pie-griesche Blanchot. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrig.* vi. 122. *pl.*
 285.—Blanchot Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 20.

SIZE of a Throstle : beak and legs lead-colour : top of the head and neck behind slaty-grey : the forehead white : the rest of the upper parts greyish-olive colour : wing-coverts, for the most part, edged with fine yellow : quills dusky, with light yellow margins : all the under parts of the bird ochre-yellow : the tail long and rounded : the wings reach about a quarter of an inch from the base.

Sp. 2. *Ma. olivaceus.*

Lanius olivaceus., *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 330.

Sp. 3. *Ma. erythropterus.*

Lanius erythropterus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 301.—*Lanius Senegalus.*

Shaw, v. vii. p. 314.

Sp. 4. *Ma. atro-coccineus.* *Zool. Jour. (Burchell)* i. 461. *pl. xviii.*

Ma. supra niger subtus coccineus; alis nigris, linea alba longitudinaliter notatis.

Malaconotus above black, beneath scarlet; with the wings black, longitudinally marked with a white line.

LENGTH nine inches: head and upper parts of the plumage above black: tail black, with its two outer feathers often tipped with reddish-yellow: the rump indistinctly striped with white: all the under parts of the plumage, from chin to vent, are fine scarlet: the wings are black with a white line, formed by the outer webs of the fifth and sixth quills being of that colour, and by those of part of the scapulars and wing-coverts; this line reaches from the shoulders: the femoral feathers are black: the legs, beak, claws, and irides, black: the nostrils are clothed with short bristles.

Sp. 5. *Ma. dorsalis.*

Ma. niger infra albus; remigibus tectricibusque alarum internis albo nigroque dimidiatis; in medio dorsi fasciculo elevato penarum lanuginosarum.

Black Malaconotus beneath white; with the quills and inner wing-coverts half black half white, with an elevated tuft of downy feathers in the middle of the back.

Puff-backed Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. 32.

LENGTH six inches and a half: beak black: plumage above black, beneath white: inner wing-coverts half

black, half white: the others white on the outer margins: the quills the same: tail two inches and a half long, even, fringed at the tip with white: at the middle of the back a very large tuft of downy white feathers, standing up like a puff: legs black. The supposed opposite sex has the black of a dusky hue; the puff-like tuft ash-coloured, the under parts dirty white.

GENUS LXXX.—GRAUCALUS. Cuvier.

Rostrum crassum, subcom- || *Beak* thick, somewhat com-
 pressum, basi plumigerum, || pressed, its base clothed
 apice deflexum; *mandi-||* with feathers, its tip de-
 bula superior carinata, || flected; the *upper man-||*
 arcuata; *inferior* subtus || dible carinated, bent; the
 plana. || *lower plane.*

CORACINA *pars.* Vieillot.—CEBLEPYRIS *pars.* Temm.

THE Graucali appear to be confined to the Indian Archipelago, and to the extensive continent of Australasia.

Sp. 1. Gr. papuensis.

Corvus papuensis. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 354.—New Guinea.

Sp. 2. Gr. Novæ Guineæ.

Corvus Novæ Guineæ. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 354.—New Guinea.

Sp. 3. Gr. melanops.

Gr. cinereus facie juguloque nigris; rectricibus lateralibus apice nigris.

Cinereous Graucalus with the face and jugulum black; the lateral tail-feathers black at the tip.

Corvus melanops. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxiv.—*Rollier à masque noir.* *Le Vaill. Hist. Nat. Ois. de Paradis, &c.* pl. 30.—*Black-faced Crow.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 116.

INHABITS New Holland. Size of a Jay: beak stout and black: tongue rounded at the end: face and throat black: the plumage on the upper parts is bluish ash-colour, for the most part; beneath paler: quills blackish, with pale edges: tail six inches and a half long, and dusky-brown, all but the two middle feathers tipped with white: legs dusky-blue. Called *Kai-a-lora*. The female is said by Temminck to want the black patch on the face and throat, having, in lieu thereof, a broad black band, which terminates a little behind the eyes.

Sp. 4. Gr. fimbriatus.

Gr. *ardosiaco-niger capite colloque anticè nigris aut cinereis; alis caudâque aeneo-nigris; rectrice exteriore utrinque apice maculâ cinered.*

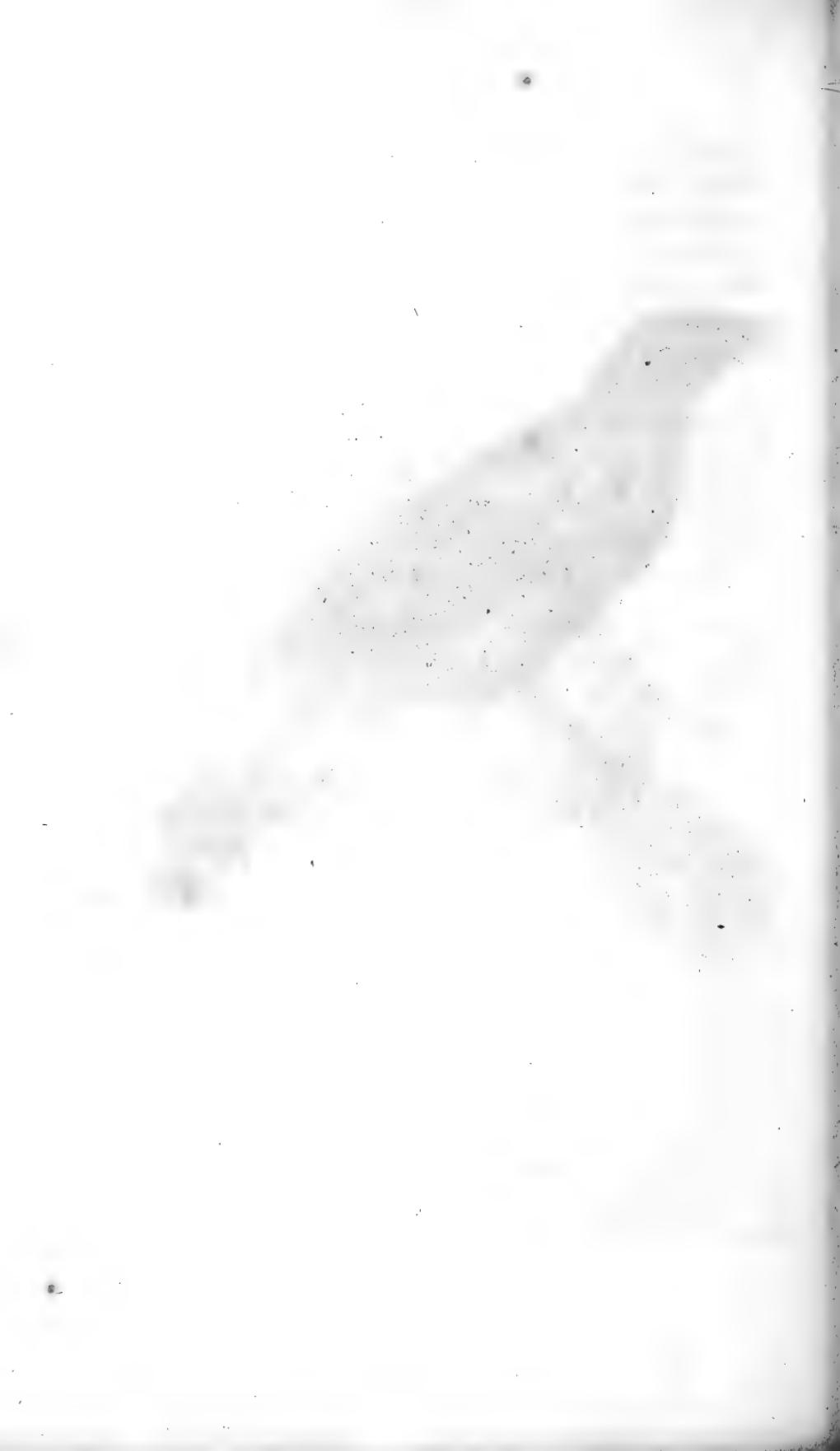
Slaty-black Graucalus with the head and neck in front black and ashy; the wings and tail brassy-black; the outer feather of the latter on each side with an ash-coloured spot at its tip.

Ceblepyris fimbriatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 249. 250.

INHABITS Java, Banda, and Sumatra. Length seven inches and a half: the adult male has the head and the fore-part of the neck nearly black: the rest of the neck, the back, scapulars, and under parts, of a slaty-black: the wings and tail bronzed-black; the outer feather on each side of the last with an ashy spot at its tip: the beak and legs black. The adult female has the top of the head, the nape, the back, and the wings, deep ash: the feathers of the wings inclining to dusky, and edged with cinereous: the cheeks and the chief of the under parts are striped with white, dusky, and ash-coloured zigzags: the tail, with the exception of the two middle feathers,



GRAUCALUS FIMBRIATUS.



is black ; and is tipped with white ; the two central feathers are similar in colour to the back. The young female has the feathers on the upper parts varied with whitish, and those of the wings edged with whitish-ash : the tip of the tail is varied with a few zigzags, and the under parts of the plumage are of a clearer ash-colour than in the old.

Sp. 5. Gr. bicolor.

Gr. *niger uropygio basi caudæ, corpore infrà, pogonisque intertis remigium albis.*

Black Graucalus with the rump, base of the tail, body beneath, and inner webs of the quills white.

Cblepyris bicolor. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 278.

INHABITS Sumatra. Length eleven inches and a half : the plumage is of two colours only : the head, cheeks, sides of the neck and upper parts of the plumage, with the exception of the rump and the base of the tail-feathers, is black ; these parts and all the under parts of the body, with the inner webs of the quill-feathers, are pure white : the beak is blue, and the legs are black.

Sp. 6. Gr? lineatus.

Gr? *cinereus pectore corporeque infrà albis lineis frequentibus transversis nigris variis; rectricibus nigris.*

Cinereous Graucalus? with the breast and body beneath white, bounded by narrow black lines ; the tail-feathers black.

Cblepyris lineatus. *Zool. Jour. (Swain.) v. i. p.* 466.

INHABITS New Holland. Length about ten inches : beak moderate, the culmen carinated : the general colour of all the upper plumage, and of the chin and throat, is light cinereous : the breast and all the

under parts of the body, as well as the inner wing-coverts, are white, closely bounded by narrow transverse lines of a deep black colour: the space between the beak and eye is also black: the wings are moderately long and pointed: the quills are black, with the exterior half of the outer webs cinereous, and margined by a narrow line of whitish: the first quill is half as long as the second, which is again shorter than the third, and this last is very nearly as long as the fourth: the tail is black and obsoletely rounded, the two middle feathers cinereous at their base.

Sp. 7. Gr? tricolor.

Gr? *nitidè niger, albus infrà; criso tegminibusque superioribus cinereis; tectricibus rectricumque apicibus albis.*

Glossy black Graulus? beneath white; with the rump and upper tail-coverts cinereous; the wing-coverts and tips of the tail-feathers white.

Ceblepyris tricolor. *Zool. Jour. (Swain.) v. i. p. 467.*

INHABITS New Holland. Size rather larger than a Lark: the upper plumage, from the head to the middle of the back, is deep black, glossed with a metallic lustre of dull greenish-blue: the lower parts of the back, as well as the rump, and upper tail-coverts, are pale cinereous: the spiny-shafts of the feathers in these parts are very weak: the under plumage, with the sides of the neck and ear-feathers, is pure white: all the lesser and part of the greater wing-coverts are also white; as well as the margins of the scapulars, and part of the greater quills: wings long and pointed; the first quill very short, the second scarcely shorter than the third, but longer than the fourth: the tail black and rather lengthened,

the two outer feathers graduated ; the rest nearly of equal length ; and all of them tipped with white.

GENUS LXXXI.—CEBLEPYRIS, Cuvier.

Rostrum breve, subarcuatum, basi dilatum, plumosum, versus apicem curvatum.

Rictus amplius.

Pennæ crissi rachidibus elongatis, rigidis, acutis.

Beak short, subarcuated, its base dilated, plumose, curved towards the tip.

Gape ample.

Feathers of the rump with their shafts elongated, stiff and sharp.

CAMPEPHAGA, Vieillot.

THE Ceblepyri feed upon larvæ, and inhabit the highest trees : they are confined to Africa and its eastern islands.

Sp. 1. Ce. cana.

Muscicapa cana. *Steph. v. x. p. 398.*—Inhabits Madagascar.

Sp. 2. Ce. Le Vaillantii. *Temm.*

Ce. ardosiaco-griseus *infrà pallidior* ; *ante et pone oculos pectorque nigricantibus* ; *remigibus fuscescentibus margine exterioro albo* ; *caudâ bicuneatâ*.

Slaty-grey Ceblepyris, beneath paler ; before and behind the eyes and the breast dusky ; the quills brownish, margined externally with white ; the tail doubly wedged.

Echenilleur gris. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. pl. 162, 163.*—Grey Caterpillar-Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. 85.*

SIZE of a Lark : beak black : plumage slaty-grey, deeper on the head, and paler beneath : before and behind the eye dusky : breast the same ; from thence to the vent still paler : quills brownish ; edged out-

wardly with white : tail the colour of the back, of a singular shape, rather long, and, as it were, doubly wedged, the two middle feathers being shorter than the three next ; the following shorter to the one on each side, which is the shortest of all : legs dusky. The female is smaller, is without the dusky spot between the beak and eye, and the outer tail-feathers are edged with white. The feathers on the rump are very full and downy.

Sp. 3. *Ce. niger.* *Temm.*

Ce. suprà niger cæruleo aut viridi nitens ; infrà remigibusque internè olivaceo-viridis.

Cblepyris above black glossed with blue or green ; beneath, and with the quills within, olive-green.

Echenilleur noir. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. pl. 165.* Black Caterpillar Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. 86.*

Less than the following : beak black : irides dusky brown : plumage above glossy blue-black, or greenish : inner parts of the quills olive-green, so as to appear beneath all of that colour : legs black.

Sp. 4. *Ce. flavus.* *Temm.*

Ce. olivaceo-fuscus pennis nigro undulatis apicibus flavis ; inter rostrum et oculos fusco-albo undulis nigris ; tectricibus majoribus alarum remigibus rectricibusque nigris flavo marginatis.

Olive-brown Cblepyris with the feathers waved with black and tipped with yellow ; between the beak and eyes brown-white with black waves ; with the greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail-feathers black, margined with yellow.

Echenilleur jaune. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. 164.*—Yellow Caterpillar Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. 86.*

Less than *C. Le Vaillantii* : beak smaller, brown : upper parts pale olive-brown : the feathers tinged

and tipped with yellow, and each feather waved with black: beneath and between the beak and eye yellowish-white, tinged with brown, and waved with black: greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail, black, margined with yellow: tail as in *C. Le Vaillantii*: legs brown.

Sp. 5. *Ce. labrosus*.

Ce. nitidè niger, rictu labroso, rubro; cruribus infrà genua plumatibus.

Glossy-black Ciblepyris with the gape margined by a red skin; the legs feathered beyond the knees.

Muscipeta labrosa. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl. 179.*

“ THE whole plumage deep black, glossed with bluish-green in every part except the quill and tail-feathers: the quills inside are grey, margined with olive; the first of these is very short, the second and third shorter than the fourth, and the two next are nearly of equal length: the tail has ten feathers, and is even, except the two outer pair, which are progressively shorter: the beak rather thick and strong, the culmen not very apparent, the upper mandible strongly notched, the under but slightly: the nostrils are lined by thick-set incumbent feathers, mixed with hairs; these cover the aperture, which is rather large, round, and encircled by a narrow membrane: the legs are very short, the three fore-toes united as far as the first joint, the hind-toe short; the claws of all are small, and the sole of the foot perfectly flat. Inhabits near the Great Fish River of Southern Africa.” I have given the full description of this species, from the work above quoted, as it appears

beautifully to unite these birds with the Dicruri and Muscicapidæ, as shown by Mr. Swainson in his interesting paper on the Laniidæ in the first volume of the Zoological Journal.

Sp. 6. Ce. lobatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 279.

Cæ. capite, nuchâ, collique anticè viridi-nitentibus; pectore, ventre, uropygioque castaneo-rufis; criso tectricibusque inferioribus caudæ flavis; dorso, alis, rectricibusque duabus intermediis viridi-flavis; rectrice utrinque exteriore apice flavo; mas.: capite colloque supremo nigris; corpore infrâ flavo, suprà viridi-nigro; fœmina.

Cblepyris with the head, nape, and neck in front glossy-green; the breast, belly, and rump chesnut-red; the vent and lower tail-coverts yellow; the back, wings, and two middle tail-feathers greenish-yellow; the outer tail-feather on each side with a yellow tip; *male*: or, head and upper part of the neck black; the body beneath yellow, above blackish-green; *female*.

INHABITS the western coast of Africa. Length seven inches and a half: the male is furnished with a naked skin at the base of the beak; and has the head, the nape, the sides and fore-part of the neck of a beautiful deep green, with a metallic gloss: the breast, the belly, and rump, are fine chesnut-red: the vent and under tail-coverts are yellow: the back, wings, and two middle tail-feathers are greenish-yellow: the wing-feathers are black edged with white: the lateral tail-feathers are black, tipped with bright yellow: the legs and beak are black. The female has only the rudiment of the naked membrane at the base of the beak: the head and a portion of the fore part of the neck are dull black: all the under parts are yellow: the nape, the back, the rump, the sides, and the lesser wing-coverts are dull green: the wings



CEBLEPYRIS LOBATUS.



black edged with green : the tail as in the male, but the tips of a less brilliant hue.

Independently of its brilliant plumage, this species differs from its congeners in possessing the lobated appendage at the base of the beak, and from its residence being on the western coast of Africa. May it not rather belong to the following family of birds, the Merulidæ?

FAMILY III.—MERULIDÆ.

Rostrum arcuatum, compressum, apice haud aduncum; mandibula superior versus apicem subemarginatum; pedes mediocres; digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.

Beak arcuated, compressed, not hooked at the tip; the upper mandible with a notch towards the tip; the legs moderate, with three toes before and one behind.

THE Merulidæ usually live upon insects and fruits, and many upon berries : they construct their nests of various materials, the typical groups, or true Thrushes, frequently covering them externally with mud : others suspend them from the branches of trees : some of the groups are solitary, others gregarious.

Amidst the indescribable confusion that reigns throughout most of the Insessorial birds, and particularly so among those comprised in this and the following families, the attempt to arrive at any satisfactory classification is utterly impossible ; but as some farther information may be desirable respecting them than is contained in the former volumes, I have endeavoured to arrange those genera which have been proposed according to their natural affinities, and to

incorporate, as usual, such species as have been already described. I have also added, under the modern genera, the descriptions of some newly described species.

The genus *Tanypus* of Oppel is omitted in the following account of this family, as I have been unable to obtain its characters. In the present confused state of the Insessorial birds, the omission is probably of little consequence; especially as the name itself cannot be retained, it having long been pre-occupied in Entomology.

GENUS LXXXII.—FORMICIVORA, Swainson. ANT-WREN.

Rostrum mediocre subcylindraceum, gonyde rectâ; vibrissæ nullæ.

Alæ breves rotundatae, remex quarta vel quinta longissima.

Cauda sæpè gradata.

Tarsi mediocres, graciles; squamis lateralibus frequentibus.

Beak moderate, subcylindric, the gonix straight; no bristles.

Wings short, rounded, the fourth or fifth *quill* longest.

Tail often graduated.

Tarsi moderate, slender, with numerous lateral scales.

MYOTHERA pars. Temminck.

THE birds of this genus are all South American, and, as their name implies, usually subsist upon ants, thereby being of infinite service in ridding that part of the world of those noxious pests.

Sp. 1. Fo. maculata. *Zool. Jour. (Swain.)* ii. 147.

Fo. suprà atra maculis albis frequentibus interstincta; infrà cinerea nigro vario; secundariis apice fulvo; caudâ gradatâ.

Ant-Wren above black, with numerous white spots, beneath ashy-white varied with black; lesser quills tipped with black; tail graduated.

LENGTH five inches: upper mandible of the beak black, lower horn-colour: the wing-coverts and all the upper parts of the plumage are deep black, variegated by numerous tear-shaped spots of pure white: on the head these spots are so disposed as to form macular bands over the eyes, leaving the middle of the crown, and a stripe above the ears, entirely black: the under parts of the plumage are ashy-white, with the middle of the feathers black, particularly on the breast and body, where their colour forms spots: the quills are brownish, margined by light grey: and each of the lesser quills is tipped with a round spot of fulvous white: tail rather lengthened, much graduated, the feathers moderately pointed, their colour black tipped with white, and crossed by three interrupted white bands: tarsi rather short, weak, and pale.

Sp. 2. *Fo. nigricollis*. *Zool. Jour. (Swain.)* ii. 147.

Fo. suprà griseo fusca; jugulo, pectore, abdomineque nigris; lateribus strigaque oculari niveis; caudâ elongatâ, gradatâ, nigrâ, apice albâ; mas.: aut, suprà ferrugineo fusco; lateribus testaceis; rectricibus intermediis fuscis; fœmina.

Ant-Wren above greyish-brown; with the throat, breast, and middle of the body black; the sides and eye-stripe snowy; tail graduated, black, tipped with white; *male*: or, rusty-brown above, with the sides testaceous; the middle tail-feathers brown; *female*.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters: beak black: the general tint of the upper plumage of the

male is grey; but in the female it is ferruginous, more particularly on the lower part of the back; the margins of the quill-feathers are the same, the quills themselves being brown: the sides of the head, ears, and fore parts of the neck, the breast and body, are covered by a large patch of black, which extends to the vent; and is margined on each side by a white line, which passes over the eyes and ears, becomes wider on the sides of the breast and body, leaving the flanks and belly in the male pure white, but tinged with ferruginous in the female: the wings are very short, the coverts are all black, marked by snow-white spots; spurious quills the same: tail lengthened and cuneated; the middle pair of feathers being more than an inch longer than the outer pair; those which intervene are progressively graduated: they are all black, with obtuse white tips, except the middle pairs, which are greyish towards their base: tarsi moderate slate-coloured.

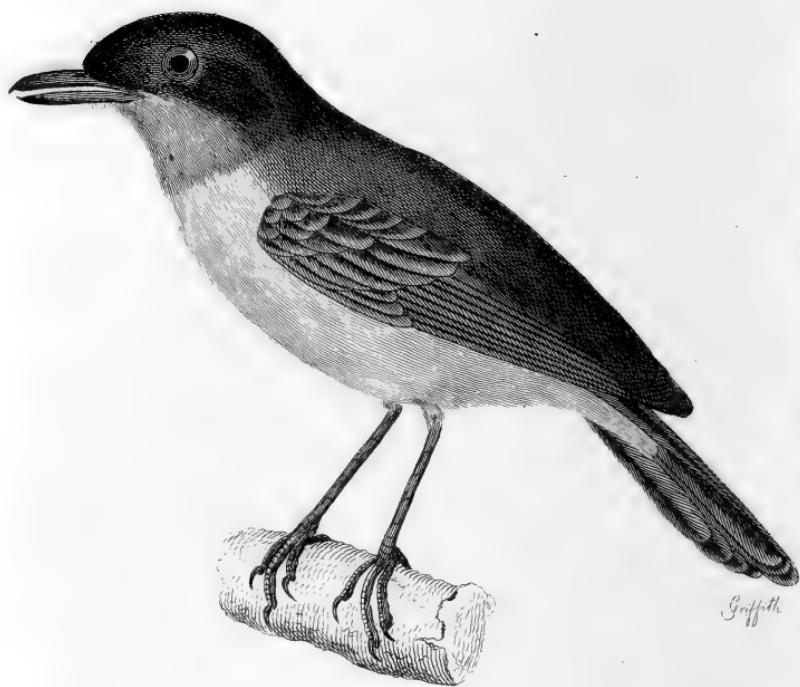
Sp. 3. *Fo. brevicauda.* *Zool. Jour. (Swain.) ii. 148.*

Fo. cinerea, jugulo pectoreque nigris; scapulis maculis tectrices ornantibus albis; caudâ brevissimâ.

Cinereous Ant-Wren, with the middle of the throat and the breast black; shoulders and spots on the wing-coverts white; tail very short.

LENGTH three inches and a half: remarkable for its short tail: the ground colour both of the upper and under plumage is pure cinereous or slate-grey: from the chin to the middle of the body runs a narrow stripe of black, which widens on the breast: the shoulder-coverts are pure white, and the greater and lesser





FORMICIVORA MENTALIS.

wing-coverts deep black, tipped by white: the tail is rounded, fasciculated, and only extends half an inch beyond its coverts; the feathers are black, tipped with white, particularly the outer pair: the tarsi are short, only half an inch long, and naturally bluish-black.

Sp. 4. *Fo. mentalis.*

Fo. suprà cinereo-viridis, infrà virescente flava; capite malis nuchiâque nigricante-cinereis; maculâ aurium nigrâ.

Ant-Wren above ashy-green, beneath greenish-yellow; with the head, cheek, and nape dusky-ash; and a black spot on the ears.

Myothera mentalis. Temm. Pl. Col. 179. f. 3.

LENGTH four inches: the head, cheeks, and nape are dusky-ash: on the ear-feathers is a large black spot: the throat is of a silvery-grey: all the under parts are clear unspotted yellow, with a very slight tinge of ashy-green: the upper parts are ashy-green: the wings and tail are deeper, with a brown hue: the lesser coverts are dusky, with white lunules: the inner edge of the wing is white: the beak is black-blue, and the legs are ashy.

Sp. 5. *Fo? cirrhata.*

Turdus cirrhatus. Steph. x. 311.

Sp. 6. *Fo? rufimarginata.*

Fo? suprà cinereo-viridis, infrà cinereo-flavâ; vertice lineâque postice nigris aut rufescensibus; pogoniis externis remigium rufis, internis nigris.

Ant-Wren? above ashy-green, beneath ashy-yellow; with the crown and occipital dash black or reddish; the outer webs of the quills red, the inner black.

Myothera rufimarginata. Temm. Pl. Col. 132. f. 1. male; f. 2. female.

INHABITS Brazil. Length near five inches: the male has the top of the head deep black; and a slight dash of the same colour extending from the eye to the occiput: the lores, eyebrows, cheeks, and throat, are greyish-white: the back and the scapulars are ashy-green; the lesser wing-coverts are deep black, crossed with two white bands: the secondaries are edged with whitish: the quills are bright-red on their outer webs, but black on their inner: the under parts of the body are irregularly tinged with ashy-yellow: the tail is long and wedged, the two middle-feathers being entirely grey, the rest black, with their tips white, the white being most extended on the outer feathers. The female is less brilliant: the top of the head and the stripe behind the eyes are reddish: the back is rufous, and the under parts are more shaded with ashy; of which colour the flanks are tinged.

Sp. 7. Fo? ferruginea.

Fo? *nigra albo varia, subtus ferrugineus; gulâ rufo albo nigroque variegatâ; superciliis apicibusque tectricium et rectricium albis.* Black Ant-Wren varied with white, ferruginous beneath; with the throat variegated with red, white, and black; the eyebrows and tip of the wing-coverts and tail-feathers white.

Myothera ferruginea. *Temm. Pl. Col. 132. f. 3.*

INHABITS Brazil. Length five inches: the male has the head, occiput, cheeks, wings, the middle of the back, and the tail, deep black, varied with white, which colour passes over the eyes, from the beak to the occiput in form of a streak: the auricular feathers are varied with black and white: the wing-coverts are marked at the tip of each feather with spots of

white of a round or triangular form ; and the caudal feathers are terminated with the same : the upper part of the back is brownish : the throat is somewhat varied with red, black and white : all the under parts and the rump are beautiful chesnut-red : the abdomen is brownish : the legs and beak are dusky.

GENUS LXXXIII.—DRYMOPHILA, Swainson.
ANT-THRUSH.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, subcylindricum, gonyde rectâ ; vi- brissæ nullæ.	<i>Beak</i> moderate, subcylindric, with its gonix straight ; without bristles.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres, rotundatæ, remex quarta longissima.	<i>Wings</i> moderate, rounded, the fourth quill longest.
<i>Cauda</i> rotundata.	<i>Tail</i> rounded.
<i>Tarsi</i> elongati, subgraciles, squamis lateralibus in- tegris.	<i>Tarsi</i> elongated, rather slender, with the lateral scales entire.

MYOTHERA pars.

Sp. 1. Dr. leucopus. *Zool. Jour.* (Swain.) ii. 150.

DI. *rufo-fusca*, corpore infrâ albente; crisso, strigâ oculari maculisque tectrices nigras ornantibus fulvis; torque pectorali obtecto nigro; tarsis albentibus. Mas. mento nigro; jugulo maculisque scapulares ornantibus niveo: fœmina mento jugulo fulvis.

Rufous-brown Ant-Thrush with the body beneath whitish ; the vent, eye stripe, and spots on the black wing-coverts, fulvous ; breast with a concealed black collar ; tarsi whitish. *Male* with the chin black ; the throat and spots on the shoulder-coverts snowy ; *female* with the chin and throat fulvous.

LENGTH five inches and a half: male rather less than the Robin : the beak is black, and but little-

compressed : the ground-colour of the upper plumage, including the wings and tail, is ferruginous brown, darkest on the head : the feathers on the back, when raised, are seen to be pure white for about half their length ; they are then obliquely banded by black, while their remaining or external portion is of the same colour as the parts adjacent : the white colour of course is entirely concealed, so also, in part, are the black bands ; the feathers on the rump are remarkably long : from the nostrils commences a broad band (which at first is white, but gradually becomes fulvous), passing over the eyes and half way down the neck ; leaving the ears and the sides of the head and neck deep black ; the chin, in this sex, is also black, and the throat pure white : across the upper part of the breast is a half-concealed collar of black, the margin of the feathers being white, but those on each side the breast tinged with cinereous : the middle of the body is white ; the flanks light ferruginous, and the under tail-coverts fulvous or deep buff-colour : the wing-coverts are deep black, those on the shoulders and the lesser series are each tipped with a snow-white spot ; while the greater coverts and the spurious quills are spotted with buff : tail moderate and graduated, the outer feathers being only half the length of those in the middle : tarsi rather lengthened ; claws moderate. The female has the under mandible of the beak pale : the concealed white spot on the back is less ; the line above the eye, as well as all the round spots on the wing-coverts, are entirely buff : and the whole of the chin and throat is buff-coloured yellow : the sides of the breast are dusky-

brown, without any mixture of cinereous: and the black collar round the throat is nearly obsolete.

Sp. 2. Dr. longipes. *Zool. Journ. (Swain.)* ii. 152.

Dr. suprâ rufâ; genis cinereis; jugulo pectoreque nigris; corpore albo; tarsis longis, pallidis.

Ant-Thrush above rufous; with the sides of the crown cinereous; the throat and breast black; body white; tarsi elongated, pale.

LENGTH six inches and a quarter: beak black: all the upper plumage, including the wings and tail, is bright rufous; but the crown is more dusky, and is margined above the eyes and ears by a broad and clear cinereous stripe; the front is of an obscure cinereous, with the shaft of the feathers black, rigid, and shining: the throat and breast are deep black, and this colour spreads over the sides of the head and the ear-feathers; the rest of the under plumage is white, but the flanks and under tail-coverts are ferruginous: the wings are short, feeble, and much rounded: the tail also is rounded, rather short, and the feathers narrow; the colour of both is rufous.

Sp. 3. Dr. trifasciata. *Zool. Journ. (Swain.)* ii. 152.

Dr. atra, pennis scapularibus, interscapularibus, tectriciumque fasciis duabus niveis.

Black Ant-Thrush, with shoulder-coverts, interscapulars, and two bands on the wing-coverts, snowy.

LENGTH seven inches: larger than the last, but the beak is rather shorter than in that bird: the general colour of the entire plumage, both above and beneath, is deep and uniform black: a broad band of snowy-white passes over the shoulder-coverts,

and two other bands, much narrower, are formed by the white tips of the greater and lesser wing-coverts: the feathers in the middle of the back are also pure white, bordered with black across their extremities; so that when undisturbed, the white portion is almost hid: the wings, although rounded, are larger and more robust than those of the two preceding species: as is also the tail, the feathers of which are broad and obtuse: tarsi rather strong and black.

Sp. 4. Dr. atra. *Zool. Journ. (Swain.)* ii. 153.

Dr. atrum interscapularium basi margineque niveis.

Black Ant-Thrush with the base and margins of the interscapular feathers snowy.

LENGTH seven inches: greatly allied to the last, but differs in wanting the white bands on the wings: the beak is somewhat larger: the entire plumage is deep and uniform black: it has a concealed spot of white on the back, but instead of the feathers being bordered with black at their tips, they have a tear-shaped spot of that colour, so that the white margin appears externally when the feathers are smooth: the wings are shorter than in *Dr. trifasciata*, and the tail, although similar in form, is more graduated; the irides are large and bright crimson.

Sp. 5. Dr. variegata. *Zool. Journ. (Such.)* v. i. p. 559.

Dr. dorsa olivaceo-brunneo; capite, alis, rectricibusque nigris albo variegatis; pectore, abdomine, uropygione rufis.

Ant-Thrush with the back olive-brown; the head, wing, and tail-feathers black, varied with white; the breast, abdomen, and rump red.

LENGTH near five inches: beak dark coloured;

under mandible pale: head black, above somewhat striped with white, the eyebrows and region of the ears also white: primary quills dark fuscous, externally margined with fulvous: the two middle tail-feathers with a small white spot, the rest with a large spot of the same colour at the tip: tarsi and claws rather pale.

GENUS LXXXIV.—*MYIOTHERA*, Illiger.

Rostrum basi altius quam latior, ferè cylindricum, subrobustum, suprà convexum; *mandibula superior* versus apicem curvata; *inferior* laciniata, apice acuta, recurvata.

Cauda brevis.

Beak higher than broad at the base, nearly cylindrical, rather robust, convex above; the *upper mandible* curved towards the tip; the lower jagged, with its tip acute, recurved.

Tail short.

MYRMOTHÉRA, Vieillot.

A. *Rostro valido, subrecto.*

A. With the beak stout, nearly straight.

Sp. 1. My. Colma.

Turdus Colma. Steph. v. x. p. 291.—South America.

Sp. 2. My. formicivora.

Turdus formicivorus. Steph. v. x. p. 308.—South America.

Sp. 3. My. lineatus.

Turdus lineatus. Steph. v. x. p. 307.—Cayenne.

Sp. 4. My. cantans.

Turdus Arada. Steph. v. x. p. 282.—Cayenne.

Sp. 5. My. Coraya.

Turdus Coraya. Steph. v. x. p. 299.—Cayenne.

B. *Rostro gracile, subcurvato acuminato.*

B. With the beak slender, a little curved and acuminate.

Sp. 6. My? bambla.

Turdus bambla. Steph. v. x. p. 308.—Cayenne.

GENUS LXXXV.—GRALLARIA, Vieillot.

*Rostrum rectum, subrobus-
tum, crassum, suprà con-
vexum, carinatum, latera-
tim compressum; mandi-
bula superior apice cur-
vata.*

Tibiæ seminudæ.

Cauda brevis.

*Beak straight, somewhat ro-
bust, thick, convex above,
carinated, laterally com-
pressed; the upper man-
dible curved at the tip.*

Tibiæ half-naked.

Tail short.

MYIOTHERA pars. Cuvier.

Sp. 1. Gr. rex.

Corvus grallarius. Shaw, v. viii. p. 386. pl. 49.—South America.

Sp. 2? Gr. tinniens.

Turdus tinniens. Shaw, v. x. p. 306.—Cayenne.

GENUS LXXXVI.—CONOPOPHAGA, Vieillot.

*Rostrum basi nudum, rec-
tum, debile, depresso,
suprà paulò carinatum,
versus apicem curvatum;
mandibula inferior subtus
plana.*

Cauda brevis.

*Beak naked at the base,
straight, weak, depressed,
a little carinated above,
curved towards the tip;
the under mandible flat
beneath.*

Tail short.

MYIOTHERA pars. Temm.

Sp. 1. Co. aurita.

Turdus auritus. *Steph. v. x. p. 310.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 2. Co. nævia.

Pipra nævia. *Steph. v. x. p. 32.*—Cayenne.

GENUS LXXXVII.—PITTA, Vieillot.

Rostrum robustum, basi sub-crassum, rectum, supra convexum, compressum, acutum; *mandibula superior* versus apicem emarginata, *inferior* integra, æqualis.

Aæ longæ.

Cauda brevis.

Beak robust, rather thick at the base, straight, convex above; the *upper mandible* emarginate towards the tip, the *lower* entire, equal.

Wings long.

Tail short.

MYIOTHERA pars. Cuvier.

Sp. 1. Pi. Bengalensis.

Corvus brachyurus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 385. pl. 48.*—The East Indies.

Sp. 2. Pi. cyanurus.

Corvus cyanurus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 384. pl. 47.*—The East.

Sp. 3. Pi. versicolor. *Zool. Jour. (Swain.) v. i. p. 468.*

Pi. viridis *infrà fulva;* *uropygio tectricibusque cæruleis,* *ano rubro;* *vertice rufo;* *nuchâ, mento, maculâque abdominali nigris.*

Green Pitta beneath fulvous; with the rump and tail-feathers blue; the vent red; the crown rufous; the nape, chin, and abdominal spot black.

INHABITS New Holland. Length nine inches and a quarter: rather larger than the Song Thrush: the ground colour of the upper parts is pure olive-green; the greater wing-coverts, and the external half of

the lesser quill-feathers, are the same : on the chin is a large pointed patch of black, which unites a broad band on each side of the head, encircles the crown, and again forms a pointed patch on the upper part of the neck : the crown is deep ferruginous, with a narrow black stripe down the middle : the shoulders and lesser wing-coverts are bright cærulean-blue, having a silvery metallic lustre not unlike the gloss on silk ; and across the rump is a band of the same colour : the upper tail-coverts are black, the tail itself very short, the two middle feathers rather the shortest, and all of them black tipped with olive-green : the greater quills hardly exceed the others in length ; they are black, with pale tips, and at the base of the fourth, fifth, and sixth, is a small white spot : the sides of the neck, the throat, and all the under parts are buff-colour, except the vent, middle of the belly, and under tail-coverts, which are of a beautiful red : in the middle of the abdomen is a patch of black : the beak is black, and the tarsi pale yellowish.

Sp. 4. Pi. cyanoptera. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 218.

Pi. *dorso scapulisque viridibus; uropygio tectricibusque alarum cyaneis; malis, occipite, collo posticè, strigâque verticali nigris; gulâ albâ maculâ nigra; ventre crisoquo rufis.*

Pitta with the back and scapulars green ; the rump and wing-coverts blue ; the cheeks, occiput, neck behind, and stripe on the crown, black ; the throat white, with a black spot ; the belly and vent rufous.

INHABITS Java. Length seven inches : allied to the last : the cheeks are black, which colour extends to the occiput and to the hinder part of the neck ; on the middle of the crown is also a broad stripe of

the same; the forehead and a broad line over the eyes are ochraceous-brown; and a lighter and yellowish tint of the same colour surrounds a black on the nape: the back and scapulars are brilliant green: the rump and wing-coverts are beautiful rich blue: the secondary quills farthest from the body are black, edged and tipped with ashy-blue: the quills are black, marked towards the middle with a white patch, and tipped with ashy-black: the tail is deep black, tipped with blue: the throat is white, with a black spot: the middle of the belly, the vent, and under tail-coverts are light red: all the rest of the under parts are fine olivaceous: the legs are yellow, and the beak black.

Sp. 5. *Pi. erythrogaster*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 212.

Pl. vertice occipite et malis rufescente fuscis; gulâ colloque antice fuscis maculâ roseâ; dorso scapulis fasciâque pectorali cyaneo-viridibus; tectricibus alarum, uropygio, caudâque cyaneis; abdомine crissoque rubris.

Pitta with the crown, occiput, and cheeks reddish-brown; the throat and neck in front brown, with a rosy spot; the back, scapulars, and pectoral fascia blue-green; the wing-coverts, rump, and tail blue; the abdomen and vent red.

INHABITS the Philippine Islands and Manilla. Length six inches and a half: the top of the head, the occiput, and the cheeks reddish-brown: a half collar on the nape: the fore part of the neck and the throat are dusky, with a rose-coloured spot in the middle: a broad belt covers the breast; this and the feathers of the back and scapulars are of a fine deep green slightly tinged with blue: the wing-coverts, the rump, and the tail-feathers are of a rich azure-

blue: the quills and secondaries are black, tipped with ash, and very slightly tinged with azure: the second quills and the two following have a white spot at the base: the flanks are tinged with greenish, changing to red, which colour is spread of a brilliant hue over the middle of the belly, the vent, and under tail-coverts: the beak is black, with its tip brown: the tarsi are brown.

Sp. 6. *Pi. gigas*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 217.

Pi? *dorso, scapulis, uropygio, caudáque azureis; alis cyaneis; remigibus nigris apice azureis; verticè nuchá semitorque collari nigris; gulá albidda; corpore infrà cinereo-fusco.*

Pittá? with the back, scapulars, rump, and tail azure; the wings blue: the quills black, with azure tips; the crown, nape, and half-collar on the neck black; the throat whitish; the body beneath ashy-brown.

INHABITS Sumatra. Length nine inches: the back, the scapulars, the rump, and the tail, are brilliant azure-blue: the wings are the same, but less brilliant: the quills are black, tipped with azure: the top of the head, the nape, and a half-collar at the base of the neck, are black: the forehead and supercilia are ashy-brown: the throat is whitish: the rest of the under parts is ashy-brown: the legs are very long, and of an ashy-grey, or horn-colour.

GENUS LXXXVIII.—*MYOPHONUS*, Temminck.

Rostrum longum, rectum, validum, robustum, forte; culmine lato; *mandibula superior* apice subitò curvata.

Beak long, straight, stout, robust, strong; the culmen broad; the *upper mandible* abruptly curved at its tip.





MYOPHONUS METALLICUS.

<i>Rictus setis rigidis ornatus.</i>	<i>Gape</i> furnished with stiff bristles.
<i>Nares membranâ plomosâ obiecti.</i>	<i>Nostrils</i> covered with a plu- mose membrane.
<i>Tarsi elongati.</i>	<i>Tarsi</i> elongated.
<i>Cauda mediocris, æqualis.</i>	<i>Tail</i> moderate, equal.

Sp. 1. *My. metallicus.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 170.

My. obscure cyaneus capite abdominèque saturatioribus; remigium apicibus nigricantibus; genis collo pectoreque chalybeo maculatis.

Dull blue Myophonus with the head and abdomen darkest; the tips of the quills dusky; the cheeks, neck, and breast with steel-coloured spots.

INHABITS Java. Length twelve inches: the general colour of the entire plumage is dull blue, changing according to the light to brighter shades; the head and abdomen being the darkest, and the tips of the quills nearly dusky: the feathers of the breast, neck, and cheeks, are adorned with shining steel spots: and the edges of those of the back and the wing-coverts are of the same colour: the beak is yellow, with a black keel: the legs are black.

Sp. 2. *My? cyaneus.*

My? cyaneus saturatissimus, capite remigibus rectricibus externè et subtus ventreque nigris.

Deep-blue Myophonus? with the head, quills, the tail-feathers without and beneath, and the belly black.

Turdus cyaneus. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* xiii. 149.—*Pitta glau-
cina.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 194.

INHABITS Java. Length nine inches and a half: beak and legs black: the general colour of this bird is deep blue violet, changing according to the light

to shades of blue and azure: the bend and edges of the wings are of a brighter colour and more brilliant than the rest of the plumage: when the feathers on the sides of the body are separated, their bases appear white: the tarsi are very long, and the tail is short.

GENUS LXXXIX.—GRALLINA, Vieillot.

Rostrum gracile, rectum, subrotundatum, longiusculum, suprà convexum; *mandibula superior ad apicem incurva.*

Alæ pennâ spuriâ, longæ, rotundatae.

Ungues anteriores minimæ, graciles, posticus validissimus, valdè aduncus.

Cauda mediocris.

Beak slender, straight, rather rounded, elongated, convex above; the *upper mandible* emarginated on each side at the tip, incurved.

Wings with a spurious feather, long, rounded.

Claws, the *anterior* ones small, slender, the *hinder* very strong, and much hooked.

Tail moderate.

Sp. 1. *melanoleuca*. *Vieill. Analyse*, p. 68. (T.)

Gr. superciliis, collo suprà, pectore, abdomine, fasciâ alarum, uropygio, rectricibusque lateralibus albis; capite, gulâ, remigibus, rectricibus intermediis dimidiatim nigris; rostro albido, culmine à medio ad apicem atro.: femina, gulâ albâ.

Grallina with the eyebrows, neck above, breast, abdomen, band on the wings, rump, and lateral tail-feathers white; the head, throat, quills, and intermediate tail-feathers black; beak whitish; the culmen dark from the middle to the tip: *female*, with a white throat.

INHABITS New Holland.

GENUS XC.—BRACHYPUS, Swainson.

<i>Rostrum breve, gracile, debile; setæ nuchales obsolete.</i>	<i>Beak short, slender, weak; nuchal bristles obsolete.</i>
<i>Rictus vix ciliatus.</i>	<i>Gape scarcely ciliated.</i>
<i>Pedes graciles; tarsi brevi.</i>	<i>Legs slender; tarsi short.</i>

LES TURDOIDES, Temm.

THE species of this genus, named as above by Mr. Swainson in the Zoological Journal, v. i. p. 305, are all natives of Africa or India: they are closely allied to the Dicruri.

Sp. 1. Br. Cafer.

Turdus Cafer. *Steph. v. x. p. 298.*—*Le Curouge.* *Le Vaill.* *Ois. d'Afriq. iii. pl. 107. f. 1.*

Sp. 2. Br. chrysorrhoëus.

Br. griseo-fuscus infrà albidus; vertice genis gulâque nigris; tectricibus inferioribus caudæ aureo-flavis.

Grey-brown Brachypus beneath whitish; with the crown, cheeks, and throat black; the under tail-coverts golden-yellow.

Le Cudor. *Le Vaill.* *Ois. d'Afriq. iii. pl. 46. f. 2.*—*Turdus chrysorrhoëus.* *Temm.*—Gold-vented Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. v. 82.*

INHABITS Southern Africa. The crown, cheeks, and throat are black: the upper parts of the body grey-brown: wings deeper: under parts, from the chin and upper tail-coverts dusky-white: under tail-coverts golden-yellow: beak black: irides and legs brown.

Sp. 3. Br. Le Vaillantii.

Le Brunnoir. *Le Vaill.* *Ois. d'Afriq. iii. pl. 106. f. 1.*—*Turdus Le Vaillantii.* *Temm.*—Brunet Thrush, var. a. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. v. 79.*—*Turdus Capensis.* *Steph. v. x. 216.*

Sp. 4. Br. Capensis.

Turdus Capensis. Steph. x. 216.—Le Brunet. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. pl. 105.

Sp. 5. Br. dispar.

Br. remigibus rectricibusque fuscis; externe dorsoque croceo-olivaceis; capite maris atro, gulâ coccineâ; fæminæ? concolore.

Brachypus with the quills and tail-feathers brown; the outer edges and back yellowish-olive; the head of the male dark coloured; with a scarlet throat; of the female? concolorous.

Turdus dispar. Linn. *Trans. (Horsf.)* v. xiii. p. 150.—Temm. *Pl. Col.* 137.

INHABITS Java. Length six inches and a half: remarkable for the singular feathers which cover the throat in the male; these feathers are of a texture resembling those at the tips of the secondary quills of the Wax-wings (*Bombycilla Bohemica*), and of a bright vermillion: the head and neck are deep black: the back, the wings, and the outer edges of the feathers of the latter are olive-yellow: the tail is dusky-brown: the breast is reddish-yellow: the rest of the under parts pure yellow: the beak is black, and the legs ashy. The females? are destitute of the black on the head, that part being dusky in them: they also want the beautiful gular feathers, and the general colour of their plumage is less brilliant: the throat and the breast are of a whitish hue.

Sp. 6. Pr. azureus.

Br. cyaneus dorso olivaceo-fusco cæruleo fasciato; gulâ pectore ventreque anticè olivaceo-fuscis; pone infrâque oculos nudus.

Blue Brachypus with the back olive-brown, barred with blue; the throat, breast, and anterior part of the breast olive-brown; the space behind and beneath the eyes naked.

Turdus azureus. Temm. *Pl. Col.* 274.

INHABITS Java, and other Indian islands. Length eight inches and a half: behind and beneath the eyes is a small naked space: the eyes are bounded by a small circle of serrated feathers: the top of the head, and the edges of the wing and tail-feathers are of a beautiful azure: the occiput and nape, the sides of the neck and the rump are deep blue: the middle of the wing and tail-feathers is dusky-blue: the feathers of the back are olive-brown, with blue belts, more or less brilliant according to the light: from the base of the beak to the middle of the belly is olive-brown; the rest of the under parts is dusky-blue: the back and legs are black. The female has all the lower part of the body dusky blue, and the colours in general less brilliant than the male.

Sp. 7. Br? *jocosus*.

Lanius jocosus. *Shaw*, v. vii.—*Lanius emeria*. *Shaw*, v. vii.

Sp. 8. Br? *perspicillatus*.

Turdus perspicillatus. *Steph.* x. 239. *pl.* 23.

Sp. 9. Br? *phoenicopterus*.

Bb? æneo-niger cæruleo violaceoque nitens; alis caudâque obscure nigris, pennis margine æneo-viridis; tetricibus alarum rubris.
Brassy-black *Brachypus?* glossed with blue and violet; with the wings and tail dull black; the feathers margined with brassy-green; the wing-coverts red.

Turdus phoenicopterus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 71.

INHABITS Senegal. The entire plumage is of a fine bronzed black, glossed with bluish and violet: the wings and tail are dull black, with all the feathers edged with metallic green: the wing-coverts are bright red: the beak and legs are black.

Sp. 10. Br? hæmorrhousa.

Muscicapa hæmorrhousa. *Steph.* v. x. p. 334.

Sp. 11. Br? Psidii.

Muscicapa Psidii. *Steph.* v. x. p. 335.—Inhabits the Manilla Islands.

Sp. 12. Br? Cochinsinensis.

Turdus Cochinsinensis. *Steph.* v. x. p. 286. pl. 27.—*Turdus Malabaricus.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 252.—*Certhia Cosinsinica.* *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 239. Inhabits India.

GENUS XCI.—CINCLUS. WATER-OUZEL.

Rostrum basi plumosum, rotundatum, gracile, rectum, versus apicem paulò compressum, incurvatum; marginibus subdenticulatis.

Cauda brevis.

Beak plumose at the base, rounded, slender, straight, a little compressed towards the tip; with its edges slightly denticulated.

Tail short.

HYDROBATA, Vieillot.

Sp. 1. Ci. Europæus. *Steph.* v. x. p. 313. pl. 30.—Britain, and other parts of Europe.

GENUS XCII.—DULUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi nudum, paulò robustum, suprà convexum, lateratim compressum: *mandibula* *superior* subarcuata; *inferior* recta.

Beak naked at the base; a little robust, convex above, laterally compressed; the upper *mandible* slightly arcuated; the lower straight.

Sp. 1. Du. Dominicus.

Tanagra Dominica. *Steph.* v. x. p. 542.—St. Domingo.

GENUS XCIII.—SPHECOTHERES, Vieillot.

Rostrum basi crassum, glabrum, validum, supra convexum, versus apicem declive.

Beak thick at the base, smooth, strong, convex above, bent down towards the tip.

Orbitæ nudæ.

Orbits naked.

Nares orbiculares.

Nostrils orbicular.

Sp. 1. Sp. *viridis*. *Steph.* v. x. p. 481.—New Holland.

GENUS XCIV.—ORIOLUS Auctorum. ORIOLE.

Rostrum basi paulò depresso, mediocre, conico-convexum, lateratim compressum, apice inclinatum; *mandibula inferior* recurvata, acuta, laciniata.

Beak rather depressed at the base, moderate, conico-convex, laterally compressed, the tip inclined; the *lower mandible* recurved, acute, laciniated.

Sp. 1. Or. *galbula*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 408. *pl. 53*.—Britain, and the temperate regions of Europe and Asia, and North Africa.

Sp. 2. Or. *Chinensis*.

Chinese Oriole. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 412.—China.

Sp. 3. Or. *melanocephalus*.

Black-headed Oriole. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 411.—Loriot trieur.

Le Vaill. *Ois. d'Afriq.* vi. *pl. 263*.—Africa.

Sp. 4. Or. *flavus*.

Turdus *flavus*. *Steph.* v. x. *pl. 252*.—Loriot d'or. *Le Vaill.*

Ois. d'Afriq. vi. *pl. 260*.—Africa and India.

Sp. 5. Or. *monacha*.

Turdus *monacha*. *Steph.* v. x. p. 293.—Loriot Cordougnan.

Le Vaill. *Ois. d'Afriq.* vi. *pl. 261, 262*.—Africa.

Sp. 6. Or. *xanthonotus*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* xiii. 152.—

Temm. Pl. Col. 214, f. 1, 2.

Or. ater ventre albido nigro striato ; scapulis, axillis, uropygio, criso, rectricibusque internè flavis ; rostrum rubrum ; pedes nigri.

Dark-coloured Oriole with the belly white, striped with black ; the scapulars, shoulders, rump, vent, and tail-feathers deep yellow ; the beak red ; the legs black.

INHABITS Java. Length six inches and a half : beak red : prevailing colour of the plumage black : the belly white, streaked with black : the scapulars, axillæ, rump, vent, and inner part of the tail-feathers yellow : legs black.

Sp. 7. *Or. radiatus*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 443.—India.

Sp. 8. *Or. aureus*. *Linn.* i. 163.

Paradisea aurantia. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 499. *pl.* 68.—India.

Sp. 9. *Or? viridis*.

Gracula viridis. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 473.—New Holland.

GENUS XCV.—PYRRHOCORAX, Cuvier.

Rostrum basi plumulis an-
trorsùm directis ornatum,
rectum, mediocre, subula-
tum, compressum, suprà
convexum, subgracile,
apice curvato.

Nares plumis tectæ.

Beak furnished at the base
with small feathers point-
ing forwards, straight, mod-
erate, subulated, com-
pressed, convex above, ra-
ther slender, the tip curved.

Nostrils clothed with fea-
thers.

Sp. 1. *Py. alpinus*.

Corvus Pyrrhocorax. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 380.—Alpine countries
of Europe.

Sp. 2. *Py? sexsetaceus*.

Corvus sexsetaceus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 380.—India.

Sp. 3. *Py. leucopterus.* *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i.* 121.

Py. niger remigibus internè albis.

Black Pyrrhocorax with the quills white within.

INHABITS New Holland. Length five inches and a half: entirely black, except the inner part of the greater wing-feathers, which are white: the tail is much longer than the wings, and greatly rounded: the beak and legs are also black.

GENUS XCVI.—TURDUS Auctorum. THRUSH.

Rostrum latius quam altum, basi glabrum, subrobus-
tum, suprà convexum,
apice compressum, subde-
flexum; *mandibula supe-*
rior paulò arcuata, *inferior*
recta.

Rictus ciliatus.

Beak broader than high, the base bald, rather robust, convex above, the tip compressed, slightly de- flexed; the *upper mandible* a little arcuated, the *lower* straight.

Gape ciliated.

THIS genus requires considerable investigation, as it at present embraces several very dissimilar birds, whose habits and economy are much unlike; but, as before observed, my object being merely the arrangement of the published genera according to the natural affinities, I have included under the generic term *Turdus*, such birds as are so placed by Cuvier and other modern ornithologists, leaving it to those persons who have more leisure and better opportunities of studying collections than myself, to dispose of the species agreeably to their natural relationship. It may, however, be observed, that the first nine species are true Thrushes, are more or less spottet in their plu-

image fly in large flocks, and feed upon berries and insects : from the 31st to the 38th are solitary, and feed less upon insects, and may probably be divided by the old name *Merula*, or Blackbird : while the 28th and 29th, whose mocking propensities exist in an extraordinary degree, may, after Brisson, be termed *Mimus*, or Mockbird. Again, the four last species greatly resemble the birds comprised in the genus *Saxicola*, both in structure and manners ; the beak and legs being considerably more slender than in the generality of Thrushes : they form, consequently, a most interesting link between this and the following family.

Sp. 1. *Tu. viscivorus*. *Steph. v. x. p. 172.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. *Tu. pilaris*. *Steph. v. x. p. 186. pl. 19.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 3. *Tu. musicus*. *Steph. v. x. p. 174.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 4. *Tu. iliacus*. *Steph. v. x. p. 183.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 5. *Tu. rufus*. *Steph. v. x. p. 191.*—North America.

Sp. 6. *Tu. migratorius*. *Steph. v. x. p. 276.*—North America.

Sp. 7. *Tu. Guyanensis*. *Steph. v. x. p. 178.*—Guiana.

Sp. 8. *Tu. minor*. *Steph. v. x. p. 177.*—North America.

Sp. 9. *Tu. olivaceus*. *Steph. v. x. p. 189.*—Le Griverton. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. iii. pl. 98, 99.*—The Cape of Good Hope.

Sp. 10. *Tu. vociferans*. *Swain. Zool. Illust. iii. pl. 180.*

Tu. cinereus infrà ferrugineus ; temporibus auribusque nigris ; caudâ rotundatâ, pennis mediis nigris ; lateribus ferrugineis.

Cinereous Thrush beneath ferruginous ; with the ears and sides of the head black ; the tail rounded, its middle-feathers black, and lateral feathers ferruginous.

Le Reclameur. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. iii. pl. 104.*—Caffrarian Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist. vi. 99.*

INHABITS Southern Africa. Length seven inches and a half : the upper plumage is dark cinereous : on

each side of the head is a stripe of black, which encircles the eye, and forms a patch on the ears: the whole of the under plumage is clear ferruginous yellow, or light buff colour: the rump and lateral tail-feathers the same, the middle pair being entirely black; the next pair has likewise a narrow margin of the same colour: quills and wing-coverts dusky-brown, with pale cinereous margins: tail rounded: legs pale: irides hazel: beak rather small and black, compressed its whole length, and having weak bristles at its base.

The male sings melodiously morning and evening, while the female is sitting: they both delight in damp places where worms abound.

Sp. 11. Tu. clamosus.

Tu. *obscure olivaceo-viridis subtus pallidior*, *remigibus flavo marginatis*.

Dull olive-green Thrush, paler beneath, with the quills edged with yellow.

L'Importune. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. pl. 106. f. 2.—Importunate Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. v. 104.

INHABITS the eastern coast of Africa. Length seven inches: beak and legs horn-colour: plumage dull olive-green, paler beneath: quills edged with yellowish: eyes deep brown: the wings reach one-fourth on the tail. The female differs in being rather less.

Frequents the tops of trees, continually repeating its cry of Pit-pit: lays four or five eggs spotted with pale olive.

Sp. 12. Tu. erythropterus. *Steph. v. x. p. 280.*—Senegal.

Sp. 13. Tu. leucogaster. *Steph. v. x. p. 258.*—Africa.

Sp. 14. Tu. chrysogaster. *Steph. v. x. p. 254.*—Senegal.

Sp. 15. Tu. Ourovang. *Steph. v. x. p. 236.*—Madagascar.

Sp. 16. Tu. Senegalensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 221.*—Le Jaboteur.
Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. iii. pl. 112. f. 1.—African.

Sp. 17. Tu. Madagascariensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 260.*—Madagascar.

Sp. 18. Tu. atricapillus. *Steph. v. x. p. 268.*—The Cape of Good Hope.

Sp. 19. Tu. Indicus. *Steph. v. x. p. 238.*—The East Indies.

Sp. 20. Tu. plumbeus. *Steph. v. x. p. 283.*—North America.

Sp. 21. Tu. tintinnabulatus.—*Turdus Campanella.* *Steph. v. x. p. 270.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 22. Tu. Hispaniolensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 220.*—St. Domingo.

Sp. 23. Tu. palmarum. *Steph. v. x. p. 244.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 24. Tu. pectoralis. *Steph. v. x. p. 237.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 25. Tu. cinnamomeus. *Steph. v. x. p. 285.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 26. Tu. rufifrons. *Steph. v. x. p. 219.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 27. Tu. atthis.
Gracula atthis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 475.*—Egypt.

Sp. 28. Tu? macrourus.
Turdus macrourus. *Steph. v. x. p. 267. pl. 25.*—Africa.

Sp. 29. Tu. Orpheus. *Steph. v. x. p. 212. pl. 20.*—North America and the West Indies.

Sp. 30. Tu. Thenca. *Steph. v. x. p. 215.*—South America.

Sp. 31. Tu. merula. *Steph. v. x. p. 225.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 32. Tu. torquatus. *Steph. v. x. p. 227. pl. 21.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 33. Tu. saxatilis. *Steph. v. x. p. 266.*—*Lanius infaustus.*
Shaw, v. vii. p. 302?—Tu. infaustus. *Steph. v. x. p. 265.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 34. Tu. perspicax.

Tu. capite, collo, dorsoque supernè cæruleo-griseis; alis, tectricibus, remigibusque nigris, pallidè marginatis; dorso posticè corporeoque subtus rufis; rectricibus duabus intermedius nigricantibus; reliquis rufis.

Thrush with the head, neck, and upper part of the back blue-grey; the wings, their coverts, and quills black, with pale edges; the lower part of the back and body beneath rufous; the two middle tail-feathers dusky, the rest rufous.

Turdus perspicax. *Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl.* 961.—L'Espionneur.
Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. iii. pl. 103.—Rocar Thrush *A. Lath.*
Gen. Hist. v. v. p. 33.

INHABITS Southern Africa, and very similar to the next, but differs in having the head, the whole of the neck, and upper half of the back blue-grey: the wing, and its coverts and quills, black, with pale margins: the lower half of the back and all beneath from the breast rufous: the tail rather rounded and rufous, except the two middle feathers, which are blackish, with pale edges: the beak and legs are black, and the irides chesnut. The female is paler, and the blue does not extend so far down the breast.

Sp. 35. Tu. Rocar.

Tu. capite colloque posticè plumbeo-griseis; dorso alisque fuscis maculis saturationibus; corpore subtus rectricibusque quinque exterioribus rufis.

Thrush with the head and neck behind leaden-grey; the back and wings brown, with deeper spots; the body beneath and five outer tail-feathers rufous.

Le Rocar. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. iii.* 101, 102.—Rocar Thrush.
Lath. Gen. Hist. v. v. 33.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Size of a Blackbird: beak and legs black: head and hind part of the neck blue-grey: back and wings brown: the feathers darker in the middle: beneath from the breast rufous: five of the outer tail-feathers on each side the same; the exterior one marked with a brown line down the shaft, the two middle feathers brown: tail even at the end. Female with the head and neck brown: and the other colours less brilliant.

Sp. 36. *Tu. cyanus*. *Steph.* v. x. p. 224.—*Tu. solitarius*. *Steph.* v. x. p. 303.—The south of Europe.

Sp. 37. *Tu. Manillensis*. *Steph.* v. x. p. 280.—*Tu. violaceus*. *Steph.* v. x. p. 251. var?—The Manilla Islands.

Sp. 38. *Tu. eremita*. *Steph.* v. x. p. 281.—The Philippine Islands.

Sp. 39. *Tu?* *pectoralis*.

Tu? *corpore suprà fasciâque pectorali nigris; infrâ rectricibusque, duabus mediis exceptis, apicibus albis.*

Thrush with the body above and pectoral fascia black; beneath and the tail-feathers (except the two middle) at their tips white.

Hausse-col noir. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. pl. 110.—Gorget Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. v. 39.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Size of the Ring Ouzel: beak black: irides reddish-brown: general colour of the plumage above black, beneath white; the black passing across the breast as a collar: tips of all but the two middle tail-feathers white: tail rounded at the end: legs black.

Sp. 40. *Tu. lunularis*.

Tu. capite, strigâ laterali colli, lunulâque pectorali nigris; torque nuchali corporeque infrâ flavis; guld colloque anticè albis; dorso, alis, uropygioque flavescentibus.

Thrush with the head, a lateral stripe on the neck, and lunule on the breast black; collar on the nape and body beneath yellow; the throat and neck in front white; the back, wings, and rump yellowish.

Le cravate noire. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. pl. 115.—Cravat Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. v. 100.

INHABITS the East. Size of a large Lark: beak black: head black, passing on each side of the neck, and finishing in a crescent on the breast: at the nape, under the black, is a collar of yellow, which passes beneath the crescent on the breast, and continues to

the vent: the chin and throat within the black are white: the upper parts of the back, wings, and rump, are yellowish, or olive-green: the quills are dusky-brown, edged with grey: the tail the same, rounded at the end, the edges greenish: the wings reach very little beyond the rump: legs dusky brown.

Sp. 41. *Tu. atrogularis.*

Tu: olivaceo-cinereus facie, malis, collo anticè, pectoreque supremo nigris; pectore infimo ventroque rufescente-albidis; lateribus fuscō maculatis.

Olive-ash Thrush with the face, cheeks, neck in front, and upper breast black; lower breast and belly reddish-white; the sides spotted with brown.

Turdus atrogularis. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. ii. 169.*—Black-breasted Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. v. 37.*

INHABITS South-eastern Europe. Length of the male ten inches and a half: beak dusky-brown, the lower mandible yellow at the base: irides deep brown: face, cheeks, fore part of the neck and breast, deep black, with a cinereous tinge at the end of the feathers of the last: lower part of the breast and middle of the belly whitish, inclining to rufous on the sides, which are speckled with deep brown; under tail-coverts pale rufous, with white tips: the rest of the parts above ash-colour, with an olive tinge, deepest on the head: wing-coverts fringed with yellowish: legs brown.

Sp. 42. *Tu?* Naumann.

Tu? rufo-cinereus pennis margine pallidioribus; medio ventris femoribusque albis; vertice auribusque fuscis.

Rufous-ash Thrush with the feathers edged with paler; the middle of the belly and thighs white; the crown and ears brown.

Turdus Naumanni. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit.* ii. 170.—Nauman's Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. v.* 37.

INHABITS South-eastern Europe. Length nine inches: beak and legs brown: crown and ears deep brown: the rest of the upper parts rufous-ash, somewhat deeper on the sides of the neck, the rump, and under tail-feathers: scapulars edged with the same, and the middle of the feathers of the breast, belly, and sides, with similar markings, forming spots: middle of the belly and thighs pure white: quills and two middle tail-feathers deep brown: the tail rufous beneath. Both sexes are alike.

Sp. 43. Tu? *phoenicurus*.

Turdus phoenicurus. *Steph. v. x.* 300.—Le Janfredric. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl. 11. f. 1, 2.*—*Motacilla pectoralis.* *Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl.* 265.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 44. Tu? *pipiens*.

Tu? cinereo-fuscus infrà fuscescente-albus; gulâ maculatâ; superciliis undulisque scapularibus albis; remigibus fuscis; caudâ cuneatâ, pennis margine apiceque albis.

Ashy-brown Thrush beneath brownish-white; with the throat spotted; the eyebrows and scapulary waves white; the quills brown; the tail wedged, its feathers and tip edged with white.

Le Grivetin. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iii. *pl. 118. f. 1, 2.*—Piping Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vii.* p. 57.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Rather less than the Nightingale: beak, legs, and irides light brown: base of the under jaw, the mouth, and the tongue yellow: head, hind neck, back, and wings grey-brown, inclining to rufous on the rump and upper tail-coverts: under parts of the body dirty brownish-white: on the throat a few white markings of the same, on a whiter

ground : from the forehead, over the eye, passes a line of white curving downwards : on the scapulars and greater wing-coverts some undulations of white : quills brown : tail cuneiform, grey-brown ; all but the two middle feathers deeply margined on the outer webs and ends with white : legs bright brown. The female is smaller, the colours duller, and the rump not rufous.

GENUS XCVII.—TIMALIA, Horsfield.

Rostrum mediocre, cultratum, valde compressum ; *mandibula superior* à basi ad apicem æqualiter arcuata, vix emarginata ; culmine rotundato inter nares altè carinato.

Nares in foveâ ovatâ lateraliter sitæ.

Alæ breves.

Cauda elongata, rotundata.

Beak moderate, cultrated, much compressed : the *upper mandible* equally arched from the base to the apex, scarcely notched ; with the culmen rounded and much carinated between the nostrils.

Nostrils placed in an oval lateral groove.

Wings short.

Tail elongated, rounded.

Sp. 1. *Ti. pileata*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 11.*

Ti. subolivacea fusca, pileo castaneo ; gulâ juguloque albis nigro lineatis ; abdomine sordide testaceo.

Subolive-brown *Timalia* with the crown chesnut ; the throat and jugulum white, striped with black ; the abdomen dull testaceous.

Pileated Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. v. p. 171.*

INHABITS Java. Length six inches and a half : plumage brown, inclining to olive : crown chesnut :

chin and throat white lineated with black, the shafts of the feathers of the latter black: belly dull testaceous: quills brown, tinged with chesnut on the edges: wings short: tail elongated, brown, obsoletely fasciated with deeper brown: legs short; hind claws large.

Sp. 2. *Ti. gularis.*

Ti. suprà fusca, renigibus rectricibusque saturatioribus; subbus flavescens lateribus olivaceis; gulâ pectoreque luteis, lineis sagittatis notatis.

Timalia above brown, with the quills and tail-feathers darker; beneath yellowish, with the sides olive: the throat and breast luteous marked with arrow-shaped lines.

Motacilla gularis. *Linn. Trans. (Raffles) v. xiii. p. 312.*

INHABITS Java and Sumatra. Length five inches: brown above, yellowish beneath: head, wings, and tail ferruginous: throat and breast marked with longitudinal black spots.

Sp. 3. *Ti? thoracica.*

Pitta thoracica. *Temm. Pl. Col. 76.—Java.*

FAMILY IV.—SYLVIADÆ.

Rostrum rectum, gracile, subulatum, basi plerumque depresso, vel compressum, apice paulò recurvatum: corpus gracile: pedes debiles, tetradyctyli: digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.

The Sylviadæ usually have the *beak* straight, slender, subulated, the base generally depressed, sometimes compressed, with the tip a little recurved: the *body* is slender: the *legs* weak, furnished with four *toes*, placed three before and one behind.

LIKE the Merulidæ, these birds have hitherto been so sadly neglected that it is utterly impossible to place

the numerous described species under their respective natural genera; I have therefore introduced such only as appear to belong to the various groups pointed out by Cuvier, Vieillot, and others, but have omitted many of those described in the beautiful work of Le Vaillant, as I have not the opportunity of consulting it at the present time.

Among these birds occur the most delightful songsters of the grove; the Nightingale being the most celebrated for its beautiful and melodious notes. They usually subsist on insects, and construct their nests in trees and bushes: some of them are gregarious, and migrate on the approach of the cold weather to warmer climates.

GENUS XCVIII.—ACCENTOR. Brisson.

Rostrum subconicum, basi latius quam altior, rectum, acutum, marginibus introrsum deflexis; *mandibula superior* ad apicem subcurvata.

Alæ mediocres, pennâ spuriâ: *remex* prima quinta longior, secunda tertiaque longissimæ.

Beak subconic, broader than high at the base, straight, acute, the margin internally deflexed: the *upper mandible* rather curved towards the tip.

Wings moderate, with a spurious feather: the first *quill* longer than the fifth, the second and third longest.

Sp. 1. Ac. Alpinus.

Sturnus Collaris. Steph. v. x. p. 487.—Britain and the Alps.

Sp. 2. Ac. montanellus. Temm. *Man. d'Orn.* 2 Edit. i. 251.

Ac. rufo-cinereus miniato longitudinaliter lineatus; *infrâ isabellinus*; *pectore fusco variato*; *superciliis flavis*; *vertice occipite auribusque nigris*, mas.; *aut fuscis*, foemina.

Red-brown Accentor longitudinally striped with red; beneath isabella colour; the breast varied with brown; the eyebrows yellow; the crown, occiput, and ears black in the *male*; or brown in the *female*.

Dalmatian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vii. 15.*

INHABITS the south of Europe. Length five inches and a half: beak yellow at the base, with a brown point: top of the head and the occiput black; beneath the eye a broad band of the same, ending on the ear: over the eye from the beak, a yellow superciliary line passing to the nape: body above and scapulars reddish-ash, marked with longitudinal streaks of brick red: wings edged with reddish-ash: and two series of yellowish points across the wing, forming a double band: tail brown, the shafts reddish-brown: the under parts of the body are isabella-colour, varied on the breast with brown spots, and on the sides with reddish-ash. The female has the head, occiput, and ears brown; in other respects she resembles the male.

Sp. 3. *Ac. modularis.* *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 249.*

Sylvia modularius. *Steph. x. 661.*—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 4. *Ac. Calliope.*

Turdus Calliope. *Steph. x. 644.*—Northern Asia.

GENUS XCIX.—PRUNELLA, Vieillot.

Rostrum gracile, rectum, subulatum, acutum, marginibus introrsum curvatis: *mandibulæ* æquales; *superior* ad apicem paulò inclinata, laciniata.

Beak slender, straight, subulated, acute, the margins internally curved: the *mandibles* equal; the *upper* a little inclined towards the tip, and laciniated.

Alæ breves, pennâ spuriâ ; remex prima quintâ brevior, tertia longissima. || *Wings short, with a spurious feather; the first quill shorter than the fifth, the third longest.*

Sp. 1. Pr. Schoenobanus.

Sylvia Schoenobanus. *Steph. v. x. p. 533.—Europe.*

Sp. 2. Pr? palustris.

Pr? viridescente-olivaceo-fusca, alis fuscis cinereo marginatis ; lineâ flavo-albâ suprà oculos.

Greenish-olive-brown *Prunella*, with the wings brown, margined with cinereous; a yellowish-white stripe above the eye.

Sylvia palustris. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 192. Marsh Warbler.* *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vii. p. 19.*

INHABITS Switzerland and Germany. Length five inches: beak broad at the base, and rather flattened; under mandible yellowish: plumage above greenish-olive-brown: wings brown, edged with ash-colour: from the base of the beak over the eye, a narrow yellowish white stripe: the under parts as in the foregoing bird. This species lays four or five light ash-coloured eggs, with deeper and paler spots of bluish-ash.

GENUS C.—CURRUCA, Beckstein. WHITETHROAT.

Rostrum rectum, gracile, versus apicem compressum : mandibula superior apice curvata. || *Beak straight, slender, compressed towards the tip; the upper mandible with the tip curved.*

THIS genus contains several plain coloured but elegantly formed birds, many of which are endowed with the most surprising powers of voice: they are

continually in pursuit of insects: they build their nests among bushes, or in sedgy places on the banks of rivers.

Sp. 1. Cu. luscinia.

Sylvia luscinia. Steph. v. x. p. 576. pl. 51.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Cu. philomela. Becks. Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 196. Cu. rufo-fusca, infrà albido-cinerea; pectore grisecente vario. Red-brown Whitethroat, beneath whitish-ash; the breast varied with greyish. Greater Nightingale. Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vii. p. 9.

INHABITS the south-east of Europe. Larger than the foregoing: length seven inches: beak flesh-colour: the plumage in general rufous-brown: beneath whitish-ash: the breast slightly varied with greyish tints.

Sp. 3. Cu. sericea.

Cu. obscure griseo-fusca, lateribus colli pectoreque cinerascente fuscis; hypochondriis tectricibusque inferioribus caudæ griseo-fuscis; lineâ suprà infrâque oculos; gulâ ventrisque medio albâ.

Obscure grey-brown Whitethroat, with the sides of the neck and the breast ashy-brown; the sides and under tail-coverts grey-brown; a line above and beneath the eyes; the throat and middle of the belly white.

Sylvia sericea. Natterer. Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 197.—Silky Warbler. Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vii. 9.

INHABITS Southern Europe. Length five inches and a quarter: the plumage above dull grey-brown: sides of the neck and breast cinereous, inclining on the sides to grey-brown: sides of the belly and under tail-coverts grey-brown: a stripe above the eyes and

round them ; the throat and middle of the belly pure white : the tail a little wedged.

Sp. 4. Cu. *Turdoides*. *Temm.*—*Turdus arundinaceus*. *Steph.*
v. x. p. 209.—Europe.

Sp. 5. Cu. *arundinacea*.

Sylvia arundinacea. *Steph. v. x. p. 588.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 6. Cu. *galactotes*.

Sylvia galactotes. *Temm. Pl. Col. 251. f. 1.*—*Turdus arundinaceus* : variety.—*Steph. v. x. p. 209.*—Europe.

Sp. 7. Cu. *Salicaria*.

Sylvia salicaria. *Steph. v. x. p. 586.*—*Sylvia phragmitis*. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 190.*—Europe.

Sp. 8. Cu. *naevia*.

Sylvia naevia. *Steph. v. x. p. 591.*—Europe.

Sp. 9. Cu. *Cetti*.

Cu. rufo-fusca, infrà pallidior; inter rostro et oculos strigâ cinereâ; guld, collo anticè, ventrisque medio albis; tetricibus caudæ superioribus rufis apicibus albidis.

Red-brown Whitethroat, paler beneath ; between the beak and eyes an ash-coloured stripe ; the throat, neck in front, and middle of the belly white ; the upper tail-coverts rufous, with whitish tips.

Sylvia Cetti. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 194.*—Cetti Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vii. 19.*

INHABITS Southern Europe. Length five inches : beak narrow, slender, compressed at the tip, pale brown : the plumage above rufous brown : sides of the neck, body, thighs, and belly the same, but paler : between the beak and eye a cinereous streak : throat, neck before, and middle of the belly white : upper tail-coverts rufous, with whitish tips : tail broad, the ends of the feathers rounded : legs pale brown.

Sp. 10. Cu. atricapilla.

Sylvia atricapilla. *Steph. v. x. p. 648.*—Inhabits Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 11. Cu. melanocephala.

Cu. grisea, gulâ, collo anticè ventrisque medio albâ; alis caudâque fuscis; rectrice exteriore utrinque externè albo, secundâ apice maculâ albâ; capite nigro aut fusco.

Griseous Whitethroat, with the throat, neck before, and middle of the belly white; the wings and tail brown; the outer feather on each side externally white, the second with a white spot at the tip; the head black or brown.

Sylvia melanocephala. *Lath. Ind. Orn. ii. 509.*—*Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 204?*

INHABITS Spain. Allied to the last: length five inches: beak black; base of the under mandible white: round the eyes a little naked and reddish: the male has the crown, hind head, cheeks, and feathers on the ears black: throat, neck before, and middle of the belly white: nape, back, sides of the belly, and wing-coverts deep grey: wings and tail dusky, the outer feather white on the outer web and tip; on the second a white spot: legs brown. The female, the head dusky ash; and the rest of the plumage paler than the male.

Sp. 12. Cu. orphea. *Temminck?*

Sylvia hortensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 581.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 13. Cu. sylvia.

Sylvia cinerea. *Steph. v. x. p. 597.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 14. Cu. conspicillata.

Cu. cinerea, infrâ rufo-alba; regio oculari albâ nigro cincto; dorso rufo; gulâ albâ; rostri basi flavo apice nigro.

Ash-coloured Whitethroat, beneath rufous-white; the region of the eyes white, surrounded by black; the back rufous; the throat white; the base of the beak yellow, its tip black.

Sylvia conspicillata. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 210. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 6. *f. 1.*—Spectacle Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. vii. *p.* 110.

INHABITS Southern Europe. Length four inches and a half: beak yellow at the base, and black at the point: irides brown: crown and cheeks ash-coloured: between the beak and eye black, surrounding the space round the latter, which is white: beak rufous: wings dusky; their coverts edged with rufous: throat clear white: the rest of the under parts reddish-white, inclining to rufous on the sides: tail rounded at the end, dusky, the outer feather wholly white; the third white at the tip: legs pale yellow. The female nearly agrees with the male in colour.

Sp. 15. Cu. *garrula.* *Briss.*

Sylvia Curruca. *Steph. v. x. p.* 580.—Europe.

Sp. 16. Cu. *passerina.*

Sylvia passerina. *Steph. v. x. p.* 745. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 24. *f. 1.*—Europe.

Sp. 17. Cu. *sylviella.*

Sylvia sylviella. *Steph. v. x. p.* 599.—England.

Sp. 18. Cu. *nisoria.* *Beckstein.*

Cu. griseo-fusca, infrà albida; hypockondriis griseo undulatis, basi caudæ maculis griseis.

Grey-brown Whitethroat, whitish beneath; the sides waved with griseous, and the base of the tail spotted with the same.

Sylvia nisoria. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 200.—Barred Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. vii. *p.* 12.

INHABITS Northern Europe. Length six inches and a half: beak brown: irides yellow: head, cheeks,

nape, and back deep cinereous: scapulars and rump tipped with brown and white stripes: wings pale ash: tail the same: the outer feathers tipped with a white spot, which also occupies part of the inner web; on the next the same, but the spot smaller; the third and fourth ashy, edged and tipped with white: throat, neck, breast, and sides white, striped across with cinereous-grey bands: middle of the belly white: the under tail-coverts cinereous, deeply edged with white. The female has the upper parts plainer, and the tail very little marked with white: the young is striped across both above and beneath.

This bird lays four or five ashy-white eggs, spotted with reddish-ash.

Sp. 19. Cu. Certhiola.

Cu? olivaceo-fusca fusco maculata; guld, collo anticæ, ventrisque medio albis; hypochondriis, criso tetricibusque inferioribus caudæ rufescensibus; caudæ elongatæ, cuneatæ, apice cinered.

Olive-brown Whitethroat spotted with brown; with the throat, neck before, and middle of the belly white; the sides, vent, and under tail-coverts reddish; the tail elongated, wedged, its tip ash-coloured.

Sylvia Certhiola. Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 186.—Russian Warbler. Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vii. p. 31.

INHABITS the south of Russia. Length five inches: beak black: plumage above olive-brown, with oblong dusky brown spots: chin, fore part of the neck, and middle of the belly white: beneath the chin a zone of oval brown specks: sides, belly, and under tail-coverts light rufous, the last with white ends: tail long, greatly cuneiform, the feathers on the upper part tipped with ash-colour; beneath dusky, at the

end for some way whitish : hind claws very long and crooked. Female paler.

Sp. 20. Cu. Cisticola.

Cu? rufo-fusca nigricante maculata ; dorso infimo uropygioque immaculatis ; infrà rufo-alba ; caudâ breve, pennis lateralibus versus apicem maculâ nigrâ, apice ipso cinereo.

Red-brown Whitethroat spotted with dusky ; the lower part of the back and the rump immaculate ; beneath red-white, the tail short ; its lateral feathers with a black spot towards the tip ; the tip itself ash-coloured.

Sylvia Cisticola. Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 228.—Temm. Pl. Col. 6. f. 3.

INHABITS Southern Europe. Length above four inches : the male has the top of the head, the nape, the back, and wing-coverts of a reddish-brown, with the middle of each feather dusky, giving a spotted appearance : the lower part of the back and the rump are unspotted reddish-brown : all the under parts are uniform reddish-white ; the sides being rather the deepest : the tail is short, even ; its feathers are dusky-brown, edged with reddish : all the lateral feathers have a large black spot toward the tip, which is pure ash : the beak and legs are clear brown. The female differs in having the colours less brilliant.

Sp. 21. Cu. Locustella.

Sylvia Locustella. Steph. v. x. p. 595.—Britain.

Sp. 22. Cu. fluviatilis.

Cu. suprà olivacea fusca umbrata ; gula albâ maculis longitudinalibus olivaceis sparsâ ; ventris medio albo ; caudâ cuneatâ ; ungue postico elongato, adunco.

Whitethroat above olive shaded with brown ; with the throat white longitudinally sprinkled with olive ; the middle of the belly white ; the tail wedged ; the hind claw elongated and hooked.

Sylvia flaviatilis. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 Edit. i. 183.—Danubian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. vii. p. 33.

INHABITS Austria and Hungary. Length five inches four lines: plumage above olive, shaded with brown: throat white, with numerous longitudinal olive spots: breast and sides of the neck olive-white, with lance-shaped deeper coloured spots: middle of the belly white: under tail-coverts olive-brown, with white tips: tail much wedged: hind claw very long and hooked. Greatly allied to the immediately preceding species.

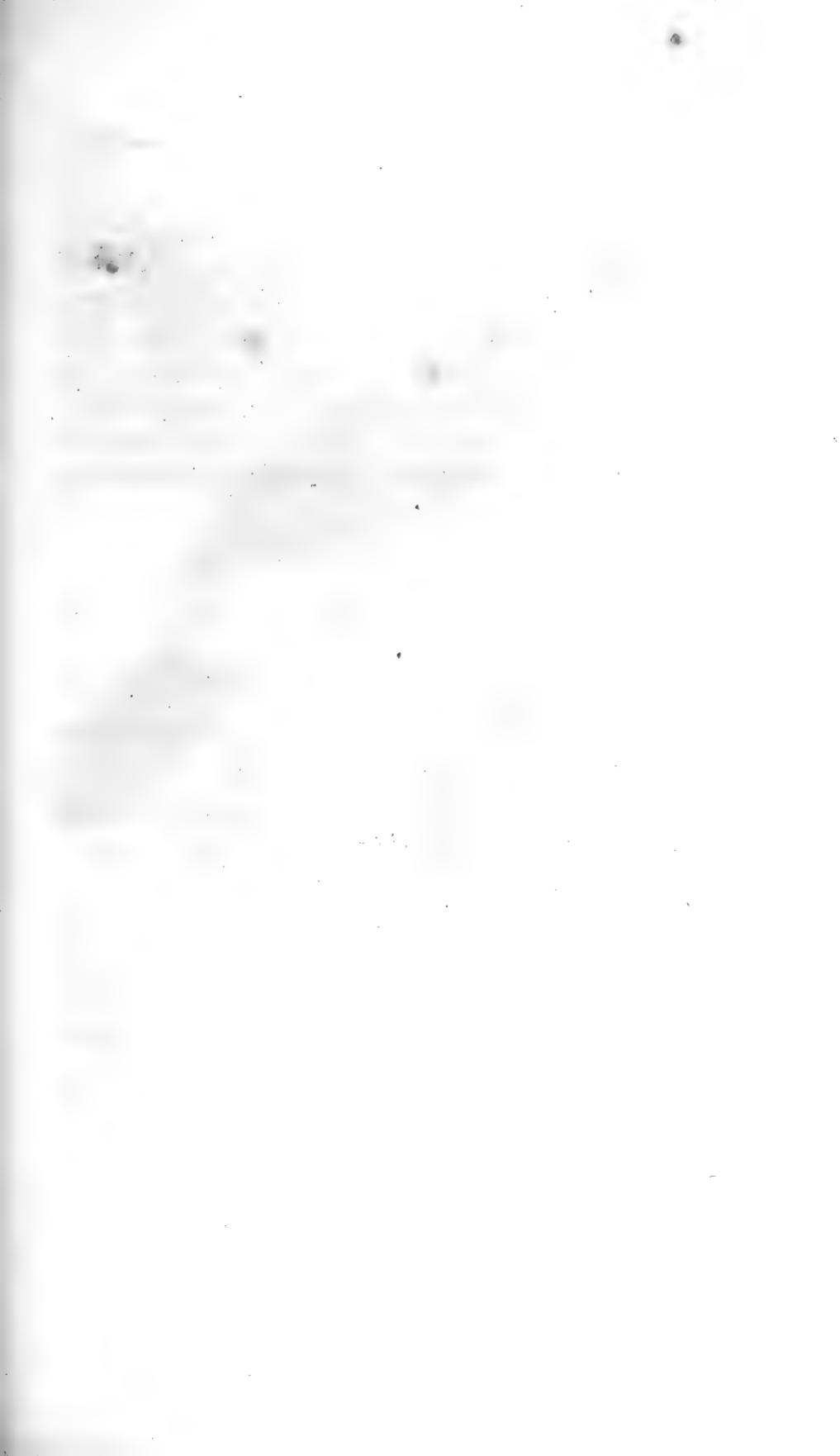
Sp. 23. Cu? venusta.

Cu? *cæruleo-grisea*, *infrà aurea*; *dorso olivaceo*; *tectricium apicibus albis*.

Blue-grey Whitethroat? beneath golden; the back olive; the tips of the coverts white.

Sylvia venusta. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 293. f. 1.—*Sylvia plumbea.* *Swain. Zool. Illust.* iii. pl. 139.

INHABITS Brazil. Length nearly four inches: the upper part of the head, the nape, cheeks, scapulars, rump, and borders of the wings and tail-feathers are bright ashy-blue: the middle of the back is oliveaceous: on the wings are two white stripes; and at the base of the two lateral tail-feathers is a white spot: the throat and fore part of the neck are bright yellow: the belly and sides are of a jonquil yellow: the vent and thighs are white: the upper mandible of the beak is dusky, the lower white.





HYLOPHILUS THORACICUS.

GENUS CI.—HYLOPHILUS, Temminck.

<i>Rostrum</i> ferè ut in <i>Jorâ</i> .	<i>Beak</i> nearly as in the following genus.
<i>Nares</i> ovatae, mediocres, basales.	<i>Nostrils</i> oval, moderate, basal.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres: remiges; 1 spuria; 2—5 longiores, subæquales, 6 et sequentes gradatim breviores.	<i>Wings</i> moderate: first quill spurious; 2—5 longest, nearly equal, sixth and following gradually shorter.
<i>Cauda</i> gracilis, subelongata.	<i>Tail</i> slender, rather elongated.

THIS is an American genus, named as above by Temminck, who, however, has not published its characters.

Sp. 1. *Hy. thoracicus*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 173. *f. 1.*

Hy. supra viridis, infrâ albido-isabellinus; regio thoracica flavo-viridi; gula et semitorque nuchali cinereis.

Hylophilus above green, beneath whitish-isabella colour; with the thoracic region yellow-green; the throat and half-collar on the nape ash.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters: the male is remarkable from possessing a large gorget of yellow-green, which covers all the thoracic region: the irides are of the same colour: the throat is clear ash: the belly and abdomen are whitish tinged with isabella colour: the nape is furnished with a half collar of pure ash: the top of the head, the back, the wings, and the tail are beautiful green: the inner surface of the wings is bright yellow: the beak and legs are ash. Both sexes are nearly alike, but the thoracic region is of a paler hue in the female.

Sp. 2. *Hy. poëcilotis*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 173. *f. 2.*

Hx. suprà viridis, infrà cinereus; capite rufo; malis auribusque albo nigroque striatis.

Hylophilus above green, beneath ash-coloured; with the head rufous, the cheeks and ears striped with black and white.

LENGTH rather above four inches and a half: the top of the head and the occiput are bright red: forehead pale red: the cheeks and feathers on the ears are marked with black and white striæ: the throat is clear ash: the rest of the under parts is ash, passing by different shades to greenish and yellowish: the back and scapulars are light green: the wings are ashy-green, margined with deeper green: the tail-feathers are the same: the beak and legs are ash-coloured. The sexes are similar.

GENUS CII.—JORA, Horsfield.

Rostrum mediocre, rectum, validiusculum, basi latius, apicem versus subcompressum, attenuatum; culmine rotundato, leviter arcuato, post nares producto, apice vix inflexo, emarginato; tomia subdiaphana, acuta.

Nares ovatae, parvae, in foveâ elongatâ anticè attenuatâ sitæ.

Alæ breves: remiges; 1 spuria; 3—8 longiores, subæquales, 2 abrupte, 9 et sequentes gradatim breviores.

Beak moderate, straight, rather stout, broad at the base, towards the tip somewhat compressed, attenuated; culmen rounded, slightly arcuated, produced behind the nostrils, its tip scarcely inflected, emarginate; cutting edges subdiaphanous, acute.

Nostrils oval, small, placed in an elongated groove, attenuated in front.

Wings short: first quill spurious; 3—8 longest, nearly equal, second abruptly, the ninth and following gradually, shorter.

Sp. 1. *Jo. scapularis.* *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 152.*

Jo. olivaceo-viridi flava; remigibus nigricantibus, externe flavidò, interne albo marginatis; abdomine pectoreque flavis.

Jora of an olive-yellow-green; with the quills dusky, edged externally with yellow, internally with white; the belly and breast yellow.

Scapular Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Hist. vi. 336.*

INHABITS Java. Length five inches: plumage in general greenish-yellow: breast and body yellow: wings short: quills dusky, edged on the outer margins with yellowish, and on the inner with white: tail even at the end, exterior feathers pale on the edges.

GENUS CIII.—BRACHYPTERYX, Horsfield.

Rostrum mediocre, subcultratum, basi latius, ultrâ medium subconicum, attenuatum; culmen inter nares carinatum, deinde rotundatum, apicem versus arcuatum; *mandibula* lateribus marginatis, apice inclinata.

Nares maximæ, suprà et postice membranâ clausæ.

Alæ brevissimæ.

Pedes elongati.

Beak moderate, slightly cultrated, broad at the base, beyond the middle subconic, attenuated; *culmen* carinated between the nostrils, then rounded, arched towards the tip; the *mandible* marginated on the edges, inclined at the tip.

Nostrils very large, above and behind closed by a membrane.

Wings very short.

Legs elongated.

Sp. 1. *Br. montana.* *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 157.*

Br. cærulescente-grisea, subtus pallidior, abdomine albido; remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, externe cærulescente-griseo marginatis.

Blue-grey Brachypteryx, beneath paler; with the abdomen whitish; the quills and tail-feathers brown, externally edged with blue-grey.

Mountaineer Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vii. p. 124.

INHABITS Java. Length six inches: beak rather stout: nostrils large: plumage in general bluish-grey, paler beneath: belly whitish: quills brown, margined outwardly with blue-grey; tail the same, rounded and longish.

Sp. 2. Br. *sepiaria*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* v. xiii. p. 158.

Br. *olivaceo subfulvescens*, *subtus dilutior*; *gula abdominisque medio albida*.

Fulvous-olive Brachypteryx, paler beneath; with the throat and middle of the abdomen whitish.

Batavian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vii. 125.

INHABITS Java. Length five inches: plumage in general fulvous-olive, paler beneath: chin and middle of the belly whitish: vent testaceous bay-colour: quills and tail brownish-bay, externally more inclined to bay, the two middle feathers of an uniform hue.

GENUS CIV.—SYLVIA, Wolf. WARBLER.

Rostrum gracile, subdepresso, basi subrectum, versus apicem plus minusve inclinatum; *mandibula inferior* recta, integra.

Beak slender, subdepressed, nearly straight at the base, more or less inclined towards the tip; the *lower mandible* straight, entire.

FICEDULA, Beckstein.

THESE are solitary birds; they build usually in holes, and subsist on insects, worms, and berries.

Sp. 1. Sy. Rubecula. *Steph. v. x. p. 711.*—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. Sy. Suecica. *Steph. v. x. p. 660.*—Europe.

Sp. 3. Sy. phœnicura. *Steph. v. x. p. 670.*—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 4. Sy. erithracus. *Steph. v. x. p. 674.*—Sy. Tithys. *Steph. v. x. p. 671.*—Sy. Gibraltarensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 673.*—Sy. atrata. *Steph. v. x. p. 677.*—The south of Europe.

Sp. 5. Sylvia Ruppeli. *Temm. Pl. Col. 245. f. 1.*

Sy? vertice gulâ colloque anticè nigris, albo marginatis; corpore suprà griseo, infra albo; lateribus cinereis; rectrice exteriore utrinque albâ, basi maculâ nigrâ.

Warbler with the crown, throat, and neck in front black, margined with white; the body above grey, beneath white; the irides ash-colour; the outer quill on each side white, with a black spot at the base.

INHABITS Candia. Length five inches: the male has the top of the head, the throat, and fore part of the neck, fine black; sprinkled, during the moulting season, with some white edged feathers: the cheeks are ashy-black: a white line commences at the gape, passes down the sides of the neck, and surrounds the black on the throat: the nape, the mantle, and the back are deep grey: the wings are dusky-brown, but the greater coverts, impending the secondaries, are edged on both webs with whitish-grey: the eight middle tail-feathers are black; the outer on each side is white, with a small black spot at the base; and the second is black, with a large longitudinal white dash at its tip: the under parts of the plumage are white: the sides are of an ashy tinge: the beak is black, with a white dash at the base of the under mandible: the legs are brownish.

Sp. 6. Sy. melanopogon. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 245. *f. 2.*

Sy? saturate-fusca, vertice strigisque longitudinalibus dorsi nigris; caudâ valde cuneatâ.

Deep-brown Warbler with the crown and longitudinal dorsal stripes black ; the tail greatly wedged.

INHABITS Italy. Length five inches : beak much compressed, slender, and subulated : wings short : tail moderate : the forehead, top of the head, and occiput sooty black, the lores with a black dash : the eyebrows white : the nape, the back, the rump, and the wings are reddish-brown ; each feather on the middle of the back having a broad black stripe down the shaft : the wing-coverts are also dusky-black in the middle : the tail is reddish-brown above and ashy beneath : the throat, a portion of the fore part of the neck, and the middle of the belly are white ; the rest of the under parts are brownish : the beak is brown at its base, and black at its tip : the legs are brown.

Sp. 7. Sy? Cayana. *Steph. v. x. p.* 655.—Dauuria.

Sp. 8. Sy? Africana. *Steph. v. x. p.* 615.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 9. Sy? cianocephala. *Steph. v. x. p.* 684.—Cayenne.

Sp. 10. *Sylvia speciosa.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 293. *f. 2.*

Sy? saturate-cyanea, infrâ cinereo-cærulea, criso albido ; tectricibus inferioribus caudæ castaneo-rufis ; alis maculâ albâ.

Deep-blue Warbler, beneath ashy-blue, with the vent whitish ; the lower tail-coverts chesnut-red ; a white spot on the wings.

INHABITS Brazil. The prevailing colour of the upper parts of the plumage of this species is deep blue ; which also forms a broad edging to the feathers of the wings and tail ; the inner webs of the last being black : the fifth and sixth quills have a

white spot at their base: all the under parts of the plumage are ashy-blue, tinged with whitish towards the vent: the lower tail-coverts are chesnut red, and form a distinguishing character: the beak and legs are black.

Sp. 11. Sy? Blackburnia. *Steph. v. x. p. 627.*—*Sylvia lateralis.*
Steph. v. x. p. 659.—North America.

Sp. 12. Sy? coronata. *Steph. v. x. p. 636.*—North America.

Sp. 13. Sy? Sialis. *Steph. v. x. p. 663.*—North America.

GENUS CV.—MELIZOPHILUS, Leach. SONG-BIRD.

<i>Rostrum</i> <i>debile, gracillimum.</i>	<i>Beak</i> weak, very slender.
<i>Orbitæ</i> <i>nudæ.</i>	<i>Orbits</i> naked.
<i>Alæ</i> <i>breves.</i>	<i>Wings</i> short.
<i>Cauda</i> <i>subelongata cunei-</i> <i>formis.</i>	<i>Tail</i> elongated, wedged.

THE species of this genus inhabit damp, marshy, and barren places; and flirt their tails after the manner of the Wagtails.

Sp. 1. Me. Dartfordiensis.

Sylvia Dartfordiensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 717. pl. 56.*—*Sylvia Provincialis.* *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 211.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Me? subalpinus.—*Sylvia subalpina.* *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 214.*—*Temm. Pl. Col. 6. f. 2.; 251. f. 2, 3.*—Sub-alpine Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vii. p. 87.*

ME? *cinereo-plumbeus, mento, gulâ, pectore hypochondriisque vi-*
naceo-rufis; ventris medio albido; rostri baso fasciâque gulari
albis.

Ashy-lead coloured Song-bird with the chin, throat, breast, and irides vinaceous-red; the middle of the belly whitish; the base of the beak and fascia on the throat white.

INHABITS Southern Europe. Length six inches: the beak is feeble and straight: the orbits are naked and red: the adult male in the spring has the top of the head, the cheeks, the nape, and the back of an ashy-leaden blue, more or less tinged with ashy-brown, according to the season: the base of the beak, and a band on the sides of the throat, white: the chin, throat, and breast, vinaceous-red, varied in some periods with whitish: the middle of the belly whitish: the sides more or less vinaceous: the wings are of a dusky-ash edged with reddish-ash: the tail is black, or dusky-brown; the lateral feather white on its outer web towards the tip; the rest, except the two middle ones, with the tip white: the base of the lower mandible of the beak is yellowish, the rest deep brown. The female has the upper parts less pure in colour: the white band on the side of the throat is less distinct: the throat is whitish: the breast slightly tinged with vinaceous-red: the sides less distinctly vinaceous, and the under parts whitish.

Sp. 3. Me? *sardus*.

ME? *cinereus, capite saturatiore; femoribus rufescensibus; ventris medio vinaceo-albido; alis caudaque nigricantibus; rectrice exteriore utrinque albo marginata*.

Cinereous Songbird, with the head deeper; the thighs reddish; the middle of the belly vinaceous-white; the wings and tail dusky; the outer feather of the last on each side edged with white.

Sylvia sarda. Marmorata. Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 204. Temm. Pl. Col. 24. f. 2.—Marmorata Warbler. Lath Gen. Hist. vii. 39.

INHABITS Sardinia. Length five inches: orbits of a vermillion colour: crown, cheeks, and fore part of

the neck, dusky-ash colour, deepest on the forehead, and about the eyes : back and rump dusky-ash : nape, sides of the neck, breast, and flanks paler in colour, inclining to rufous on the thighs : middle of the belly white, tinged with vinaceous : wings and tail dusky ; the outer feathers of the latter edged with white : legs yellowish. The female has the plumage of a lighter colour, and is dusky-ash between the beak and eye.

GENUS CVI.—MALURUS, Vieillot. SOFT-TAIL.

<i>Rostrum</i> gracillimum, rectum, integrum, brevissimum; <i>mandibula superior</i> vix arcuata.	<i>Beak</i> very slender, straight, entire, short ; the <i>upper mandible</i> scarcely arched.
<i>Nares</i> basales, laterales.	<i>Nostrils</i> basal, lateral.
<i>Rictus</i> ciliatus.	<i>Gape</i> ciliated.
<i>Tarsi</i> gracillimi.	<i>Tarsi</i> very slender.
<i>Digiti</i> exteriores ad articulam secundam connexi.	<i>Outer toes</i> united to the second joint.
<i>Alæ</i> brevissimæ, rotundatae.	<i>Wings</i> very short, rounded.
<i>Cauda</i> longissima, gracilis.	<i>Tail</i> very long, slender.

THESE birds inhabit the old world and Australasia : they construct their nest with great ingenuity, of cotton and other filamentous materials.

Sp. 1. Ma. cyaneus.

Sylvia cyanea. *Steph. v. x. p. 754. pl. 58.*—Van Dieman's Land.

Sp. 2. Ma. galactotes. *Temm. Pl. Col. 65. f. 1.*

MA. rufo-cinereus, strigis latis longitudinalibus nigris notatis ; infrà albido-isabellinus ; gula albâ ; rectricibus, duabus mediis exceptis, maculâ nigrâ versus apicem.

Ashy-red Soft-tail, longitudinally dashed with black; beneath whitish isabella colour; with the throat white; the tail-feathers (the two middle excepted) with a black spot towards the tip.

INHABITS New Holland. The middle of all the feathers of the upper parts of the plumage is adorned with a large black longitudinal dash; and the edges are ash, tinged more or less with reddish: the same colour, but more brilliant, forms a broad edging to the quills, and is expanded over the middle tail-feathers: the remainder of the latter are ashy-brown, with a large black spot placed at some distance from their tip, which is black: the throat is white: the rest of the under parts is of a whitish-isabella colour: the beak and the legs are yellow.

Sp. 3. *Ma. gularis.*

Muscicapa malachura. Steph. v. x. p. 407. *La Quene gazée.*
Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. iii. 130. f. 2.—New Holland.

Sp. 4. *Ma. pectoralis.*

Turdus brachypterus. Steph. v. x. p. 221.—New Holland.

Sp. 5. *Ma. magnificus.* Temm.

Sp. 6. *Ma. marginalis.* Temm. *Pl. Col.* 65. f. 2.

Ma. suprà fuscus, pennarum marginibus pallidioribus aut rufescientibus, infrà, gulâ, superciliisque albis; pectore abdomineque fusco maculato.

Soft-tail, above brown, with the edges of the feathers paler or reddish; the under parts, throat, and eyebrows white; the breast and abdomen spotted with brown.

INHABITS Java. Tail very long and much wedged; the outer feathers on each side being one inch and nine lines (French) long, and three of the middle four inches and a half: the feathers of the back and wings

are edged with whitish-brown or reddish, with their centres dusky-brown: the rest of the upper parts is brownish, with small brown stripes: the tail and the quills are ashy-brown; the throat, the eyebrows, and the under parts are white, with a belt of dusky points on the breast: the thighs as well as the abdomen are of an isabella tint, marked with a brown stripe in the middle of each feather: the legs and the upper mandible of the beak are brown, the under mandible white.

Sp. 7. *Ma. longicaudus.*

Sylvia longicauda. *Steph. v. x. p. 756.*—India.

Sp. 8. *Ma. Capensis.*

Sylvia macroura. *Steph. v. x. p. 724.*—Le Capolier. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. iii. p. 129, 130. f. 11.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 9. *Ma. subflava.*

Sylvia subflava. *Steph. v. x. 611.*—Le Citrin. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. iii. pl. 127.*—Africa.

Sp. 10. *Ma. Africanus.* *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl. 170.*—*Sylvia Africana.* *Steph. v. x. 615.*—Le Fluteur. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. iii. pl. 112.*—Africa.

Sp. 11. *Ma. diophrys.*

Ma. ferrugineo-fuscus subtus albidus, vertice rufo; supra infrâque oculos strigâ nigrâ; caudâ valdè cuneatâ.

Rusty-brown Soft-tail, beneath whitish; with the crown rufous; a black stripe above and beneath the eyes; the tail greatly wedged.

Le double Sourcil. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq. vii. pl. 128. f. 1, 2.*—*Motacilla diophrys.* *Shaw, Nat. Misc. xxiii. pl. 973.*—Double streaked Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vii. p. 44.*

INHABITS Africa. Length six inches and a half: beak rather stout, dusky black; crown of the head deep rufous: plumage above pale ferruginous brown, beneath dirty-white, with a tinge of rufous on the

flanks and under the tail: on each side of the head two streaks of black, the one above the eyes, the second beneath it, in the direction of the jaw: tail much wedged: the two middle feathers three inches long, the outer not more than three quarters of an inch; all of them pointed at the edges: legs dusky black.

GENUS CVII.—SYNALLAXIS, Vieillot.

Rostrum gracile, acutum, valdè compressum, basi glabrum; *mandibula superior* subarcuata, *inferior* recta.

Rictus glaber.

Nares basales, oblongæ, basi plumosi.

Pedes mediocres, validi, diti exteriores æquales, ad medii basin connexi.

Alæ brevissimæ, rotundatæ, remex secunda brevissima.

Cauda longissima, cuneata, rectricibus latis acuminatis.

Beak slender, acute, much compressed, its base glabrous; the *upper mandible* rather arcuated, the *lower* straight.

Gape smooth.

Nostrils basal, oblong, plumeous at the base.

Legs moderate, stout, the outer *toes* equal, connected at the base to the middle.

Wings very short, rounded, the second quill shortest.

Tail very long, wedged, its feathers broad and pointed.

THE birds of this genus are all natives of America: like those of the last genus, they usually construct their nests with great art.

Sp. 1. *Sy. rutilans*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 227. f. 1.*

Sy. suprà ventre inferiore crisoque rufo-olivaceis; capite, lateribus colli, pectore, tectricibusque alarum castaneo-rufis; gulâ maculâ nigrâ.



SYNALLAXIS RUTILANS.



Synallaxis with the upper parts, lower belly, and vent rufous-olive; the head, sides of the neck, breast, and wing-coverts chesnut-red; the throat with a black spot.

BEAK stout, silvery at its base and black at the tip; the forehead, eyebrows, cheeks, sides of the neck, the breast, and wing-coverts bright chesnut-red: throat with a longitudinal black spot: wings dusky, edged with chesnut: tail plain dusky: the upper parts of the body, the lower belly and vent, are olive, shaded with deep red.

Sp. 2. Sy. albescens. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 227. *f. 2.*

Sy. cinereo-olivaceus, subitus albus; vertice occipiteque rufis; gulâ albiddâ; ventre lateribusque rufescens.

Ashy-olive Synallaxis, beneath white; with the crown and occiput red; the throat whitish; the belly and sides reddish.

UPPER mandible of the beak black, lower whitish: throat white, shaded with black: the chin, middle of the abdomen, and the vent white: the rest of the belly and the sides of the body reddish-ash: the top of the head and occiput bright-red: lesser wing-coverts tinged with the same hue: the forehead, eyebrows, and cheeks are deep grey: the nape, the back, the wings, and tail-feathers are ashy-olive: tail broad and long.

Sp. 3. Sy. garrula.

Sy. fuscus, infrâ albescens; plumis frontalibus rigidis, acuminatis, rufis; strigis ante et pone oculos albescens; caudâ mediocri, rotundata.

Brown Synallaxis, whitish beneath; with the frontal feathers stiff, pointed and rufous; a stripe before and behind the eyes whitish; the tail moderate, rounded.

Malurus garrulus. *Swain. Zool. Illust.* pl. 138.

MR. SWAINSON says the colours of this bird are altogether plain: but it is remarkable for its very singular nest, which is built in low trees, formed externally of dried sticks, without any neatness, and is usually three or four feet long, resembling at a distance a thick twist of bean-stalks thrown in the branches by accident: sometimes two of these nests appear as if joined together, and there is an opening on the side, besides one at the top.

Sp. 4. *Sy. cinerascens.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 227. f. 3.*

Sy. cinereo-olivaceus, infrà griseo-cinereus; mento albo nigroque maculato; collo anticè nigro; alis caudâque rufescentibus.

Ashy-olive Synallaxis, beneath greyish-ash; with the chin spotted with black and white; the neck black in front; the wings and tail reddish.

BEAK small and black: all the upper parts of the plumage are ashy-olive: the wings and the tail are reddish: the chin is spotted with black and white: the fore part of the neck is black: all the under parts of the plumage are greyish-ash: the tail is greatly wedged, and the shafts of the feathers elongated.

Sp. 5. *Sy. tecellata.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 311. f. 1.*

Sy. fuscus ochraceo varius et nigricante striatus; ventre albo; verticè pectoreque rufis; lateribus crisoque rufo-flavis; collo anticè flavo nigro alboque tessellato.

Brown Synallaxis varied with ochraceous, and striped with dusky; the crown and belly white; the sides and vent rufous-yellow; the neck in front tessellated with yellow, black, and white.

LENGTH seven inches: remarkable for its various colours: the fore part of the neck has four nearly square spots, of which the one on the throat is fine

yellow : beneath this is a large black space, with a white space on each side : the top of the head and the bend of the wing are chesnut-red : the rest of the upper parts and the feathers of the wings and tail are brown, varied with deep ochraceous, and dashed with dusky : the tail is very long, conical, with brown shafts : the middle of the belly is white ; the breast is clear red ; and the sides as well as the vent are reddish-yellow.

Sp. 6. *Sy. setaria*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 311. f. 2.*

Sy? capite subcristato, pennis frontalibus nigris medio albâ; pone oculos strigâ albâ; dorso, alis, caudâque rufis; cello antice pectoreque albis, pennis fusco marginatis.

Synallaxis with the head slightly crested, its feathers and those of the forehead black, with the middle white ; behind the eyes a white stripe ; the back, wings, and tail red ; the neck in front and breast white, the feathers edged with brown.

LENGTH seven inches : the head is adorned with a slight crest ; the feathers of which it is composed, as well as those of the forehead, are black, with a white stripe in the direction of the shaft : behind the eyes is a small white streak : the fore part of the neck and the breast is white, the feathers finely edged with brown : the belly is dull reddish-white : the vent tinged with red : the nape and sides of the neck are ashy striated with whitish : the back, wings, and tail are lively red : the greater quills are dusky, and the tail-feathers are dusky on their inner webs, except the three lateral ones, which are entirely rufous : the under mandible of the beak is white at the base.

Sp. 7. *Sy? stenura*.

Sy? ferrugineo-rufus suprà nigro striatus; fronte, loris, fasciâque oculari albis; capite et nuchâ pennis nigris albo marginatis.

Rusty-red *Synallaxis* streaked with black above; with the forehead, lores, and stripe through the eyes white; the head and nape with black feathers edged with white.

Muscicapa stenura. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 167. *f.* 3.

LENGTH four inches: the forehead, lores, and a band, in which the eyes are placed, are pure white: the head and nape are clothed with black feathers, which are banded with white: the prevailing colour of the rest of the plumage is rusty-red, the upper parts being dashed with black: the throat and the middle of the belly are whitish-yellow: the tail is dusky edged with white: the beak and the legs are black.

GENUS CVIII.—TROGLODYTES, Cuvier. WREN.

<i>Rostrum</i> gracile, integrum, rectum, aut paulò curvatum: <i>mandibulæ</i> æquales.	<i>Beak</i> slender, entire, straight, or a little curved; the <i>mandibles</i> equal.
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<i>Alæ</i> breves, rotundatæ.	<i>Wings</i> short, rounded.
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<i>Cauda</i> ascendens.	<i>Tail</i> ascending.
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<i>Pollex</i> brevis.	<i>Hind-toe</i> short.
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Sp. 1. *Tr. Europæus.* *Steph. v. x. p.* 763. *pl.* 60.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. *Tr. furvus.* *Steph. v. x. p.* 764.—North America.

GENUS CIX.—REGULUS, Cuvier. GOLD-CREST.

<i>Rostrum</i> gracillime, breve, rectum, lateratim subcompressum: <i>mandibula superior</i> versus apicem tenuitè laciniata.	<i>Beak</i> very slender, short, straight, slightly compressed laterally: the <i>upper mandible</i> slightly laciniated towards the tip.
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<i>Nares</i> pennis duabus recumbentibus tectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered with two recumbent feathers.
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A. *Capite cristato.* A. Head crested.

Sp. 1. Re. *vulgaris*. *Steph.* v. x. p. 758. *pl.* 59.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. Re. *Calendulus*. *Steph.* v. x. p. 760.—North America.

B. *Capite haud cristato.* B. Head not crested.

Sp. 3. Re? *Trochylus*. Cuvier.

Sylvia Trochilus. *Steph.* v. x. p. 742.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 4. Re? *hypolais*.

Sylvia hypolais. *Steph.* v. x. p. 746.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 5. Re? *Sylvicolus*.

Sylvia Sylvicola. *Steph.* v. x. p. 748. *pl.* 57.—*Sylvia Sibilatrix.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 245. *f.* 3.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 6. Re? *Nattererii*.

Re? *cinereo-fuscus, subtus albus; dorso olivaceo; alis caudâque nigricante-cinereis; pennarum marginibus viridescentibus; supra oculos strigâ latâ albâ.*

Ashy-brown Gold-crest? beneath white; with the back oliveaceous; the wings and tail dusky-ash; the edges of the feathers greenish; above the eyes a broad white stripe.

Sylvia Nattererii. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 *Edit.* i. 227.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 24. *f.* 3.—Natterer's Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. vii. p. 40.

INHABITS Southern Europe. Length four inches and a quarter: beak brown, the lower mandible white: crown and nape ashy-brown: back and lesser wing-coverts the same, with an olive tinge: over the eyes a broad white streak: all the under parts clear white: quills and tail dusky-ash, with the edges of the feathers greenish: legs deep ash. The female differs in being of a paler cast.

Sp. 7. Re? rufus.

Sylvia rufa. *Steph. x. p. 668.*—Europe.

Sp. 8. Re? æstivus.

Sylvia æstiva. *Steph. v. x. p. 750.*—North America.

Sp. 9. Re? pensilis.

Sylvia pensilis. *Steph. v. x. p. 628.*—St. Domingo.

Sp. 10. Re? mystaceus.

Sylvia Trichas. *Steph. v. x. p. 682.*—North America.

Sp. 11. Re? Canadensis.

Sylvia cærulescens. *Steph. v. x. p. 651.*—North America.

Sp. 12. Re? Mauritianus.

Sylvia Mauritianæ. *Steph. v. x. p. 665.*—The Isle of France.

Sp. 13. Re? thoracicus.

Motacilla thoracica. *Steph. v. x. p. 562. pl. 50.*—Africa.

Sp. 14. Re? Guira.

Sylvia Guira. *Steph. v. x. p. 691.*—Brazil.

Sp. 15. Re? annulosus.

Sylvia annulosa. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl. 164, 165?*—*Sylvia palpebrosa.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 293, f. 3?*—*Sylvia Madagascariensis.* *Steph. v. x. p. 720.*—Southern parts of the old world.

GENUS CX.—ÆGITHINA. Vieillot.

Rostrum longiusculum, validiusculum, magis minusve arcuatim deflexum, cylindricum, versus apicem emarginatum.

Alæ breves; *remex* prima secunda brevior.

Beak elongated, rather stout, more or less arched and deflexed, cylindric, emarginate towards the tip.

Wings short; the first *quill* shorter than the second.

Sp. 1. *Æg. leucoptera?* Vieillot.

Æg. suprà olivaceo-virens, subtus flava; vertice atro; rectricibus exterioribus apice albis; rostro nigricante; pedibus fuscis.

Ægithina above olive-green; beneath yellow; with the crown dark-coloured; the outer tail-feathers white at the tip, the beak dusky, the legs brown.

Sylvia leucoptera. Steph. Gen. Zool. v. x. p. 753?

INHABITS North America.

GENUS CXI.—BUDYTES, Cuvier.

Rostrum gracile, cylindricum, rectum; *mandibula superior* inter nares angulata, apice laciniata.

Pennæ scapulariæ longiores.

Cauda elongata.

Tarsi elevati.

Unguis posticus pollicem longius, arcuatus.

Sp. 1. Bu. flava.

Motacilla flava. Steph. v. x. p. 560.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. Bu. boarula.

Motacilla boarula. Steph. v. x. p. 554. pl. 49.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Beak slender, cylindric, straight; the *upper mandible* angulated between the nostrils, its tip laciniated.

Scapulary feathers long.

Tail elongated.

Tarsi elevated.

Hinder claw longer than the toe, arcuated.

THERE are several other species of this genus, but I have not been able to identify them.

GENUS CXII.—MOTACILLA Auctorum. WAGTAIL.

Rostrum gracile, cylindricum, rectum; *mandibula superior* inter nares angulata, apice laciniata.

Beak slender, cylindric, straight; the *upper mandible* angulated between the nostrils, its tip laciniated.

<i>Pennæ scapulariæ longiores.</i>	<i>Scapulary feathers long.</i>
<i>Unguis posticus pollicem brevior, ferè rectus.</i>	<i>Hinder claw shorter than the toe, nearly straight.</i>
<i>Tarsi elevati.</i>	<i>Tarsi elevated.</i>
<i>Cauda elongata.</i>	<i>Tail elongated.</i>

Sp. 1. Mo. alba. *Steph. v. x. p. 545.*—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. Mo. cinerea. *Steph. v. x. p. 550.*—Europe.

Sp. 3. Mo. variegata.

Mo. niger, corpore subitus, superciliis, fasciâ longitudinali alarum rectricibus exterioribus albis.

Black Wagtail, with the body beneath, eyebrows, a longitudinal fascia on the wings, and the outer tail-feathers white.

Pied Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vi. p. 320. pl. civ.*

INHABITS India. In size and shape allied to M. alba: general colour black: from the forehead a broad streak of white passes over the eye to the nape on each side: beneath from the breast white: a broad band of white passes longitudinally through the middle of the wings: the two middle tail-feathers black, the others white: tail rounded at the end: beak and legs dusky.

Sp. 4. Mo. australis.

Mo. ardosiaco-niger, infrâ flavo-alba; fronte utrinque gulâ maculâque pone oculos albidis; rectricibus exterioribus albis; caudâ cuneatâ.

Slaty-black Wagtail, beneath yellowish-white; with the forehead on each side, the throat, and spot behind the eyes whitish; the outer tail-feathers white; tail wedged.

Southern Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vi. p. 322. pl. civ*.*

INHABITS New Holland. Length nearly seven inches: beak black: irides hazel: head, neck, and

back, for the most part slaty-black: on each side of the forehead, from the nostrils, a patch of white, communicating with the chin, which is also white: behind the eye another white patch: under parts from the breast yellowish-white: wing-coverts white, marked with longish dusky spots: quills brown: tail long, cuneiform, the two middle feathers two inches and a half long, the exterior one inch and a half; colour dusky, with the ends more or less pale, or whitish, the two outer wholly white: legs long, blue-black.

GENUS CXIII.—ENICURUS, Temminck.

Rostrum elongatum, basi latius, versus medium subito compressum, attenuatum, apice abrupte curvato.

Nares in sulco sitæ, membranâ elevatâ.

Unguis posticus robustus, brevis, curvatus; *tarsi* graciles, elevati.

Cauda furcata.

Beak elongated, broad at the base, suddenly compressed towards the tip, attenuated, the tip abruptly curved.

Nostrils placed in a groove, with an elevated membrane.

Hinder claw robust, short, curved; *tarsi* slender, elevated.

Tail forked.

Two species have been discovered of this genus; both of them inhabit Java: their manners greatly resemble those of the Wagtails: they live solitary on the borders of rivers or mountain torrents, pursuing with rapidity insects and worms, upon which they subsist: they flirt their tail like the above-mentioned birds.

Sp. 1. En. coronatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 113.

EN. *atra, pileo cristato, ventre, uropygio, fasciâ, alarum rectricibus extimis totis, ceteris apicibus niveis; caudâ longissimâ.*

Dark-coloured Enicurus, with the pileus crested, and with the belly, rump, bar on the wings, outer tail-feathers entirely, and tips of the rest snow-white; the tail very long.

Motacilla speciosa. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* v. xiii. p. 155.

LENGTH of the body four inches and a half, and of the tail six inches:—"the extremity of the quill-feathers has a slight cast of brown; the head, except the crest, the back, neck, breast, upper part of the abdomen, and the interior tail-feathers, are most intensely black, exhibiting, when exposed to a strong light, a lustre of blue: at the extremity of three or four of the secondary wing-feathers is a very narrow band of white: the feathers of the hypochondriæ are elongated and delicately villous: the beak is black; the feet are flesh-coloured."—*Horsfield.*

Sp. 2. En. velatus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 160.

EN. *suprà ardosiaco-niger; subtus albus; mento colloque anticè nigris; fronte fasciâ albâ; alis nigris basi albo; caudâ nigrâ; rectricibus externis totis reliquis basi, intermediisque apice, albis.*

Enicurus above slaty-black; beneath white; with the chin and neck in front black; a white frontal band; the wings black, white at the base; the tail black; its outer feathers entirely, the rest at the base, and the tips of the middle ones, white.

CONSIDERABLY less than the former species: forehead with a white band, which extends from eye to eye: all the upper parts of the head, the cheeks, the nape, the upper half of the back and the scapulars are slaty-black: the chin, and a portion of the fore



ENICURUS CORONATUS.



part of the neck, are plain black, extending on the sides of the latter to the nape: the rest of the front of the neck, the breast, all the under parts, and the rump are pure white: the sides are of a slaty hue: the wings are black, with the base of the feathers white: the two lateral tail-feathers on each side, as well as the base of all the others, are white; the rest of the feathers are black, except the tips of the two intermediate ones, which are white: the beak is black, with short velvety black feathers at its base: and the legs are flesh-colour. The female differs in having the top of the head of an ashy-brown: the throat whitish, and the dusky hue on the back more ashy than in the male.

GENUS CXIV.—MEGALURUS, Horsfield.

Rostrum mediocre, rectum, *validiusculum*, *subcompressum*, *valdè gradatim attenuatum*; *culmen* *rotundatum*, *inter nares carinatum*.

Alæ cauda *breviores*.

Pedes *validi*; *tarsi* *elongati*; *digiti* *laterales* *æquales*, *medius* *longus*.

Beak moderate, straight, rather stout, slightly compressed, very gradually attenuated; *culmen* rounded, carinated between the nostrils.

Wings shorter than the tail.
Legs stout; *tarsi* elongated; the *lateral toes* equal, the *middle* long.

Sp. 1. *Me. palustris*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* v. xiii. p. 159.

Me. fuscus, *dorso griseo-testaceo vario*; *capite griseo et fuscescente vario*; *subtus albidus*, *pectore tenuiter fusco strigato*.

Brown Megalurus with the back varied with testaceous-grey; the head variegated with grey and brownish; beneath whitish, with the breast lightly striped with brown.

Fenny Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vii. p. 125.

INHABITS Java. Length nine inches : beak rather stout : plumage brown, mixed on the back with testaceous-grey : head varied with brownish-grey ; beneath whitish : breast slightly streaked with brown : tail elongated and wedged : legs rather stout.

GENUS CXV.—ANTHUS, Beckstein. PIPIT.

Rostrum basi glabrum, gracile, rectum, subcylindricum, marginibus versus mediis introrsum deflexis ; *mandibula superior* ad apicem emarginata, *inferiorem* longius.

Unguis posticus arcuatus, aut rectus.

Remex secunda elongata, integræ.

Beak glabrous at the base, slender, straight, rather cylindric, the edges towards the middle internally deflexed ; the *upper mandible* emarginate at the tip and longer than the *lower*.

Hinder claw arcuated, or straight.

Second quill long, entire.

THIS genus is divisible into two sections ; the first having the hind claw much arcuated, and the birds contained therein frequently perching, while those of the second have the claw of a true Lark, and usually reside upon the ground.

Sp. 1. An. trivialis.

Alauda sepiaria. *Steph. v. x. p. 542.*—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. An. agrestis.

Alauda agrestis. *Steph. v. x. p. 527.*—Britain and other parts of Europe.





ANTHUS RICHARDI.

Sp. 3. *An. pratensis.*

Alauda pratensis. Steph. v. x. p. 540.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 4. *An. campestris.*

Alauda Mosellana. Steph. v. x. p. 523.—The south of Europe.

Sp. 5. *An. Capensis.*

Alauda Capensis. Steph. v. x. p. 510.—The Cape of Good Hope.

Sp. 6. *An. rufus.*

Alauda rufa. Steph. v. x. p. 519.—South America.

Sp. 7. *An. fulvus.*

Alauda fulva. Steph. v. x. p. 516.—South America.

Sp. 8. *An. ruber.*

Alauda rubra. Steph. v. x. p. 517.—North America.

Sp. 9. *An. Richardi. Vieill. Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. ii. 263. Temm. Pl. Col. 101. jun. Vigors, Zool. Journ. v. 1. p. 411. pl. 14.*

An. olivaceo-fuscus, albido nigroque varius; subtus albidus; pectore rufescente maculis nigris; rectricibus duabus externis albo-marginatis; pedibus hallucisque ungue longissimis.

Olive-brown Pipit varied with whitish and black; beneath whitish; with the breast reddish spotted with black; the two outer tail-feathers margined with white; the legs and hinder claw very long.

Alauda rubra, var. Steph. v. x. p. 518?—Richard's Lark. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vi. p. 294.*

INHABITS Britain and Southern Europe. Length six inches and a half: upper mandible of the beak brown, the lower yellowish: irides brown: top of the head, back, and scapulars brown, the feathers deeper in the middle, with the edges and tips paler: a pale streak over the eyes: the throat and belly white: breast light rufous, with a band of broad lance-shaped spots: sides pale rufous: wings and tail blackish,

edged with yellowish-white: outer tail-feathers entirely white; on the adjoining one a large conical white spot: legs long, yellowish: length of the hind toes and claws one inch.

Sp. 10. *An. petrosus.*

Alauda obscura. *Steph. v. x. p. 536.*—England.

GENUS CXVI.—SAXICOLA, Beckstein. WHEATEAR.

Rostrum basi altius quam latum, rectum, inter nares angulosum, ad apicem incurvatum; *mandibula inferior* superiorem brevior, recta, obtusa.

Alæ pennâ spuriâ.

Remex secunda longissima.

Beak higher than broad at the base, straight, angulated between the nostrils, incurved at the tip: the *lower mandible* shorter than the upper, straight, obtuse.

Wings with a spurious quill.

Second quill longest.

OENANTHE, Vieillot.—VITIFLORA, Stephens.

THESE are lively birds, and stand high on their legs: they build on the ground, and are insectivorous.

Sp. 1. *Sa. cachinans.* *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2. Edit. i. 236.*—*Turdus leucurus.* *Steph. v. x. p. 230. pl. 22.*—Spain.

Sp. 2. *Sa. oenanthe.* *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 237.*—*Vi. oenanthe.* *Steph. v. x. p. 565.*—England and Europe.

Sp. 3. *Sa. stapazina.* *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 239.*—*Vi. rufa.* *Steph. v. x. p. 569.*—Europe.

Sp. 4. *Sa. aurita.* *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 241.*—*Temm. Pl. Col. 257. f. 1.*

SA. *suprà pallide rufa, infrà alba; fasciâ oculari nigrâ; alis rectricibusque duabus intermediis nigris, ceteris albis apicibus nigris.*

Wheatear above pale rufous, beneath white; with a black stripe through the eyes; the wings and two middle tail-feathers black; the rest white, with black tips.

Black-eared Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vii. p. 56.*

INHABITS Southern Europe. Length six inches and a quarter: the general colour of the plumage above pale rufous, beneath white: through the eye, from the beak, a broad black patch, which extends over the ears: tail for three-fourths of the length white, the rest black; but the wings and middle tail-feathers are black, and the outermost chiefly so: beak and legs black. The female has the patch on the ears dusky, marked with rufous: nape and back rufous-brown: throat dirty white: breast pale rufous: the rest of the plumage nearly as in the male.

Sp. 5. **Sa. leucomela.** *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 243. Temm. Pl. Col. 257. f. 3.—Muscicapa leucomela. Steph. v. x. 328.—Muscicapa melanoleuca. Steph. v. x. 328.—Eastern Europe.*

Sp. 6. **Sa. leucothoa.** *Cuvier.*

Vi. leucorrhœa. Steph. v. x. 574. pl. 52.—Africa.

Sp. 7. **Sa. Hottentotta.**

Vi. Hottentotta. Steph. v. x. p. 573.—L'imitateur. Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. iv. pl. 181. male; 182. young.—Africa.

Sp. 8. **Sa. familiaris.**

SA. *griseo-fusca, infrà pallidior; pectore, hypochondriis, auribus uropygioque rufis; rectricibus duabus intermediis totis fuscis, reliquis fuscis rufo marginatis.*

Grey-brown Wheatear, paler beneath; with the breast, flanks, ears, and rump rufous; the two middle tail-feathers entirely brown, the rest brown edged with rufous.

Traquet familier. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. pl. 183.—Familiar Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. vii. p. 100.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Plumage in general grey-brown, slightly tinged with rufous; deeper on the upper parts: the breast and flanks, ears and rump, rufous: the two middle tail-feathers brown, the others the same, with the outer edges rufous: legs black: beak and eye brown. Female rather less.

Sp. 9. Sa. montana.

Sa. *nigra, ventre, humeris, tectricibus caudæ margineque exterior rectricium exteriorum basi albis.*

Black Wheatear with the belly, shoulders, tail-coverts, and outer margins of the exterior tail-feathers at the base, white.

Traquet montagnard. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* v. iv. pl. 184. f. 2. Namaqua Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. vii. p. 102.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Beak and legs black: eye reddish-brown: plumage in general black, except the belly, shoulders, upper and under tail-coverts, and the outer margins of the exterior tail-feathers from the base, which are white. The young are wholly of a fine grey, inclined to blue above: quills grey on the edges: the two middle tail-feathers black, the others partly white: rump and shoulders whitish-grey: beak and legs brown. After the second moult the crown and nape become grey: back, wing-coverts, chin, throat, and breast black; shoulders mixed with white: the rest as above.

Sp. 10. Sa. pileata.

Vi. *pileata.* *Steph.* v. x. 568.—Africa.

Sp. 11. Sa. formicivora.

Sa. fusca infrà pallidiore, pennarum margine rufo, mento albido, maculâ humerali albâ.

Brown Wheatear, beneath paler; with the feathers edged with rufous; the chin whitish; the shoulder with a white spot.

Traquet Fourmillier. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq. v. iv. pl. 186, 187.*

INHABITS Southern Africa. Length six inches and a half: beak stout, black: general colour of the plumage brown, beneath paler; the feathers edged with pale rufous: chin nearly white: on the shoulders a white patch. Female smaller, brown; without the white on the shoulders.

Sp. 12. Sc. caprata.

Sylvia caprata. Steph. v. x. 630.—Luzonia.

Sp. 13. Sa. fulicata.

Sylvia fulicata. Steph. v. x. p. 616.—The Philippine Islands.

Sp. 14. Sc. Philippensis.

Sylvia Philippensis. Steph. v. x. p. 616.—Le Traquet patre.

Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq. iv. pl. 180.—The Philippine Islands.

Sp. 15. Sa. Rubicola. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 246.—*

Sylvia Rubicola. Steph. v. x. p. 709. pl. 58.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 16. Sa. Rubetra. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. i. 249.—Sylvia*

Rubetra. Steph. v. x. p. 706.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 17. Sa. sperata.

Sylvia sperata. Steph. v. x. 708.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 18. Sa. melanura. *Temm. Pl. Col. 257. f. 2.*

Sa. obscure-cinerea, subtus albido-cinerea; alis fuscescentibus; caudâ rotundatâ nigrâ.

Dull ash-coloured Wheatear, beneath whitish-ash; with the wings brownish; the tail rounded, black.

INHABITS Arabia. Length five inches and a half: all the upper parts of the plumage are dull-ash; and

the under parts whitish-ash : the wings are slightly tinged with brown : the tail is a little rounded, and entirely black : the beak and legs are black.

FAMILY V.—PIPRIDÆ.

Rostrum breve aut elongatum, dilatatum, gracile vel robustum, basi magis minusve trigonum: rictus ciliatus, plerumque amplexissimus: pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.
The Pipridæ have the *beak* short or elongated, dilated, slender or robust, base more or less trigonal : the *gape* ciliated, frequently very wide : the *legs* simple, with three *toes* before and one behind.

THE birds contained in this family differ very considerably from each other in habit ; those of the six first genera more immediately approximating to the Sylviadæ, and the rest gradually receding from that group, and resembling the Merulidæ or Todidæ. Those of the former group usually devour insects and grains, are very lively, fly and creep incessantly among the branches of trees, frequently attack other birds, lay a great number of eggs, and mostly reside in the temperate regions of the old world. The others live more exclusively upon fruits and berries, and lay but few eggs, in some instances only two ; and generally reside in the warmer regions of the new world.

GENUS CXVII.—ÆGITHALUS, Vigors.

Rostrum subelongatum, tenuis, rectum, acutum, conicum, basi subtrigonum; culmine inter plumas capitis retrorsum extendente.

Beak rather elongated, slender, straight, acute, conic, subtrigonal at the base ; the beak extended among the feathers of the head.

Nares setis opertis.

Alæ mediocres, rotundatæ; remige primâ brevissimâ, secundâ et septimâ æqualibus, tertiâ, quartâ, et quintâ ferè æqualibus longissimis, sextâ paulò breviore.

Pedes mediocres.

Cauda mediocris, subfurcata.

Nostrils clothed with bristles.

Wings moderate, rounded, with the first *quill* very short, the second and seventh equal, the third, fourth, and fifth nearly equal and longest, the sixth rather shorter.

Legs moderate.

Tail moderate, a trifle forked.

THIS genus, characterized by my friend Mr. Vigors in the second volume of the Zoological Journal, has the beak more slender and pointed than the Titmice; and in the construction of its nest it exhibits more ingenuity than those birds.

Sp. 1. *Æg. pendulinus.*

Parus pendulinus. *Steph. v. x. p. 66.*—*Parus Narboniensis.* *Steph. v. x. p. 68.*—Europe.

Sp. 2. *Æg. Capensis.*

Parus Capensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 48.*—Southern Africa.

GENUS CXVIII.—PARUS, Linné. TITMOUSE.

Rostrum basi plumulis antrorsum directis instruc-
tum, subrobustum, utrin-
que subcompressum vel
subovale, persæpe gracillim-
um, acutissimum: *man-
dibula superior* recta, in-
clinata; *inferior* apice ro-
tundato aut acuto.

Beak furnished at its base with small feathers pointing forwards, somewhat robust, a little compressed on each side, or somewhat oval, often very slender, and acute; the *upper mandible* straight, inclined; the *lower* rounded or acute at the tip.

A. *Caudâ breve.*

A. With the tail short.

Sp. 1. *Pa. major.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 37.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. *Pa. ater.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 57. *pl.* 6.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 3. *Pa. palustris.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 56.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 4. *Pa. cæruleus.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 40.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 5. *Pa. cristatus.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 64.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 6. *Pa. cyanus.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 39.—*Pa. knjaescik.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 45.—Northern Europe.

Sp. 7. *Pa. Sibiricus.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 44.—*Pa. Lathami.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 45?—Siberia.

Sp. 8. *Pa. atriceps.* *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* v. xiii. 160. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 287. *f.* 2.

Pa. cærulescente-griseus, subtus albidus; capite cæruleo-atro, malis albis.

Blue-grey Titmouse, beneath whitish; with the head dark-blue; the cheeks white.

Javan Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. vii. p. 251.

INHABITS Java. Length five inches and a half. plumage above bluish-grey, beneath whitish: head blue-black: cheeks white: tail consists of twelve feathers, the exterior of which are white: the next tipped with white; and the interior uniform in colour with the rest of the plumage.

Sp. 9. *Pa. atricapillus.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 52.—*Pa. Hudsonicus.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 53.—North America.

Sp. 10. *Pa. bicolor.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 65.—North America.

Sp. 11. *Pa. furcatus.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 287. *f.* 1.

Pa? cinereo-olivaceus, infrâ flavus; caudâ furcatâ.

Olivaceous ash-coloured Titmouse, beneath yellow; with the tail forked.

Tanagra Sinensis. *Steph.* v. x. p. 470?

INHABITS China. Length five inches and a quarter: the throat is of a fine citron-yellow, the colour

changing to a golden hue on the breast: the middle of the belly, the under tail-coverts, the lores, and round the eyes, are isabella-yellow: the top of the head and the nape are olivaceous, passing to ash-colour on the top of the back; the rest of the upper parts of the body, the scapulars, two broad dashes resembling whiskers, and the sides are leaden ash-colour: the tail is slightly forked, and is of a deep-ash, with the tip of each feather black: the two greater wing-coverts have a white lunule at the tip: the inner webs of the wing-feathers are dusky, the outer golden-red, with their edges deep yellow: the beak and legs are brown: several crisped feathers clothe the lores and orbits of the eyes, and point forwards: the upper tail-coverts are very long.

B. *Caudâ corpore longiore.*

B. With the tail longer than the body.

Sp. 12. *Pa. caudatus.* *Steph. v. x. p. 59.*—Britain and Europe.

GENUS CXIX.—CALAMOPHILUS, Leach. REED-BIRD.

Rostrum ferè ut in *Pari*, sed *mandibulâ superiore* apice paulò recurvato.

Cauda elongata, cuneata.

Pedes gracillimi.

Beak nearly as in the *Titmice*, but the *upper mandible*, at its tip, is somewhat recurved.

Tail elongated, wedge-shaped.

Legs very slender.

THIS genus differs in several minor characters from the Titmice, and the habits of the only species known

are totally distinct: it affects marshy places, and constructs its nest among rushes.

Sp. 1. *Ca. biarmicus*. *Leach, Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 17.—*Parus biarmicus*. *Steph. v. x. p. 62. pl. 7.*—Britain, and throughout the old continent.

GENUS CXX.—**MEGISTINA**, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> subrobustum, basi glabrum, paulò lateratim compressum, suprà convexum, integrum, apice aduncum.	<i>Beak</i> somewhat robust, glabrous at the base, a little compressed laterally, convex above, entire, hooked at the tip.
<i>Nares</i> patulæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> open.
<i>Unguis</i> posticus longissimus.	<i>Hind-claw</i> longest.

Sp. 1. *Me. Strömei*.

Parus Strömei. *Steph. v. x. p. 70.*—Norway.

Sp. 2. *Me. lugubris*.

Me. vertice gulâ collo anticè lateribusque nigris; nuchâ, dorso scapulisque cinereo-fuscis, alîs caudâque fuscis, pennarum margine albido cinereis; temporibus et corpore subtus griseo-albis.

Megistina with the crown, throat, neck in front, and on the sides, black; the nape, back, and scapulars ashy-brown; the wings and tail brown, the feathers edged with ashy-white; the temples and body beneath greyish-white.

Parus lugubris. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 2 Edit. i. 293.—Lugubrious Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vii. p. 255.*

INHABITS South-eastern Europe. Length six inches: beak and legs deep grey: top of the head black: throat, part of the front, and the sides of the neck, black: nape, back, and scapulars ashy-brown: wings and tail cinereous, the feathers fringed with whitish-ash: tem-

ples and all the under parts of the body greyish-white: irides brown. Greatly allied to the last.

GENUS CXXI.—TYRANNULUS, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum brevissimum, sub-</i>	<i>Beak very short, rather slender,</i>
<i>gracile, supra convexum,</i>	<i>convex above, entire,</i>
<i>integrum, apice inclina-</i>	<i>inclined at the tip.</i>
<i>Remiges prima ad quartam</i>	<i>First to the fourth quills</i>
<i>longissimæ.</i>	<i>longest.</i>

Sp. 1. *Ty. elatus.*

Ty. cristatus virescens, subitus cinereo-albidus; occipite crisoque pallide flavis; tectricibus alarum margine rectricibusque lateribus apice albis.

Crested greenish Tyrannulus, beneath ashy-white; with the occiput and vent pale yellow; the edges of the wing-coverts and lateral tail-feathers white at the tip.

Sylvia elata. Lath. Ind. Orn. ii. 529.—Le Roitelet-mesange.
Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. v. 375.—Gold-naped Wren. Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vii. 205.

INHABITS Cayenne. Less than the common Gold-crest, the beak very short: upper parts of the body brownish-green, inclined to brown on the head: across the back part of the head a bar of jonquil yellow, and rather full of feathers, as is the whole head, and capable of being erected as a crest: wings and tail dusky-green: across the first two pale bars: the second quills have pale edges; and the tail, except the two middle feathers, is tipped with dusky-white: the fore part of the neck pale ash-colour: breast and belly greenish: towards the vent and sides pale yellow: legs dusky.

Sp. 2. Ty. obsoletus.

Ty. *olivaceo-viridis*, *subtus albidus*; *capite occipite nuchâque griseis, alis fuscis fasciis duabus macularum rufarum compositis.*

Olive-green Tyrannulus, beneath whitish; with the head, occiput, and nape grey; the wings brown, with two rows of red spots. *Muscicapa obsoleta.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 275.f. 1.*

INHABITS Brazil. Length about four inches: the top of the head, the occiput, and the nape pure grey: the shoulders, the back, and the edges of the tail-feathers are slightly tinged with greenish: the wings brown, marked with two ranges of reddish spots, and the edges of the quills of a reddish-grey: all the under parts are whitish, with the fore part of the neck tinged with greyish, the side of the breast with deep grey, and the rest with yellowish: the upper mandible of the beak is brown, the lower yellowish.

Sp. 3. Ty? ventralis.

Ty? *viridescens, infrâ flavescente viridis; fronte regione rostri et oculari albo viridique variis; alis fasciis duabus macularum flavarum compositis.*

Greenish Tyrannulus, beneath yellowish-green; with the forehead, the space round the beak and eyes varied with white and green; the wings with two rows of yellow spots.

Muscicapa ventralis. *Temm. Pl. Col. 275.f. 2.*

INHABITS Brazil. Length four inches and a half: the forehead is shaded with small recurved bristles: the beak is long, pointed, and depressed at the base: the upper parts of the body and edges of the wing and tail-feathers are green: the forehead and the space round the beak and eyes are clothed with small feathers, varied with white and greenish: on the wing-coverts are two ranges of small yellowish spots;

the three secondary feathers nearest the body are tipped with similar spots: the chin is tinged with whitish; the rest of the under parts are dull yellow-green.

Sp. 4. *Ty? virescens.*

Ty? viridescens, infrà, flavescente-viridis; gula albida.

Greenish Tyrannulus, beneath yellowish-green; with the throat whitish.

Muscicapa virescens. Temm. Pl. Col. 275. f. 3.

INHABITS Brazil. Length near five inches: greatly allied to the last, the colours being disposed in the same way: the chief distinction consists in this species wanting the spots on the three secondary quills nearest the body: this has also the tail proportionally longer: the beak stouter, shorter, less depressed, and with fewer bristles. The female is less brilliant in colour.

GENUS CXXII.—PARDALOTUS, Vieillot.

Rostrum brevissimum, sub-robustum, basi lateratim dilatatum, integrum, conicum, apice crassum; mandibula superior subarcuata; inferior subtus convexa.

Beak very short, somewhat robust, the base laterally compressed, entire, conic, its tip thick: the upper mandible a little arcuated; the lower convex beneath.

THESE birds are all natives of Australasia and the adjacent islands.

Sp. 1. *Pa. punctatus.*

Pipra punctata. Steph. v. x. p. 30.—New Holland.

Sp. 2. *Pa. striatus.*

Pipra striata. *Steph.* v. x. p. 29. pl. 4.—Van Diemen's Land.

Sp. 3. *Pa. gularis.*

Pipra gularis. *Steph.* v. x. p. 17.—*Sylvia hirundinacea.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 613.—The Society Islands.

Sp. 4. *Pa. superciliosus.*

Pipra superciliosa. *Steph.* v. x. p. 34.—New Holland.

Sp. 5. *Pa. Australis.*

Pa. olivaceo-viridis, dorso fulvo maculato; gulâ pectore tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus flavis; ventre pallide fuscescente; vertice nigro albo maculato; linea albâ à nares ad oculos.

Olive-green Pardalotus, with the back spotted with fulvous; the throat, breast, and under tail-coverts yellow; the belly pale brownish; the crown black, spotted with white; a white line from the nostrils to the eyes.

New Holland Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. vii. f. 238.

“ LENGTH four inches and a half: beak black: the crown black, marked with round white spots: from the nostrils to the eyes a white streak: sides under the eyes, and of the neck to the wing, grey and dusky mixed: the back glossy olive-brown: on the middle of each feather a glossy buff-coloured spot: rump pale tawny, or ferruginous: chin and middle of the neck before, as far as the breast, fine yellow, growing wider as it approaches the latter: belly dirty pale brown, or buff-colour: under tail-coverts fine yellow: wings and tail black; on the ends of the wing-coverts and second quills are white spots: the greater quills fringed with a paler colour at the tips: tail remarkably short, all but the two middle feathers marked at the tips with white: legs dusky. The female with the throat scarcely tinged with yellow.”

GENUS CXXIII.—PIPRA Auctorum. MANAKIN.

Rostrum conicum, basi trigonum, versus apicem utrinque compressum, apice aduncum; mandibula inferior apice recurvata.

Digitæ exteriæ ad basin coaliuntur.

Beak conic, trigonal at the base, compressed on each side towards the tip, the tip bent down: the lower mandible recurved at the point.

Outer toes united at the base.

ALL the Manakins inhabit America: they are remarkable for their brilliant colours: they flock in little troops in damp woods.

Sp. 1. Pi. Pareola. *Steph. v. x. p. 14.*—Pi. superba. *Steph. v. x. p. 14. var?*—Manakin tijé. *Desmar. Man. et Tang. pl. 50, 51, 52, 53.*

Sp. 2. Pi. aureola. *Steph. v. x. p. 22.*—Manakin rouge. *Desmar. Man. et Tang. pl. 54, 55, 56, 57.*

Sp. 3. Pi. leucocapilla. *Cuvier.*—Pi. leucocilla. *Steph. v. x. p. 24.*—Pi. leucocephala. *Steph. v. x. p. 25.*—Manakin à tête blanche. *Desmar. Man. &c. pl. 59.*

Sp. 4. Pi. erythrocephala. *Steph. v. x. p. 23.*—Manakin à tête d'or. *Desmar. Man. &c. pl. 60, 61.*

Sp. 5. Pi. rubracapilla. *Temm. Pl. Col. 54. f. 3.*—Pi. erythrocephala β . *Steph. v. x. p. 23.*

Sp. 6. Pi. serena. *Steph. v. x. p. 26.*—Manakin varie. *Desmar. Man. &c. pl. 62, 64.*

Sp. 7. Pi. gutturalis. *Steph. v. x. p. 26.*—Manakin à gorge blanche. *Desmar. Man. &c. pl. 63, 65.*

Sp. 8. Pi. chloris. *Temm. Pl. Col. 172. f. 2.*

Pi. *viridis, infrà flavescente-viridis; alis tectricibusque albo maculatis; guld ventrisque medio flavis.*

Green Manakin, beneath yellowish-green; with the wings and coverts spotted with white; the throat and middle of the belly yellow.

LENGTH five inches : on the forehead is a brown band : the rest of the head, the region of the eyes, the nape, and all the rest of the upper parts of the body, are fine grass-green : the wing is black, with a double range of whitish spots, forming two transverse bars on the coverts : the greater coverts nearest the body are also spotted with white : the rest of the wing is black, with green edges to all the feathers : the tail-feathers are dusky edged with green and tipped with whitish : on the ear is a patch of ashy-feathers : the throat and the middle of the belly are yellow, and the rest of the under parts are yellowish-green : the back and legs are bluish : the tail is rather long, and a little wedged in shape.

Sp. 9. *Pi. pileata*. *Natterer.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 172. *f. 1.*

Pi. castaneo-rufus, infrà rufescente-flavus; pileo occipite nuchâque nigris; fronte nigro fuscoque variegato.

Chesnut-red Manakin, beneath reddish-yellow ; with the pileus, occiput, and nape black ; the forehead varied with black and brown.

LENGTH four inches and a half : the male has the top of the head, the occiput, and the nape, plain black : the forehead marbled with black and brown : the cheeks and the eyebrows lively red : the back, scapulars, and the wing and tail-coverts are bright chesnut-red : the wing is black, its middle coverts being tipped with ashy-chesnut, and the quills edged with greenish : the lateral tail-feathers are chesnut-yellow at the base, and pure chesnut at the tip : the six middle feathers are black with brown tips : all the under parts are reddish-yellow : the beak and legs are yellow : the tail is a trifle wedged, and is rather

long. The female has the black on the head tinged with green, and olive-green in lieu of the light chestnut of the male: the wing-coverts are ashy spotted with brighter ash; the edges of the feathers being slightly edged with greenish: the under parts and the tail-feathers are coloured as in the male, but of a paler hue: the upper mandible of the beak is brown, the lower yellow.

Sp. 10. *Pi. strigillata.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 54. *f.* 1, 2.

Pi. dorso alisque viridis; remigibus fuscis pogoniis internis albo marginatis; gulâ viridi-cinereâ; corpore subtus flavescente-albo, fusco striato: mas. capite cristâ rufâ.

Manakin with the back and wings green; the quills brown edged with white on their inner webs; the throat ashy-green; the body beneath yellowish-white, striated with brown; male with a red crest.

THE male has the top of the head and the occiput ornamented with a beautiful shining red crest: the back and the wings are green: the tail is very short and ashy-green: the quills and the secondaries are brown, with their inner webs edged with white: the throat is ashy-green: and the rest of the under parts are clothed with long, subulated, yellowish-white feathers, with small brown striæ on the edges: the beak is brown: the legs yellowish. The female is destitute of the crest on the head; this part, as well as the back, is green: the under parts of the plumage are tinged with brown and yellow, and the flanks with green.

Sp. 11. *Pi. chlorocapilla.*

Pi. suprâ cæruleus subtus flavus; capite collo pectoreque viridibus, remigibus fuscis viridi marginatis.

Manakin above blue, beneath yellow; with the head, neck, and breast green; the quills brown edged with green.

Green-headed Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vii. p. 228. pl. cviii.*

“ LENGTH four inches: beak stout, dusky-black: head, neck, and breast fine pale grass-green: neck behind, back, rump, and upper tail-coverts fine blue: beneath, from the breast, vent, and under tail-coverts, fine golden-yellow: quills dusky edged with green: wing-coverts green, changing in some lights to blue: tail short, a trifle hollowed out at the end; colour dusky, edged with green; the coverts reaching half way on it, and the quills to the same distance: legs pale brown: the under tail-coverts nearly as long as the tail.”

Sp. 12. Pi. Manacus. *Steph. v. x. p. 27.*—Manakin goûtreux. *Desmar. Man. &c. pl. 58.*

Sp. 13. Pi. caudata. *Steph. v. x. p. 15.*

Sp. 14. Pi? militaris. *Steph. v. x. p. 16. pl. 3.*

GENUS CXXIV.—RUPICOLA, Brisson.

Rostrum robustum, suprà convexum, ad apicem compressum; *mandibula superior* emarginata, versus apicem adunca; *inferior* recta, acuta.

*Digiti exteriore*s ad medium usque coaliti; *pollex* longiusculus, latus; *unguis posticus* fortis, valdè aduncus.

Beak robust, convex above, compressed at the tip: the *upper mandible* emarginate, hooked towards the tip; the *lower* straight, acute.

Outer toes connected to the middle; *hind-toe* lengthened, broad; its *claw* strong, much hooked.





CALYPTOMENA VIRIDIS.

BOTH the Rupicolæ inhabit America : they feed on fruits ; are said to scratch the ground like poultry : form their nests in deep cavernous recesses, and the females deposit two eggs.

Sp. 1. *Ru. elegans.*

Pipra rupicola. *Steph. v. x. p. 9.*

Sp. 2. *Ru. Peruviana.*

Pipra Peruviana. *Steph. v. x. p. 10.*

GENUS CXXV.—Calyptomena, Raffles.

<i>Rostrum</i> depresso, basi latum, apice adunco ; pennis capitis subtectum.	<i>Beak</i> depressed, broad at the base, hooked at the tip ; partly covered by the feathers of the head.
<i>Nares</i> rotundæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> rounded.
<i>Lingua</i> brevis.	<i>Tongue</i> short.
<i>Pedes</i> gressorii.	<i>Legs</i> gressorial.

RUPICOLA, Temm.

Sp. 1. *Ca. viridis.* *Linn. Trans. (Raffles,) xiii. 295.*

Ca. viridis nitens, maculâ utrinque ad latus nuchæ ; fasciis alarum tribus obliquis, remigibusque præter marginem exteriorem atris.

Shining-green Calyptomena, with a spot on each side of the nape ; three oblique stripes on the wings, and the quills, except the outer margins, dark-coloured.

Rupicola viridis. *Temm. Pl. Col. 216.*

INHABITS Sumatra. “ Length six inches and a half : the colour is a beautiful green : the head is rather large, and its feathers are directed forwards from each side in such a manner as nearly to conceal the beak, giving the face a very peculiar appearance :

a little above and before the eyes the feathers are of a deep velvet black at their base, and ashy tipped with green; and there is a similar spot of black immediately over the ears: the wings are scarcely longer than the body, green, but crossed on the coverts by three velvet black bands: the primary feathers, as well as the whole under side of the wings, are dusky, approaching to black, with the exception of the outer margins of some, which are edged with green: the tail is short, rounded, composed of ten feathers, which are green above, and bluish-black below: the whole of the under parts are green: this colour is lightest on the sides of the neck and round the eyes: the beak is short, wide, much depressed at the base, deeply cleft, and hooked at the point: nostrils oval, at the base of the beak, and concealed by the filiform feathers that project over them: the eyes are rather large: the irides bluish: legs bluish-black: a few feathers come down over the upper part of the tarsi: feet gressorial; outer toe not much shorter than the middle one, with which it is united as far as the last joint. The stomach contained nothing but vegetable substances, chiefly grains.”

GENUS CXXVI.—PHIBALURA, Vieillot.

Rostrum brevissimum, crassum, robustum, conico-convexum; mandibula superior subarcuata.

Cauda gracile, longissima. furcata.

Beak very short, thick, robust, conic-convex, the upper mandible slightly arcuated.

Tail slender, very long, forked.





PHIBALURA FLAVIROSTRIS.

Sp. 1. *Ph. flavirostris.* *Vieil. Analyse, &c. p. 68. (8.) Temm.*

Pl. Col. 118.—Phibalura cristata. Swain. Zool. Illust. pl. 31.

Ph. suprà nigro rufoque varia, vertice, remigibus rectricibusque nigris; occipite gulâque rufis; collo posticè, pectoreque nigro et albo; ventre supernè albo nigroque maculato.

Phibalura above varied with black and rufous, with the crown, quills, and tail-feathers black; the occiput and throat rufous; the neck behind and breast black and white; the upper belly spotted with black and white.

INHABITS Brazil. Length eight inches: the head is crested, the feathers of which the crest is composed diverging from the centre, and falling over the sides and towards the occiput; they are of a fine chesnut-red at their base, and tipped with deep polished steel-black; which colour also adorns the forehead, lores, cheeks, and ears: the throat is pure white: the breast, nape, fore part, and sides of the neck, are whitish, transversely banded with yellowish: the feathers of the back and rump are black tipped with yellow: scapulars the same: wings and tail glossy black, with the edges of the inner webs of all the feathers spotted with white, and the scapulars nearest the body with ashy: all the under parts and under wing-coverts are yellowish-white with a spot of bright yellow at the tip of each feather: beak and legs yellow. The young have the top of the head and the nape ashy, with slight indications of red at the base of the feathers, which are short and not divergent as in the adult: the upper parts of the body are tinged with greenish, with black spots, and the tips of the feathers yellowish: the throat is yellow, marked with black spots at the tip of the feathers: the neck and breast are marked with white, black, and ash-colour: the

belly and vent are yellowish, marked with transverse black bands: the wings and tail are dull greenish: the beak and legs are greenish.

GENUS CXXVII.—BOMBYCILLA, Brisson. WAXWING.

Rostrum breve, basi paulò depresso et trigonum, suprà convexum, versus apicem deflexum: *mandibula inferior* compressa, laciniata, apice recurvata.

Nares ovales, plumis minimis recurvis obtectæ.

BOMBYCIVORA, Temm.

Sp. 1. Bo. Bohemica. *Steph.* v. x. p. 421. pl. 34.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. Bo. Carolinensis. *Steph.* v. x. p. 422.—North America.

GENUS CXXVIII.—TERSA, Vieillot.

Rostrum brevissimum, basi valdè depresso, suprà paulò carinatum, triangulare, marginibus introrsùm deflexis, angustum, versus apicem inclinatum; *mandibula inferior* subitus plana, apice acuta, recurvata.

Remex prima longissima.

Sp. 1. Te. Cayana.

Ampelis Cayana. *Steph.* v. x. p. 428.—*Ampelis* tersa. *Steph.* v. x. p. 437.—South America.

Beak short, its base a little depressed and trigonal, convex above, deflexed towards the tip; the *lower mandible* compressed, jagged, its tip recurved.

Nostrils oval, concealed beneath small recurved feathers.

Beak very short, its base much depressed, a little carinated above, triangular, the edges internally deflexed, narrow, inclined towards the tip; the *lower mandible* flat beneath, its tip acute, recurved.

First quill longest.

GENUS CXXIX.—AMPELIS, Linné. CHATTERER.

Rostrum nudum, aut basi plumis tectum, et trigonum, mediocre, supra subcarinatum, angustum, versus apicem curvatum; mandibula inferior subitus paulò plana, apice acuta, recurvata.

Os amplissimum.

Digiti exteriores basi coaliti.

Beak naked, or clothed with feathers, and trigonal at the base, moderate, slightly carinated above, narrow, curved towards the tip; the lower mandible somewhat flat, its tip acute, recurved.

Mouth very large.

Outer toes joined at the base.

REMARKABLE for the beautiful purple and azure tints with which the plumage is adorned during the breeding season: they inhabit damp situations in America, and feed upon insects, berries, and tender fruits.

Sp. 1. Am. carnifex. *Steph. v. x. p. 425.*—Am. cuprea. *Steph. v. x. p. 426.*

Sp. 2. Am. pompadoura. *Steph. v. x. p. 430. pl. 36.*—Am. cinerea. *Steph. v. x. p. 427.*

Sp. 3. Am. cotinga. *Steph. v. x. p. 429.*

Sp. 4. Am. superba. *Steph. v. x. p. 436. pl. 38.*

Sp. 5. Am. Maynana. *Steph. v. x. p. 433.*

Sp. 6. Am. Hypopyra. *Vieillot.*

GENUS CXXX.—CASMARHYNCHUS, Temminck.
ARAPONGA.

Rostrum latum, valdè de- pressum, basi molle, flexible, apice compressum, cor- neum; mandibula supe-

Beak broad, much depressed, its base soft, flexible, its tip compressed, horny; the upper mandible notched;

rior emarginata; *inferior* marginibus attenuatis, flexilibus, apice cornea.

Nares magnæ, ad apicem rostri positæ, ovales, membranâ pilosâ obtectæ.

Alæ remigibus tertiae et quartæ longissimis.

Pedes mediocres; *tarsi* digito medio longiores; *digitæ* basi connexi, laterales æquales.

the *lower* with its margins attenuated and flexible, the tip horny.

Nostrils large, placed towards the tip of the beak, oval, clothed with a pilore membrane.

Wings with the third and fourth feathers longest.

Legs moderate; *tarsi* longer than the middle toe; the toes united at the base, the lateral ones equal.

Sp. 1. *Ca. variegatus*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 51.—*Ampelis variegata*. *Steph. v. x. p. 434*.—Brazil.

Sp. 2. *Ca. melanocephalus*. *Temm.*

Ca. oliva-viridis, subtus flavescens striis fuscis transversim, capite omnino nigro.

Olive-green *Casmarchynchus*, beneath yellowish, with transverse brown stripes; the head entirely black.

Procnias melanocephalus. *Pr. Max. i. 143.* *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl. 25*.—Black-headed Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. v. p. 181.*

INHABITS Brazil. Length above eight inches and a half: head black: irides cinnabar red: the upper parts of the body green: the lower yellowish-green, with darker transverse stripes.

Sp. 3. *Ca. nudicollis*. *Temm.*

THE characters of this species do not appear to have been published.



CASMARHYNCHOS VARIEGATUS.







PROCNIAS VENTRALIS MAS.

GENUS CXXXI.—PROCNIAS, Hoffmannsegg.
BERRY-EATER.

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, debile, de- pressum, arcuatum, acu- tum, basi aut caruncula- tum aut glabrum.	<i>Beak</i> short, weak, depressed, arcuated, acute, its base either carunculated or smooth.
<i>Rictus</i> oculis tenuis conti- nuus.	<i>Gape</i> continued as far as the eyes.

INHABIT America. Feed upon insects.

Sp. 1. Pr ? carunculatus.

Ampelis carunculata. Steph. v. x. p. 435. pl. 37.—South America.

Sp. 2. Pr. ventralis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 5. f. 1. male ; f. 2. female.

Pr. cœrulea, fronte jugulo temporibusque nigris; corpore subtus in medio albo; lateribus striis transversis nigriscentibus; mas.: aut viridis, mento temporibusque griseis; corpore infrâ flavescente, striis obscurè viridibus transversim; fœmina.

Blue Berry-eater, with the forehead, jugulum, and temples black ; the body beneath white in the middle ; the sides with dusky transverse stripes ; *male* : or green, with the chin and temples grey ; the body beneath yellowish, with obscure green transverse stripes ; *female*.

Procnias hirundinacea. Swain. Zool. Illust. pl. 28.—Lindo Chatterer. Lath. Gen. Hist. v. v. p. 192. pl. lxxxv.

INHABITS Brazil. Length six inches : the male of this beautiful bird has the top of the head, the neck, the back, the breast, the flanks, and the wings, of a splendid azure-blue, which colour borders all the feathers of the tail and of the secondaries, the rest of which is fine black : the middle of the belly is white, finely banded transversely with blue : round the beak and the eyes, and all the throat, pure deep black :

the beak and legs black. The female is green where the male is blue, but she has no black round the base of the beak, on the eyes, or on the throat, the last part being griseous, with greyish-green spots. The young males resemble the females.

Sp. 3. *P. cyanotropus*. *Pr. Max.* 1. 160.

Pr. suprà splendide azureus aut viridis, infrà albus; alis gulâque nigris.

Berry-eater above splendid azure or green, beneath white; with the wings and throat black.

Azure Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. v. p.* 181.

INHABITS Brazil. An extremely beautiful species: if held against the light, the whole bird appears of a splendid azure; and turned from the light, it shows a shining bright green: wings and throat black; the under part of the body white.

Sp. 4. *Procnias cucullatus*. *Swain. Zool. Illust. pl.* 37.

Pr? corpore, collo, pectore nigro cucullata; tergo fusco; alis caudâque nigris; tegminum apice, pectoris lateribus et corpore subtus flavis; capite subcristato.

Berry-eater? with the head, neck, and fore-part of the breast hooded with black; back brown; wings and tail black; tip of the wing-coverts, sides of the breast and body beneath yellow; head rather crested.

LENGTH eight inches and three quarters: beak near an inch, dark cinereous: base furnished with bristles: the opening of the nostrils large, round, terminal, and nearly naked: the feathers on the crown lengthened: the whole head, neck, and fore part of the breast black, bordered above by a narrow collar of yellow: back and scapulars brown: rump olive:

sides of the breast, inner coverts, and under parts uniform yellow: wing-coverts black, margined with olive: those on the shoulders tipped with brown, the rest with yellow: quills and tail black, margined with olive: wings four inches and three quarters long; the first quill very short, the third longer than the second: tail four inches long.

GENUS CXXXII.—CEPHALOPTERUS, Geoffrey.

Rostrum magnum, basi plurimulis elevatis tectum, crassum, versus apicem curvatum; mandibula inferior subitus plana.

Frons cristâ verticali, et pectore pennis dependentibus ornatis.

CORACINA, pars. Vieillot.

Sp. 1. Co. ornatus. *Geoff. Amer. du Mus. xiii. pl. xv.*—*Ampelis umbellata. Steph. v. x. p. 437. pl. 39.*—*Coracina cephaloptera. Temm. Pl. Col. 255.*—*Brazil.*

GENUS CXXXIII.—GYMNOCEPHALUS, Geoffrey.

Rostrum basi glabrum, crassum, arcuatum, apice declive; mandibula inferior subitus plana.

Facies ultra oculos nuda.

CORACINA, pars. Vieillot.

Sp. 1. Gy. Cayensis.

Corvus calvus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 352.—*Cayenne.*

Beak large, covered at the base with elevated feathers, thick, curved towards the tip, the lower mandible flat beneath.

Forehead furnished with a vertical crest, and the breast with dependent feathers.

Beak glabrous at the base, thick, arcuated, its tip bent down; the lower mandible flat beneath.

Face naked beyond the eyes.

GENUS CXXXIV.—GYMNODERES, Geoffroy.

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, validum, basi latissimum; <i>mandibula</i> superior subincurvata.	<i>Beak</i> short, stout, very broad at the base; the <i>upper mandible</i> rather incurved.
<i>Caput</i> plumis velutinis tecum.	<i>Head</i> clothed with velvety feathers.
<i>Collum</i> partim nudum.	<i>Neck</i> partly naked.

NATIVE of America, and feeds chiefly upon fruits.

Sp. 1. Gy. fœtidus.

Gracula nudicollis. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 463.—*Gracula fœtida.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 466.—South America.

GENUS CXXXV.—QUERULA, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi vibrissis et pennis antrorsum directis ornatum, valde depresso, trigonum, supra infrâque convexum, versus apicem curvatum; <i>mandibula inferior</i> apice recurvata, gracillima, acutissima.	<i>Beak</i> furnished at the base with bristles and feathers pointing forwards, much depressed, trigonal, convex above and beneath, curved towards the tip; the <i>lower mandible</i> with its tip recurved, very slender and acute.
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COTINGA, pars. Cuvier.

THE birds of this genus are all natives of America; they fly in flocks, and subsist almost exclusively on insects.

Sp. 1. Qu. rubricollis.

Muscicapa rubricollis. *Steph.* v. x. p. 293.

Sp. 2. Qu. *militaris*.

Coracias militaris. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 395. *pl. 52.*—*Ampelis cristata.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 425.

Sp. 3. Qu? *cinerea*.

Qu? cinereo-grisea alis caudâque saturioribus; corpore infrâ pallidè griseo.

Ashy-grey *Querula*, with the wings and tail darkest; the body beneath pale grey.

Le *Cotinga cendré*. *Le Vaill. Amer. et Ind.* i. *pl. 44.*—Cinereous Chatterer. *Lath Gen. Hist.* v. v. p. 187.

Sp. 4. Qu. *scutata*.

Coracias scutata. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 401.—*Coracina scutata.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 40.

LENGTH eight inches: beak and legs dusky brown: upper parts of the plumage deep cinereous grey; with the wings and tail darkest: all the under parts, from the chin to the vent, light grey: under the wings to the tail, with its coverts, pale grey.

GENUS CXXXVI.—PACHYCEPHALUS, Swainson.

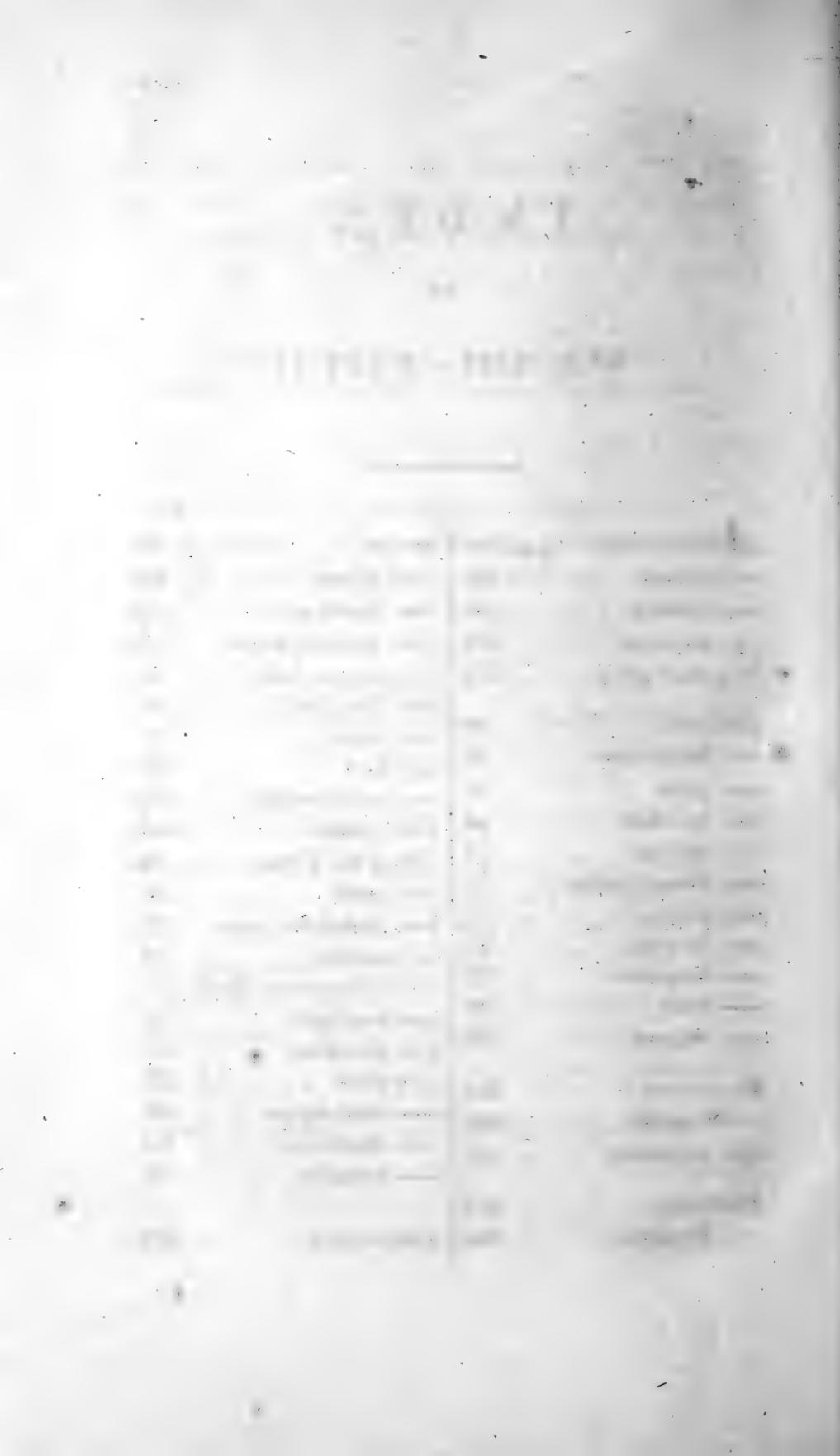
<i>Rostrum breve, parvum, basi setulis debilibus ornatum.</i>	<i>Beak short, small, furnished with weak bristles.</i>
<i>Caput magnum.</i>	<i>Head large.</i>
<i>Cauda rotundata.</i>	<i>Tail rounded.</i>

Sp. 1. Pa. *pectoralis*.

Muscicapa pectoralis. *Steph.* v. x. p. 360.—New Holland.

Sp. 2. Pa? *australis*.

Parus macrocephalus. *Steph.* v. x. p. 51. *pl. 5.*—New Holland.



INDEX

TO

VOL. XIII.—PART II.

<i>ACCENTOR</i>	page	205	<i>ALCEDO</i>	p. 102
— alpinus	.	205	— Alcyon	. 103
— Calliope	.	206	— Americana	. 103
— modularis	.	206	— <i>Asiatica, Swain.</i>	. 103
— montanellus	.	205	— <i>azurea, Lath.</i>	. 106
<i>ACCIPITER</i>	.	30	— <i>Bengalensis</i>	. 103
— fringillarius	.	30	— bicolor	. 103
— gabar	.	34	— biru	. 103
— minullus	.	34	— <i>cæruleocephala</i>	. 104
— musicus	.	34	— cristata	. 104
— <i>Pennsylvanicus</i>	.	32	— <i>diops, Temm.</i>	. 99
— pileatus	.	33	— <i>ispida</i>	. 103
— soloënsis	.	34	— <i>Madagascariensis</i>	. 104
— torquatus	.	30	— maxima	. 103
— velox	.	31	— <i>melanoptera, Horsf.</i>	100
— virgatus	.	32	— meningtin	. 103
<i>ÆGITHALUS</i>	.	244	— purpurea	. 104
— Capensis	.	245	— rufus	. 103
— pendulinus	.	245	— semitorquata	. 105
<i>ÆGITHINA</i>	.	232	— <i>superciliosa</i>	. 103
— leucoptera	.	222	— torquata	. 103
			<i>ALECTRURUS</i>	. 128

ALECTRURUS tricolor	p. 129	ARTAMUS, leucorhyn-
AMPELIS	261	chos p. 137
— carnifex	261	— viridis 137
— cotinga	261	ASTUR 25
— Hypopyra	261	— brachypterus 28
— Manayana	261	— gracilis 26
— pompadoura	261	— hemidactylus 26
— superba	261	— magnirostris 29
ANTHUS	238	— nitidus 27
— agrestis	238	— Novæ Hollandiæ 26
— campestris	239	— palumbarius 25
— Capensis	239	— poliogaster 29
— fulvus	239	— radiatus 29
— petronus	240	— xanthothorax 27
— pratensis	239	ASTURINA 24
— Richardi	239	— cinerea 24
— rubra	239	BEE-EATER 72
— rufa	239	— <i>Pirik, Lath.</i> 73
— trivialis	238	— <i>variegated, Lath.</i> 75
ANT-THRUSH	177	BERRY-EATER 263
ANT-WREN	172	BOMBYCILLA 260
AQUILA	15	— Bohemica 260
— bellicosa	15	— Carolinensis 260
— chrysaëtos	15	BRACHYPTERYX 217
— fucosa	16	— montana 217
— heliaca	15	— sepiaria 218
— maculosa, Vieil.	18	BRACHYPS 189
— Malaiensis	15	— azureus 190
— nævia	15	— Cafer 189
— pennata	15	— Capensis 190
— Sinensis	16	— chrysorrhæus 189
ARTAMUS	137	

BRACHYPSUS , <i>Cochin-</i>		BUTEO , <i>tachardus</i>	p. 46
<i>sinensis</i> . . .	p. 192	<i>tachiro</i> . . .	46
<i>dispar</i> . . .	190	<i>vulgaris</i> . . .	46
<i>haemorrhousa</i> .	192	CALAMOPHILUS . . .	247
<i>jocosus</i> . . .	191	<i>biarmicus</i> . . .	248
<i>Le Vaillantii</i> .	189	CALYPTOMENA . . .	257
<i>perspicillatus</i> .	191	<i>viridis</i> . . .	257
<i>phoenicopterus</i> .	191	<i>Campephaga, Vieil.</i> .	167
<i>Psidii</i> . . .	192	<i>Capolier, Le Vaill.</i> .	225
<i>Brunet, Le Vaill.</i> .	190		
<i>Brunnoir, Le Vaill.</i> .	182		
BUBO	55	CAPRIMULGIDÆ . . .	83
<i>Africanus</i> . . .	55	CAPRIMULGUS . . .	84
<i>lacteus</i> . . .	55	<i>acutus</i> . . .	87
<i>microcephalus</i> .	55	<i>affinis</i> . . .	86
BUDYTES	233	<i>albicollis</i> . . .	87
<i>boarula</i> . . .	233	<i>Asiaticus</i> . . .	86
<i>flava</i> . . .	233	<i>brachypterus</i> . . .	87
BUSH-SHRIKE . . .	152	<i>Carolinensis</i> . . .	87
BUZZARD	45	<i>Cayanensis</i> . . .	87
<i>Turkey, Wilson</i> .	7	<i>diurnus</i> . . .	88
BUTEO	45	<i>Europæus</i> . . .	86
<i>borealis</i> . . .	47	<i>fuscatus</i> . . .	86
<i>busarellus</i> . . .	46	<i>longicaudus</i> . . .	89
<i>buson</i> . . .	46	<i>longipennis</i> . . .	90
<i>Jackall</i> . . .	46	<i>macrourus</i> . . .	88
<i>lagopus</i> . . .	47	<i>Nattereri</i> . . .	87
<i>Leverianus</i> . . .	47	<i>pectoralis</i> . . .	86
<i>niger</i> . . .	47	<i>popetue</i> . . .	86
<i>poecilonotus</i> . . .	47	<i>psalurus</i> . . .	84
<i>pteroles</i> . . .	46	<i>rufus</i> . . .	87
		<i>semitorquatus</i> . . .	87
		<i>Steatornis, Humb.</i>	91
		<i>strigoides</i> . . .	86
		<i>torquatus</i> . . .	87

CAPRIMULGUS <i>Virgini-</i>		<i>Certhia Cosinsinica</i> , Shaw,
<i>anus</i>	p. 86	p. 192
<i>vittatus</i>	86	
Caracara , <i>Cuvier</i>	10, 11	
CASMARHYNCHUS	261	
<i>melanocephalus</i>	262	
<i>nudicollis</i>	262	
<i>variegatus</i>	262	
CATHARTES	6	
<i>Illiger</i>	6	
<i>Temm.</i>	6	
<i>gryphus</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	6	
<i>monachus</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	6	
<i>vulturinus</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	8	
Catharista , <i>Vieil.</i>	6	
Caterpillar-Thrush , <i>black</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	168	
<i>grey</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	167	
<i>yellow</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	165	
CEBLEPYRIS	167	
<i>Temm.</i>	163	
<i>bicolor</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	165	
<i>canus</i>	167	
<i>fimbriatus</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	164	
<i>labrosus</i>	169	
<i>Le Vaillantii</i>	167	
<i>lineatus</i> , <i>Swain.</i>	165	
<i>lobatus</i>	170	
<i>niger</i>	168	
<i>tricolor</i> , <i>Swain.</i>	166	
CEPHALOPTERUS	265	
<i>ornatus</i>	265	
CEYX	106	
<i>azurea</i>	106	
<i>Luzoniensis</i>	106	
CHATTERER	261	
<i>azure</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	264	
<i>black-headed</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	262	
<i>cinereous</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	267	
<i>Lindo</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	263	
CHÆTURA	76	
<i>australis</i>	76	
<i>collaris</i>	76	
<i>fusca</i>	76	
<i>Martinicana</i>	76	
<i>pacifica</i>	76	
<i>pelagica</i>	76	
CINCLUS	192	
<i>Europæus</i>	192	
CIRCAEUS	14	
<i>brachydactylus</i>	14	
<i>cinereus</i>	14	
CIRCUS	41	
<i>acoli</i>	42	
<i>æruginosus</i>	41	
<i>cinerascens</i>	41	
<i>melanoleucus</i>	42	
<i>palustris</i>	42	
<i>pygargus</i>	41	
<i>rutilans</i>	43	
<i>Citrin</i> , <i>Le Vaill.</i>	225	

<i>Colaris, Cuvier</i>	. p. 96	<i>CURRUCA nævia</i>	. p. 209
<i>Colon, D'Azara</i>	. 126	— <i>nisoria</i> .	. 211
<i>CONDOR</i>	. . . 6	— <i>orphea</i> .	. 210
<i>Coracias, Shaw</i>	. . . 97	— <i>passerina</i> .	. 211
<i>CORACINA</i>	. . . 163	— <i>philomela</i> .	. 208
— <i>Viel.</i>	. . . 265	— <i>Salicaria</i> .	. 209
— <i>cephaloptera, Temm.</i>	. 265	— <i>sericea</i> .	. 208
— <i>scutata, Temm.</i>	. 267	— <i>sylvia</i> .	. 210
<i>Corvus melanops, Lath.</i>	163	— <i>sylviella</i> .	. 211
<i>Cotinga</i>	. . . 267	— <i>Turdoides</i> .	. 209
— <i>cendré, Le Vaill.</i>	. 267	— <i>venusta</i> .	. 214
<i>CRAB-EATER</i>	. . . 98	<i>CYCLARHIS</i>	. . . 149
<i>Cravate noire, Le Vaill.</i>	200	— <i>Guianensis</i> .	. 149
<i>Criniger, Temm.</i>	. . . 143	— <i>melanocephalus</i> .	. 149
<i>Crow, black-faced, Lath.</i>	163	— <i>virgatus</i> .	. 149
<i>Cudor, Le Vaill.</i>	. . . 189	<i>CYMINDIS</i>	. . . 21
<i>Curouge, Le Vaill.</i>	. . . 189	— <i>albidus</i> .	. 24
<i>CURRUCA</i>	. . . 207	— <i>Baccha</i> .	. 24
— <i>arundinacea</i>	. . . 209	— <i>Cayanensis</i> .	. 23
— <i>atricapilla</i>	. . . 210	— <i>coronatus</i> .	. 23
— <i>Certhiola</i>	. . . 212	— <i>hamatus</i> .	. 22
— <i>Cetti</i>	. . . 209	— <i>uncinnatus</i> .	. 22
— <i>Cisticola</i>	. . . 213	<i>CYPSELUS</i>	. . . 81
— <i>conspicillata</i>	. . . 210	— <i>Cayanensis, Steph.</i>	. 81
— <i>fluviatilis</i>	. . . 213	— <i>collaris, Pr. Max.</i>	. 76
— <i>galactotes</i>	. . . 209	— <i>comatus</i> .	. 82
— <i>garrula</i>	. . . 211	— <i>Klecho</i> .	. 81
— <i>Locustella</i>	. . . 213	— <i>leucorrhous</i> .	. 81
— <i>luscinia</i>	. . . 208	— <i>longipennis, Temm.</i>	. 82
— <i>melanocephala</i>	. . . 210	— <i>melba</i> .	. 81

DACELO	p. 100	DRYMO^{PHILA} <i>leucopus</i>	p. 177
— <i>cyanotis</i>	102	— <i>longipes</i>	179
— <i>gigantea</i>	101	— <i>trifasciata</i>	179
— <i>pulchella</i>	101	— <i>variegata</i>	180
 DÆDALION	 25	 DULUS	 192
— <i>cachinans</i>	25	— <i>Dominicensis</i>	192
— <i>melanops</i>	25	 EAGLE	 15
 DAPTRIUS	 10	— <i>Azara's, Lath.</i>	24
— <i>ater</i>	10	— <i>crowned, Lath.</i>	23
 DICRURUS	 137	— <i>marine, Lath.</i>	12
— <i>æratus</i>	138	— <i>Tyrant, Lath.</i>	20
— <i>albiventris</i>	140	 EAR-OWL	 56
— <i>Balicassius</i>	138	<i>Echenilleur, gris, Le Vaill.</i>	167
— <i>cærulescens</i>	138	— <i>jaune, Le Vaill.</i>	168
— <i>Ceylonensis</i>	140	— <i>noir, Le Vaill.</i>	168
— <i>cinerascens</i>	138	<i>Edolius, Cuvier</i>	138
— <i>forficatus</i>	138	— <i>cinerascens, Horsf.</i>	138
— <i>Hottentottus</i>	139	— <i>puellus, Temm.</i>	142
— <i>Indicus</i>	139	— <i>remifer, Temm.</i>	141
— <i>Malabaricus</i>	140	 ELANUS	 48
— <i>mystaceus</i>	139	— <i>furcatus</i>	49
— <i>remifer</i>	140	— <i>melanopterus</i>	49
<i>Double sourcil, Le Vaill.</i>	225	— <i>Riocourii</i>	49
<i>Drongo bronze, Le Vaill.</i>	138	 ENICURUS	 235
— <i>moustache, Le Vaill.</i>	139	— <i>coronatus</i>	236
<i>Drongolon, Le Vaill.</i>	139	— <i>velatus</i>	236
<i>Drongri, Le Vaill.</i>	140	<i>Espionneur, Le Vaill.</i>	199
— <i>à ventre blanc, Le Vaill.</i>	140	 EURYLAIMUS	 99
 DRYMO^{PHILA}	 177	— <i>Corydon</i>	96
— <i>atra</i>	180	— <i>cucullatus</i>	95

EURYLAIMUS , Horsfieldii	p. 94	FALCO Malaiensis , Reinw.	
— <i>Javanicus</i> , Horsf.	95	— <i>niger</i> , Wils.	p. 15
— <i>nasutus</i> . . .	95	— <i>niveus</i> . . .	48
EURYSTOMUS . . .	96	— <i>nitidus</i> , Lath.	19
— <i>afrা</i> . . .	96	— <i>Novæ Hollandiæ</i> , Lath.	27
— <i>Madagascariensis</i> .	96	— <i>Novæ Zælandiæ</i> , Lath.	26
— <i>orientalis</i> . . .	96	— <i>palustris</i> , Pr. Max.	43
FALCO	37	— <i>Pennsylvanicus</i> , Wils.	32
— <i>æsalon</i>	39	— <i>peregrinus</i> . . .	39
— <i>albidus</i> , Cuvier .	24	— <i>pileatus</i> . . .	33
— <i>Aldrovandi</i> , Temm.	40	— <i>pæcilonotus</i> , Cuv.	47
— <i>aquilinus</i> , Gmel.	10	— <i>poliogaster</i> , Natt.	29
— <i>aterrimus</i> , Temm.	10	— <i>pteroctes</i> , Temm.	46
— <i>atricapillus</i> . . .	20	— <i>ptilarhynchus</i> , Temm.	44
— <i>aurantius</i> . . .	40	— <i>punctatus</i> . . .	38
— <i>brachydactylus</i> , Temm.	14	— <i>Riocourii</i> , Vieil.	49
— <i>brachypterus</i> . . .	28	— <i>rufipes</i> . . .	39
— <i>chiqueira</i>	38	— <i>rupicolus</i> . . .	38
— <i>cinerascens</i> , Mont.	42	— <i>rutilans</i> , Temm.	43
— <i>cinereus</i> , Vieil.	15	— <i>severus</i> . . .	39
— <i>coronatus</i> , D' Azara	23	— <i>Soloënsis</i> , Horsf.	34
— <i>degener</i> , Illiger .	11	— <i>Sparverius</i> . . .	38
— <i>diodon</i> , Temm.	35	— <i>subbuteo</i> . . .	39
— <i>femoralis</i> . . .	39	— <i>tibialis</i> . . .	38
— <i>frontalis</i> . . .	38	— <i>tinnunculoides</i> .	40
— <i>fuscus</i> , Cuvier .	16	— <i>tinnunculus</i> . . .	38
— <i>gracilis</i> . . .	26	— <i>torquatus</i> , Cuvier .	30
— <i>hamatus</i> , Illiger .	22	— <i>tyrannus</i> , Pr. Max.	20
— <i>hemidactylus</i> , Temm.	26	— <i>uncinnatus</i> , Temm.	22
— <i>Ichthyaëtus</i> , Horsf.	12	— <i>velox</i> , Wilson .	31
— <i>Islandicus</i> . . .	39	— <i>virgatus</i> . . .	32
— <i>leucogaster</i> , Lath.	13	— <i>xanthothorax</i> , Temm.	27
— <i>Limnætos</i> , Horsf.	18		
— <i>Macei</i> , Cuv. . .	14		

FALCON	p. 37	FORMICIVORA nigricollis p. 173
— <i>Salvador</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	43	— <i>rufimarginata</i> 175
— <i>slate-coloured</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	32	
FALCONIDÆ	9	GALBULA 106
— ACCIPITRINA	25	— <i>albirostris</i> 107
— AQUILINA	9	— <i>ceycoides</i> 107
— BUTEONINA	40	— <i>grandis</i> , <i>Steph.</i> 108
— FALCONINA	37	— <i>paradisea</i> 107
— MILVINA	48	— <i>rubricollis</i> 107
		— <i>viridis</i> 107
FALCUNCULUS	148	GAMPSONYX 36
— <i>frontatus</i>	149	— <i>Swainsonii</i> 36
<i>Ficedula</i> , <i>Beckst.</i>	218	GOAT-SUCKER 84
<i>Fleuteur</i> , <i>Le Vail.</i>	225	— <i>cold-river</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 93
		— <i>Javan</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 88
		— <i>long-tailed</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 89
		— <i>scissors-tailed</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 84
FLY-CATCHER	115	GOSHAWK 25
— <i>celestial</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	116	
— <i>clicking</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	113	
— <i>fork-tailed</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	133	
— <i>mantled</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	112	
— <i>Paraguan</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	127	
— <i>Peruvian</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	126	
— <i>small</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	116	
— <i>spectacle</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	113	
— <i>starry</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	125	
— <i>white-necked</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	119	
FORMICIVORA	172	GRAUCALUS 168
— <i>brevicauda</i>	174	— <i>bicolor</i> 165
— <i>cirrhata</i>	175	— <i>fimbriatus</i> 164
— <i>ferruginea</i>	176	— <i>lineatus</i> 165
— <i>maculata</i>	172	— <i>melanops</i> 163
— <i>mentalis</i>	175	— <i>Novæ Guineæ</i> 163

GRAUCALUS <i>Papuensis</i>	p. 163	HALCYON <i>Senegalensis</i>	p. 100
— <i>tricolor</i>	166	— <i>Smyrnensis</i>	99
Griveron , <i>Le Vaill.</i>	. 196		
Grivetin , <i>Le Vaill.</i>	. 202		
GUBERNETES	134	HALCYONIDÆ	97
— <i>Cunninghami</i>	135	HALIÆTUS	12
<i>Guira-Yetapa</i> , <i>D'Azara</i>	127	— <i>Blagrus</i>	13
GYMNOCEPHALUS	265	— <i>leucocephalus</i>	13
— <i>Cayanensis</i>	265	— <i>leucogaster</i>	13
GYMNODERES	266	— <i>macei</i>	14
— <i>foetidus</i>	266	— <i>Ponticerianus</i>	13
GYPÆTOS	8	— <i>vocifer</i>	13
— <i>Beckstein</i>	6	— <i>vulturinus</i>	13
— <i>alpinus</i>	8		
<i>Gypagus</i> , <i>Vieil.</i>	6	HARPAGUS	34
GYPOGERANIDÆ	4	— <i>bidentatus</i>	35
GYPOGERANUS	4	— <i>diodon</i>	35
— <i>Africanus</i>	5		
HALCYON	98	HARPY	16
— <i>atricapillus</i>	99		
— <i>Cancrophagus</i>	100	HARPYIA	16
— <i>Capensis</i>	99	— <i>imperialis</i>	17
— <i>chlorocephalus</i>	100		
— <i>cinnamominus</i>	98	HARRIER	41
— <i>collaris</i>	98		
— <i>Coromandus</i>	100	HAWK	25
— <i>diops</i>	99	— <i>black</i> , <i>Wilson</i>	48
— <i>leucocephalus</i>	100	— <i>sharp-shinned</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	31
— <i>melanopterus</i>	100	<i>Hausse-col noir</i> , <i>Le Vaill.</i>	200
— <i>sacer</i>	98		
		HIRUNDINIDÆ	75
		HIRUNDO	77
		— <i>ambrosiaca</i>	80
		— <i>Americana</i>	77
		— <i>Borbonica</i>	77
		— <i>Capensis</i>	89
		— <i>Cayenensis</i>	81

HIRUNDO chalybea	p. 80	HOWLET	p. 61
— cristata	. 80	<i>Hydrobata, Vieil.</i>	. 192
— Daurica	. 80		
— Dominicensis	. 77	HYLOPHILUS	. 215
— esculenta	. 80	— poicillotis	. 215
— fasciata	. 80	— thoracicus	. 215
— filifera	. 78		
— Francica	. 77	IBYCTER	. 10
— fuciphaga	. 80	— aquilinus	. 10
— fuscata	. 78		
— gularis	. 80	ICTENIA	. 41
— Indica	. 80	— plumbea	. 41
— Javanica	. 77		
— jugularis	. 77	IERAX	. 37
— Klecho, Horsf.	. 82	— Leach	. 30
— leucogaster	. 81	— cærulescens	. 37
— leucoptera	. 77	Imitateur, <i>Le Vaill.</i>	. 241
— Ludoviciana	. 81	Importune, <i>Le Vaill.</i>	. 197
— melanoleuca	. 79		
— montana	. 81	IRENA	. 141
— nigra	. 80	— carinata	. 142
— palustris	. 80	— puella	. 142
— Panayana	. 80	Jaboteur, <i>Le Vaill.</i>	. 158
— riparia	. 80		
— rufa	. 80	JACAMAR	. 106
— rufifrons	. 80		
— rustica	. 80	JACAMEROPS	. 108
— Senegalensis	. 80	— grandis	. 108
— Tahitica	. 81	Janfredric, <i>Le Vaill.</i>	. 202
— tapera	. 80	Jokowura	. 12
— torquata	. 77		
— urbica	. 81	JORA	. 216
— violacea	. 80	— scapularis	. 217
HONEY-BUZZARD	. 44	Kai-a-lora	. 164
HORN-OWL	. 55	KINGSFISHER	. 102

KITE	p. 50	<i>Loriot, Le Vaill.</i> . .	p. 193
LANIARIUS	151	— <i>coudougnan</i> . .	193
— <i>barbarus</i>	151	— <i>d'or</i>	193
— <i>rieux</i>		— <i>rieux</i>	193
LANIIDÆ	132		
LANIO	150	MALACONOTUS	161
— <i>atricapilla</i>	150	— <i>atrococcineus</i> . .	162
LANIUS	144	— <i>Blanchoti</i>	161
— <i>Æthiopicus</i>	146	— <i>dorsalis</i>	162
— <i>Americanus</i>	147	— <i>erythropterus</i> . .	162
— <i>Antiguanus</i>	148	— <i>olivaceus</i>	162
— <i>Bacbakiri</i>	147	MALURUS	223
— <i>bicolor</i>	146	— <i>Africanus</i>	225
— <i>Capensis</i>	146	— <i>Capensis</i>	225
— <i>Carolinensis</i>	147	— <i>cyaneus</i>	224
— <i>Ceylonus</i>	147	— <i>diophrys</i>	225
— <i>collaris</i>	146	— <i>galactotes</i>	224
— <i>Collurio</i>	146	— <i>garrulus, Swains.</i> .	227
— <i>crassirostris</i>	148	— <i>gularis</i>	224
— <i>Cubla</i>	146	— <i>longicaudus</i>	225
— <i>excubitor</i>	145	— <i>magnificus</i>	224
— <i>gutturalis</i>	147	— <i>marginalis</i>	224
— <i>Italicus</i>	145	— <i>pectoralis</i>	224
— <i>lineatus, Leach</i> . .	154	— <i>subflavus</i>	225
— <i>Ludovicianus</i>	147	MANAKIN	253
— <i>Madagascariensis</i> .	142	— <i>à gorge blanche,</i> <i>Desm.</i>	253
— <i>meridionalis</i>	145	— <i>à tête blanche, Desm.</i> .	253
— <i>orientalis</i>	148	— <i>à tête d'or, Desm.</i> .	253
— <i>personatus</i>	146	— <i>goitreux, Desm.</i> .	256
— <i>ruficollis</i>	145	— <i>green-headed, Lath.</i> .	256
— <i>virgatus, Temm.</i> . .	149	— <i>New Holland, Lath.</i> .	252
<i>Lark, Richard's, Lath.</i> .	239	— <i>rouge, Desm.</i>	253
<i>Leptopteryx, Horsf.</i> . .	137	— <i>tije, Desm.</i>	253
		— <i>varie, Desm.</i>	253

<i>Manikup, Desm.</i> . . .	p. 151	MERULIDÆ . . .	p. 171
<i>Le Mantele, Le Vaill.</i> . . .	112	MILVUS . . .	50
<i>Martin, purple, Catesby</i> . . .	81	— ater . . .	50
MEGALURUS . . .	237	— Forskahlii . . .	50
— <i>palustris</i> . . .	237	— ictinus . . .	50
MEGISTINA . . .	248	<i>Molenar, Le Vaill.</i> . . .	113
— <i>lugubris</i> . . .	248	MORPHNUS . . .	17
— <i>Ströemei</i> . . .	248	— <i>albescens</i> . . .	17
MELIZOPHILUS . . .	221	— <i>atricapillus</i> . . .	20
— <i>Dartfordiensis</i> . . .	221	— <i>Guianensis</i> . . .	17
— <i>sardus</i> . . .	222	— <i>Limnætos</i> . . .	18
— <i>subalpinus</i> . . .	221	— <i>maculosa</i> . . .	18
MEROPIDÆ . . .	72	— <i>Manduyti</i> . . .	18
MEROPS . . .	72	— <i>niveus</i> . . .	19
— <i>apiarius</i> . . .	73	— <i>occipitalis</i> . . .	17
— <i>Cayennensis</i> . . .	75	— <i>ornatus</i> . . .	17
— <i>cæruleocephalus, Shaw</i> . . .	75	— <i>Sonnini</i> . . .	18
— <i>erythropterus</i> . . .	75	— <i>tyrannus</i> . . .	20
— <i>gularis</i> . . .	75	— <i>urubitinga</i> . . .	17
— <i>ornatus</i> . . .	73	MOTACILLA . . .	233
— <i>Philippensis</i> . . .	75	— <i>alba</i> . . .	234
— <i>Savignii</i> . . .	74	— <i>australis</i> . . .	234
— <i>Senegalensis</i> . . .	73	— <i>cinerea</i> . . .	234
— <i>Sumatranaus</i> . . .	73	— <i>diophrys, Shaw</i> . . .	225
— <i>superbus</i> . . .	73	— <i>gularis, Raffles</i> . . .	204
— <i>superciliosus</i> . . .	73	— <i>pectoralis, Shaw</i> . . .	202
— <i>ubicus</i> . . .	75	— <i>speciosa, Horsf.</i> . . .	236
— <i>Urica</i> . . .	75	— <i>variegata</i> . . .	234
— <i>viridis</i> . . .	73	MUSCICAPA . . .	115
<i>Merula, Briss.</i> . . .	196	— <i>Alector, Temm.</i> . . .	129
		— <i>albicollis</i> . . .	119

MUSCICAPA atricapilla	p. 119	MUSCICAPIDÆ	p. 109
— <i>azurea</i>	116	MUSCIPETA	110
— <i>Banyumas</i>	123	— <i>Temm.</i>	109
— <i>bicolor</i>	117	— <i>barbata</i>	111
— <i>cæsia</i>	119	— <i>Borbonica</i>	112
— <i>cantatrix, Temm.</i> .	123	— <i>cærulæa</i>	112
— <i>Colon</i>	126	— <i>carinata, Swains.</i> .	142
— <i>cucullata</i>	124	— <i>Ceylonensis</i>	111
— <i>diops</i>	120	— <i>coronata</i>	111
— <i>eximia</i>	120	— <i>cristata</i>	111
— <i>flammea</i>	124	— <i>flabellifera</i>	112
— <i>flammiceps</i>	121	— <i>flavigastra</i>	112
— <i>fusca</i>	117	— <i>Indica</i>	111
— <i>grisola</i>	119	— <i>labrosa, Swains.</i> .	169
— <i>gularis</i>	121	— <i>leucocephala</i>	111
— <i>hirundinacea</i>	119	— <i>melanocephala</i>	111
— <i>hyacinthina</i>	118	— <i>mutata</i>	111
— <i>Indigo</i>	117	— <i>paradisi</i>	111
— <i>luctuosa, Temm.</i> .	119	— <i>perspicillata</i>	113
— <i>Malabaricus</i>	124	— <i>pulsator</i>	112
— <i>miniata</i>	124	— <i>ruticilla</i>	112
— <i>multicolor</i>	124	— <i>scapularis</i>	112
— <i>obscura</i>	117		
— <i>Horsf.</i>	118		
— <i>obsoleta, Temm.</i> .	250	MYIOTHERA	181
— <i>parva</i>	116	— <i>Temm.</i>	172
— <i>psalura</i>	127	— <i>bambla</i>	182
— <i>Senegalensis</i>	117	— <i>cantans</i>	181
— <i>speciosa</i>	125	— <i>Colma</i>	181
— <i>stellaris</i>	125	— <i>Coraya</i>	181
— <i>stenura, Temm.</i> .	230	— <i>ferruginea, Temm.</i> .	176
— <i>straminea</i>	122	— <i>formicivora</i>	181
— <i>tyrannus, Linn.</i> .	133	— <i>lineata</i>	181
— <i>ventralis, Temm.</i> .	250	— <i>mentalis, Temm.</i> .	175
— <i>virescens, Temm.</i> .	251	— <i>rufimarginata, Temm.</i> .	175
		— <i>strictothorax, Temm.</i> .	160

MYOPHONUS	p. 187	NYCTIBIUS	p. 91
— <i>cyaneus</i>	187	— <i>grandis</i>	91
— <i>metallicus</i>	187	— <i>Jamaicensis</i>	91
<i>Myothera</i> , <i>Cuvier</i>	182	— <i>Steatornis</i>	91
— <i>Temm.</i>	177	<i>Ocypterus</i> , <i>Cuvier</i>	137
<i>Myrmothera</i> , <i>Vieil.</i>	181	<i>Ænanthe</i> , <i>Vieil.</i>	240
<i>Neophron</i> , <i>Savigny</i>	6	OISEAUX-PASSEREUX ,	
<i>Nightingale</i>	208	<i>Cuvier</i>	71
— <i>greater</i>	208	ONYCHORYNCHUS	109
NIGHT-OWL	63	— <i>griseus</i>	140
<i>Nisus</i> , <i>Cuvier</i>	30	— <i>plumbeus</i>	110
— <i>regius</i>		— <i>regius</i>	110
NOCTUA	63	ORIOLE	193
— <i>brama</i>	64	ORIOLUS	193
— <i>castanoptera</i>	69	— <i>aureus</i>	194
— <i>Cayanensis</i>	67	— <i>Chinensis</i>	193
— <i>ferruginea</i>	69	— <i>flavus</i>	193
— <i>grallaria</i>	67	— <i>galbula</i>	193
— <i>hirsuta</i>	66	— <i>melanocephalus</i>	193
— <i>lineata</i>	67	— <i>monachus</i>	193
— <i>Maugei</i>	67	— <i>radiatus</i>	194
— <i>nudipes</i>	70	— <i>viridis</i>	194
— <i>occipitalis</i>	63	— <i>xanthonotus</i>	193
— <i>Pagodarum</i>	65	OSPREY	11
— <i>passerina</i>	63	OTUS	58
— <i>pusilla</i>	68	— <i>Africanus</i>	58
— <i>pygmæa</i>	63	— <i>Americanus</i>	57
— <i>Sonnerati</i>	64	— <i>Ascalaphus</i>	56
— <i>torquata</i>	67	— <i>Asio</i>	57
NYCTEA	62	— <i>brachyotus</i>	57
— <i>Erminea</i>	63		
— <i>Wapacuthu</i>	63		

OTUS Coromandus	p. 58	PARUS cyaneus	p. 246
— Europaeus	. . . . .	— furcatus	. . . . .
— leucotis	. . . . .	— lugubris, Temm.	. . . . .
— macrorhynchus	. . . . .	— major	. . . . .
— Sinensis	. . . . .	— palustris	. . . . .
— Virginianus	. . . . .	— Sibiricus	. . . . .
 OWL	. . . . .	PERCNOPTERUS	. . . . .
— horned, African,		— Ägyptiacus	. . . . .
Shaw	. . . . .	— aura	. . . . .
— — — — — <i>Hutum</i> , Lath.	54	— Monachus	. . . . .
— Mouse, Lath.	. . . . .	— Uruba	. . . . .
 PACHYCEPHALUS	. . . . .	PERNIS	. . . . .
— australis	. . . . .	— apivorus	. . . . .
— pectoralis	. . . . .	— ptilorhynchus	. . . . .
 PANDION	. . . . .	Phène, Savigny	. . . . .
— Americanus	. . . . .	PHIBATURA	. . . . .
— haliaeetus	. . . . .	— cristata, Swains.	. . . . .
— Ichthyæetus	. . . . .	— flavirostris	. . . . .
 PARDALOTUS	. . . . .	PHYSETA	. . . . .
— australis	. . . . .	— Sufflator	. . . . .
— gularis	. . . . .	— <i>Pie griesche</i> Blanchot,	
— punctatus	. . . . .	— <i>Le Vaill.</i>	. . . . .
— striatus	. . . . .	— Perrin,	
— superciliosus	. . . . .	— <i>Le Vaill.</i>	. . . . .
 PARUS	. . . . .	PIPIT	. . . . .
— ater	. . . . .	PIPRA	. . . . .
— atricapillus	. . . . .	— aureola	. . . . .
— atriceps	. . . . .	— caudata	. . . . .
— bicolor	. . . . .	— chloris	. . . . .
— cæruleus	. . . . .	— chlorocapilla	. . . . .
— caudatus	. . . . .	— erythrocephala	. . . . .
— cristatus	. . . . .	

PIPRA <i>gutturalis</i>	p. 253	PODARGUS <i>Novaë Hollandiæ</i>	p. 93
— <i>leucocapilla</i>	253		
— <i>Manacus</i>	256		
— <i>militaris</i>	256	POLYBORUS	11
— <i>pareola</i>	253	— <i>Brasiliensis</i>	11
— <i>pileata</i>	254	— <i>degener</i>	11
— <i>rubricapilla</i>	253	— <i>Novæ Zælandiæ</i>	11
— <i>serena</i>	253		
— <i>strigillata</i>	255		
PIPRIDÆ	244	PRIONOPS	151
		— <i>albifrons</i>	151
PITTA	183	— <i>cristatus</i>	151
— <i>Bengalensis</i>	183		
— <i>cyanoptera</i>	184	PROCNIAS	263
— <i>cyanurus</i>	183	— <i>carunculatus</i>	263
— <i>erythrogaster</i>	185	— <i>cucullatus</i>	264
— <i>gigas</i>	186	— <i>cyanotropus</i>	264
— <i>glaucina</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	187	— <i>hirundinacea</i> , <i>Swain.</i> 263	
— <i>thoracica</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	187	— <i>melanocephalus</i> , <i>Pr. Max.</i>	262
— <i>versicolor</i>	183	— <i>ventralis</i>	263
PLATYRHYNCHUS	114	<i>Psaris</i> , <i>Cuvier</i>	135
— <i>Temm.</i>	133	— <i>Cuvieri</i> , <i>Swains.</i> 136	
— <i>Cancromus</i>	115		
— <i>Ceylonensis</i> , <i>Swains.</i> 111		PYRRHOCORAX	194
— <i>fuscus</i>	114	— <i>alpinus</i>	194
— <i>olivaceus</i>	114	— <i>leucopterus</i>	195
— <i>ornatus</i> , <i>Desm.</i>	95	— <i>sexsetaceus</i>	194
<i>Plumet-blanc</i> , <i>Le Vaill.</i> 151		QUERULA	266
PODARGUS	91	— <i>cinerea</i>	267
— <i>australis</i>	92	— <i>militaris</i>	267
— <i>cornutus</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	92	— <i>rubricollis</i>	266
— <i>gracilis</i>	93	— <i>scutata</i>	267
— <i>Javensis</i>	92	<i>Queue-gazée</i> , <i>Le Vaill.</i> 224	
		<i>Reclameur</i> , <i>Le Vail.</i> 196	
		REED-BIRD	247

REGULUS . . .	p. 230	SAXICOLA <i>caprata</i> . . .	p. 243
— <i>aestivus</i> . . .	232	— <i>familiaris</i> . . .	241
— <i>annulosus</i> . . .	232	— <i>formicivora</i> . . .	242
— <i>Calendulus</i> . . .	231	— <i>fulicata</i> . . .	243
— <i>Canadensis</i> . . .	232	— <i>Hottentota</i> . . .	241
— <i>guira</i> . . .	232	— <i>leucomela</i> . . .	241
— <i>hypolais</i> . . .	231	— <i>leucothoa</i> . . .	241
— <i>Mauritianus</i> . . .	232	— <i>melanura</i> . . .	243
— <i>mystaceus</i> . . .	232	— <i>montana</i> . . .	242
— <i>Nattererii</i> . . .	231	— <i>œnanthe</i> . . .	240
— <i>pensilis</i> . . .	232	— <i>Philippensis</i> . . .	243
— <i>rufus</i> . . .	232	— <i>pileata</i> . . .	242
— <i>Sylvicolus</i> . . .	231	— <i>Rubetra</i> . . .	243
— <i>thoracicus</i> . . .	232	— <i>Rubicola</i> . . .	243
— <i>Trochilus</i> . . .	231	— <i>sperata</i> . . .	243
— <i>vulgaris</i> . . .	231	— <i>stapazina</i> . . .	420
<i>Rocar, Le</i> <i>Vaill.</i> . . .	199	SCOPS	51
<i>Roitelet-mesange, Buff.</i>	249	— <i>albifrons</i>	51
<i>Rollier à masque noir, Le</i> <i>Vaill.</i>	163	— <i>Asio</i>	51
RUPICOLA	256	— <i>atricapilla</i>	51
— <i>elegans</i>	257	— <i>Ceylonensis</i>	54
— <i>Peruviana</i>	257	— <i>Leschenaulti</i>	53
— <i>viridis, Temm.</i>	257	— <i>noctula</i>	52
<i>Sagittarius, Vesm.</i>	4	— <i>strepitans</i>	54
SARCORAMPHUS	6	SEA-EAGLE	12
— <i>Californianus</i>	6	<i>Serpentarius</i>	4
— <i>Gryphus</i>	6	— <i>Africanus, Shaw</i>	5
— <i>Papa</i>	6	SHRIKE	144
SAXICOLA	240	— <i>barred, Lath.</i>	156
— <i>aurita</i>	240	— <i>black and white,</i> <i>Lath.</i>	155
— <i>cachinans</i>	240	— <i>Blanchot, Lath.</i>	161
		— <i>bronzed, Lath.</i>	138

SHRIKE <i>Drongri</i> , Lath. p. 140	STRIX <i>Lemphi</i> , Horsf. p. 53
— <i>lineated?</i> Lath. . . 154	— <i>Leschenaulti</i> , Temm. 53
— <i>Loggerhead</i> , Wils. 147	— <i>leucotis</i> , Temm. . . 57
— <i>long-tailed</i> , Lath. . . 139	— <i>macrorhyncha</i> , Temm. 59
— <i>Malimbic</i> , Lath. . . 147	— <i>Maugei</i> , Temm. . . 67
— <i>puff-backed</i> , Lath. 162	— <i>noctula</i> , Reinw. . . 52
— <i>Whiskered</i> , Lath. . . 139	— <i>Novæ Hollandiæ</i> . . 61
SNAKE-EATER 4	— <i>occipitalis</i> , Temm. 63
SONG-BIRD 221	— <i>Pagodarum</i> , Temm. 65
— <i>Sourcireux</i> , Le Vaill. 149	— <i>pumila</i> , Illig. . . 68
SPARACTES 144	— <i>seloputo</i> , Horsf. . . 65
— <i>superbus</i> 144	— <i>Sonnerati</i> , Temm. 64
SPARROWHAWK 30	— <i>strepitans</i> , Temm. 54
<i>Sparvius</i> 30	— <i>stridula</i> , Linn. . . 62
SPECOTHERES 193	<i>Sturnus collaris</i> 205
— <i>viridis</i> 193	SWALLOW 77
<i>Spizaëtos</i> , Vieil. . . . 17	— <i>wire-tailed</i> , Lath. . . 79
STRIGIDÆ 50	SWIFT 81
STRIX 60	SYLVIA 218
— <i>Africanus</i> , Temm. 58	— <i>Africana</i> 220
— <i>Ascalaphus</i> , Savigny 56	— <i>annulosa</i> , Swain. . . 232
— <i>atricapilla</i> , Natterer 51	— <i>Blackburnia</i> 221
— <i>brama</i> , Temm. . . . 65	— <i>Cayana</i> 220
— <i>castanoptera</i> , Horsf. 69	— <i>Certhiola</i> , Temm. . . 212
— <i>ferruginea</i> , Temm. 69	— <i>Cetti</i> , Temm. 209
— <i>flammea</i> 60	— <i>Cisticola</i> , Temm. . . 213
— <i>grallaria</i> , Temm. . . . 67	— <i>conspicillata</i> , Temm. 211
— <i>hirsuta</i> , Temm. . . . 66	— <i>coronata</i> 221
— <i>lactea</i> , Temm. . . . 55	— <i>cynocephala</i> 220
	— <i>elata</i> , Lath. 249
	— <i>erythracus</i> 219
	— <i>flaviatilis</i> 214
	— <i>galactotes</i> , Temm. . . 209

SYLVIA <i>melanocephala</i> ,		SYRNIA <i>Nisuella</i>	62
<i>Lath.</i>	p. 210	— <i>Uralensis</i>	62
— <i>melanopogon</i>	220		
— <i>Nattereri</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	231	SYRNIUM	61
— <i>nistoria</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	211	— <i>stridulum</i>	62
— <i>palpebrosa</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	232	<i>Tangara nigerrima</i> , <i>Desm.</i>	131
— <i>palustris</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	207	<i>Tangaras-Loriots</i> , <i>Cuvier</i>	130
— <i>phœnicurus</i>	219	<i>Tanypus</i> , <i>Oppel</i>	172
— <i>phragmitis</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	209		
— <i>plumbea</i> , <i>Swain.</i>	214	TANSYPTERA	105
— <i>provincialis</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	221	— <i>Dea</i>	105
— <i>Rubecula</i>	219	<i>Tchitrec</i> , <i>Le Vaill.</i>	111
— <i>Ruppeli</i>	219	<i>Tengke-watu</i>	101
— <i>sarda</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	222	<i>Terat-boulan</i> , <i>Le Vaill.</i>	148
— <i>sericea</i> , <i>Natter.</i>	208		
— <i>Sialis</i>	221	TERSA	260
— <i>sibilatrix</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	231	— <i>Cayana</i>	260
— <i>speciosa</i>	220		
— <i>subalpina</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	221	THAMNOPHILUS	152
— <i>Suecica</i>	219	— <i>Temm.</i>	149
— <i>venusta</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	214	— <i>ambiguus</i>	158
SYLVIADÆ	204	— <i>atricapillus</i>	155
		— <i>bicolor</i>	155
SYNALLAXIS	226	— <i>Canadensis</i>	152
— <i>albescens</i>	227	— <i>cinnamomeus</i>	155
— <i>cinerascens</i>	228	— <i>doliatus</i>	152
— <i>garrula</i>	227	— <i>fasciatus</i>	156
— <i>rutilans</i>	226	— <i>ferrugineus</i>	159
— <i>setaria</i>	229	— <i>Leachii</i>	154
— <i>stenura</i>	229	— <i>lineatus</i>	154
— <i>tecellata</i>	228	— <i>maculatus</i>	153
		— <i>mystaceus</i>	155
		— <i>nævius</i>	158
SYRNIA	62	— <i>niger</i>	155
— <i>Africana</i>	62	— <i>pileatus</i>	158
— <i>Canadensis</i>	62	— <i>ruficeps</i>	154

THAMNOPHILUS stricto-		TODY	p. 97
thorax	p. 160	<i>Traquet familier, Le</i>	
— <i>Swainsonii</i>	152	<i>Vaill.</i>	242
— <i>torquatus</i>	157	— <i>fourmillier, Le Vaill.</i> 243	
— <i>Vigorsii</i>	153	— <i>montagnard, Le</i>	
<i>Vaill.</i>		<i>Vaill.</i>	242
THRUSH	195	— <i>patre, Le Vaill.</i>	243
— <i>black-breasted, Lath.</i> 200			
— <i>brunet, var. Lath.</i> 189			
— <i>Caffrarian, Lath.</i> 196		TRICOPHORUS	143
— <i>cravat, Lath.</i>	200	— <i>barbatus</i>	143
— <i>gold-vented, Lath.</i>	189		
— <i>gorget, Lath.</i>	200	TROGLODYTES	230
— <i>Importunate, Lath.</i> 197		— <i>Europaeus</i>	230
— <i>Nauman's, Lath.</i>	202	— <i>furvus</i>	230
— <i>pileated, Lath.</i>	203		
— <i>Rocar, Lath.</i>	199	TURDUS	195
TIMALIA	203	— <i>atricapillus</i>	198
— <i>gularis</i>	204	— <i>atriceps, Temm.</i>	149
— <i>pileata</i>	203	— <i>atrogularis</i>	201
— <i>thoracica</i>	204	— <i>atthis</i>	198
TITMOUSE	245	— <i>azureus, Temm.</i>	190
— <i>Javan, Lath.</i>	246	— <i>chrysogaster</i>	197
— <i>Lugubrious, Lath.</i> 248		— <i>chrysorrhæus, Temm.</i> 189	
TITYRA	135	— <i>cinnamomeus</i>	198
— <i>Cayana</i>	135	— <i>clamosus</i>	197
— <i>Cuvieri</i>	136	— <i>cyaneus, Horsf.</i>	187
TODIDÆ	93	— <i>cyanus</i>	200
TODUS	97	— <i>dispar, Horsf.</i>	190
— <i>Cuvier</i>	109	— <i>eremita</i>	200
— <i>griseus, Desm.</i>	110	— <i>erythropterus</i>	197
— <i>viridis</i>	97	— <i>Guianensis</i>	196
		— <i>Hispaniolensis</i>	198
		— <i>iliacus</i>	196
		— <i>Indicus</i>	198
		— <i>Le Vaillantii, Temm.</i> 189	
		— <i>leucogaster</i>	197

TURDUS lunularis . . .	p. 200	TYRANNULUS ventralis . . .	p. 250
— <i>macreurus</i> . . .	198	— <i>virescens</i> . . .	251
— <i>Madagascariensis</i> .	198	TYRANNUS . . .	133
— <i>Manillensis</i> . . .	200	— <i>audax</i> . . .	133
— <i>merula</i> . . .	198	— <i>ferax</i> . . .	133
— <i>migratorius</i> . . .	196	— <i>leucogaster</i> . . .	133
— <i>minor</i> . . .	196	— <i>Mexicanus</i> . . .	134
— <i>musicus</i> . . .	196	— <i>Neugeta</i> . . .	134
— <i>Naumanni</i> . . .	201	— <i>Nunciola</i> . . .	133
— <i>olivaceus</i> . . .	196	— <i>pitangua</i> . . .	123
— <i>Orpheus</i> . . .	198	— <i>sulfuraceus</i> . . .	133
— <i>Ourovang</i> . . .	198	TYRANT-SHRIKE . . .	133
— <i>palmarum</i> . . .	198	ULULA . . .	60
— <i>pectoralis</i> . . .	198, 200	— <i>litturata</i> . . .	60
— <i>perspicax</i> . . .	198	— <i>nebulosa</i> . . .	60
— <i>phœnicopterus,</i>		VANGA . . .	150
<i>Temm.</i> . . .	191	— <i>australis</i> . . .	150
— <i>phœnicurus</i> . . .	202	— <i>curvirostris</i> . . .	150
— <i>pilaris</i> . . .	196	— <i>destructor, Temm.</i> . . .	150
— <i>pipiens</i> . . .	202	VIREO . . .	130
— <i>plumbeus</i> . . .	198	— <i>cristatus</i> . . .	130
— <i>Rocar</i> . . .	199	— <i>flavifrons</i> . . .	131
— <i>rufifrons</i> . . .	198	— <i>musicus</i> . . .	131
— <i>rufus</i> . . .	196	— <i>nigerrimus</i> . . .	131
— <i>saxatilis</i> . . .	198	— <i>olivaceus</i> . . .	131
— <i>Senegalensis</i> . . .	196	<i>Vitiflora, Steph.</i> . . .	240
— <i>Thenca</i> . . .	198	VULTUR . . .	5
— <i>tintinnabulatus</i> .	198	— <i>atratus, Wilson</i> . . .	7
— <i>torquatus</i> . . .	198	— <i>auriculatus</i> . . .	5
— <i>viscivorus</i> . . .	196	— <i>Bengalensis</i> . . .	5
— <i>vociferans</i> . . .	196		
TYRANNULUS . . .	249		
— <i>elatus</i> . . .	249		
— <i>obsoletus</i> . . .	250		

VULTUR fulvus	p. 5	WARBLER, <i>fenny</i> , <i>Lath.</i> p. 237
— monachus	5	— <i>marmorata</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 222
— niger	5	— <i>marsh</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 207
— <i>Uruba</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>	7	— <i>mountaineer</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 218
VULTURE	5	— <i>Namaqua</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 242
VULTURIDÆ	5	— <i>Natterer's</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 231
WAGTAIL	233	— <i>piping</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 202
— <i>pied</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	234	— <i>Russian</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 212
— <i>scapular</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	216	— <i>silky</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 208
— <i>southern</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	234	— <i>spectacle</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 211
WARBLER	218	— <i>subalpine</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 221
— <i>barred</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	211	— <i>Yellow-fronted</i> , <i>Lath.</i> 131
— <i>Batavian</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	218	
— <i>Cetti</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	209	
— <i>Dalmatian</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	206	
— <i>Danubian</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	214	
— <i>double-streaked</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	225	
— <i>Familiar</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	242	
WAXWING	260	
WHEATEAR	240	
— <i>black-eared</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	241	
WHITETHROAT	207	
WREN	230	
— <i>gold-naped</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	249	

END OF THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME.

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*Directions for placing the Plates to Vol. XIII.
Part I.*

The vignette represents the *Common Razor-bill*, described
at page 27.

Plate 1	to face page	9	Plate 16	to face page	136
2	_____	13	17	_____	140
3	_____	34	18	_____	150
4	_____	37	19	_____	167
5	_____	47	20	_____	177
6	_____	51	21	_____	181
7	_____	55	22	_____	201
8	_____	58	23	_____	211
9	_____	64	24	_____	216
10	_____	76	25	_____	219
11	_____	100	26	_____	226
12	_____	109	27	_____	234
13	_____	120	28	_____	241
14	_____	128	30	_____	259
15	_____	131			

ERRATA.—PART I.

Page 74, line 15, *for* Rasores, *read* Raptatores.
— 106, — 9, *for* BOOBY *read* GANNET.
— 117, — 8, *for* dentalus *read* dentatus.
— 119, — 14, *for* TACHYPLETIS *read* TACHYPETES.
— 208, — 9, *for* pacifica *read* pacificus.
— 239
 ^{to}
 248 } — 1, *for* PINTADO *read* SEA-PINTADO.

Directions for placing the Plates to Vol. XIII.
Part II.

The Vignette represents a diminished view of *Falco peregrinus*.
See page 39.

Plate 31 to face page	7	Plate 48 to face page	142
32	10	49	143
33	30	50	149
34	35	51	154
35	44	52	164
36	46	53	170
37	49	54	175
38	50	55	187
39	51	56	215
40	62	57	226
41	92	58	236
42	94	59	239
43	101	60	257
44	114	61	259
45	127	62	262
46	129	63	263
47	140		

ERRATA.—PART II.

Page 12, line 21, dele *Temm. Pl. Col.* 311.

- 18, — 25, 30, for *Linnæetus* read *Limnæetus*.
- 62, — 22, for *Africanus* read *Africana*.
- 67, — 10, for *scapularibus* read *scapulis*.
- 69, — 24, for *ditto* read *ditto*.
- 89, — 14, for *longicaudis* read *longicaudus*.
- 101, — 9, add *Leach, Zool. Misc. v. 2. pl.* 106.
- 102, — 7, 8, for *scapularibus* read *scapulis*.
- 108, — 20, for *insectiverous* read *insectivorous*.
- 109, — 22, for *ONYRHYNCHUS* read *ONYCHORHYNCHUS*.
- 120, — 16, for *imo* read *infimo*.
- 167, — 16, for *eastern* read *adjacent*.
- 182, — 20, for *Shaw* read *Steph.*
- 189, — last, dele *Turdus Capensis. Steph. v. x.* 216.
- 215, — 17, for *regio* read *regione*.

3477
X259



